

HISTORY OF
LINCOLN, ONEIDA
AND
VILAS COUNTIES
WISCONSIN

COMPILED BY
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AND OTHERS

ILLUSTRATED

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PREFACE

The purpose of this volume is to present in a clear style and convenient form, for the enlightenment of the present and future generations, the main causes, influences and events that have had to do with the development of the three counties mentioned on its title-page. To accomplish this result recourse has been had to many sources of information, both documentary and personal, the latter including many of the still surviving pioneers and up-builders of the territory.

It is impossible, owing to their large number, to mention individually all the persons who have aided the compilers by furnishing original data, or by timely criticism or revision of material, either historical or biographical, during the progress of the work. To all such thanks are hereby tendered for such helpful cooperation. Aside from the history proper, much additional historical matter may be found in the numerous biographies, which could not be conveniently or appropriately included in the strictly historical chapters.

It can hardly be expected that, in spite of the great pains taken to secure accuracy, a volume containing so much miscellaneous data, covering a period of nearly 40 years—not counting the chapters dealing with the early exploration of the territory—should be entirely free from error. Much of the data herein presented was obtained, as above intimated, by means of personal interviews, some through correspondence, and, as the human memory is not infallible, a difference of opinion on some subjects was found among old settlers supposed to be well acquainted with the facts; but in such cases the best supported account has been given or the doubt in the case mentioned. Positive errors, it is believed, are comparatively few and the account as a whole reasonably trustworthy and valuable.

If a fair measure of success has been achieved in describing the origin and development of the counties of Lincoln, Oneida and Vilas, and in commemorating the lives and deeds of those who made them what they are, this history will be found worthy of a place in the home library.

H. C. COOPER, JR. & CO.

Minneapolis, Minn.

April, 1924

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INDIAN LORE

Into the region which is the special scope of this volume the Chippewa tribe began moving in the latter part of the seventeenth century. The territory in the neighborhood of Tomahawk Lake and River was occupied by a band of about 200, whose head chief in the late eighteenth century was Osh-ka-ba-wis. This meant the Messenger or Pipe Bearer, and he was next in rank to the head chief of the Lac du Flambeau Band, whose name was Keesh-ke-mun, or Sharpened Stone. The latter was one of the greatest of the Chippewa chiefs. In some way he had acquired a medal bearing the likeness of George Washington, and he refused to join the British in the War of 1912. The Chippewa Indians sold all their lands by the treaty of 1842, but continued to occupy this region for some time thereafter.

A retrospect of Indian life, as it existed along the Wisconsin River, particularly in the vicinity of Merrill, 70 years ago, may be gained through an interesting resume given before his death by the late William Averill, one of the earliest white settlers of Merrill, and preserved by Dr. A. R. Wittman of that city, who has done some interesting and valuable research work along these lines. An article prepared from the data thus gained appears in the issue of the Merrill Daily Herald of Jan. 22, 1921, and is here reproduced verbatim.

"According to Mr. Averill, as long ago as 1850 there was an Indian village site on both sides of West Main street along the Wisconsin River. On the Sixth Ward side of the river were 40 wigwams of Chippewa Indians and a burial ground near by. A temporary camping site was at the Big Eddy east of Merrill and a spring and summer site was on the flats on the north bank of the Wisconsin River opposite John Ament's. A few Indians were buried at Big Eddy and over 100 near Ament's on both sides of the Wisconsin river. Other village sites and burial grounds in the country were at the north of Skanawan Creek just north of Gilbert in the town of Bradley, a temporary camping site on the north bank of Rice Lake near Heafford Junction, another in the vicinity of Spirit Lake. At Skanawan Creek the Milwaukee railroad built through the Indian burial grounds where about 100 Indians had been buried during a succession of years. At Heafford Junction there were seven mounds in a row, all circular, on the north side of the mouth of Little Rice. The mounds were intact ten years ago but they cannot be located now, and it is probable that they have been submerged by the large reservoir created by the dam on Tomahawk River. One mound opposite John Dereg's tavern at Heafford Junction and others in the near vicinity indicate that the vicinity of Tomahawk was also a popular camping site for the Chippewas.

"Mr. Averill said that the Indians remained here except in winter when they camped along Black River and the Mississippi, following the deer that wintered down in that direction where there was less snow to hinder their movements. Deer were less plentiful in Lincoln County and other northern counties in winter than now, as the cutting of timber has generally forced them into a smaller area in northern Wisconsin. A wonderful sight, witnessed by Mr. Averill was the birch bark canoes moving south in fall with their Indian occupants. As many as 300 were observed in a single day.

"A settlement of Pottawatomies came off the Cherokee reservation in Oklahoma about 1885 and settled on what is now Hancock Lake and then split up. Part of them went to Star Lake. All left the Rice Lake region and a large number went to Willow River in Oneida county in about 1910.

"Indian family feuds existed in the '50's between a family known as Turtles and a family called Bagoons, in which three members of the two families were killed. Fifteen years later a finale to the feud was enacted when Indian Jack, one of the Bagoons, was killed while digging potatoes for O. B. Smith by a squaw

named Jimanan and who belonged to the Turtles. Indian Jack claimed to have discovered a silver mine in Michigan, northeast of Lake Veaux Desert, and had a chunk of silver weighing 15 pounds. The squaw made love to him and stabbed him with a knife to avenge the killing of her brother by one of the Bagoons 15 years before. Mr. Averill not only saw the dead Indian but also the chunk of silver which the Indian found. In those days no attention was paid by the government to Indian crimes and Indians were left to settle their own disputes. Big John, brother of Chief Minocquip, after whom Minocqua is named, and John's brother-in-law, fought a duel with knives just north of Wausau in about the year 1872. The Indians had received their allotment from the government and in the duel, Big John was killed and the killer was not molested.

"Among the sports witnessed by Mr. Averill and Dan Chandler, as well as others, was a dance with knives in which two armed Indians would take hands and dance and dodge, chanting a song. At a certain word in the song they would strike at each other, endeavoring to see how near their blades could come to their partner's body without causing a wound. When the dance and the sparring would become too fierce other Indians would part the contestants and frequently these other Indians would include the squaws of the contestants. Under the influence of liquor there usually would be a lively scrap.

"When an Indian became sick so that there was danger of death, he would be laid on smooth ground. Indians armed with large clubs and their squaws armed with tin pans, bells and cans would stamp the ground and circle around the prostrate Indian. The men would strike the ground with clubs and yell while the squaws rattled their bells and pans in an attempt to drive away the evil spirits who were supposed to have taken possession of the sick Indian. Mr. Averill saw this performance many times.

"On the west side of the Wisconsin River, near the mouth of Newwood, was a flat where the Hudson Bay Company had a trading post. The site of the trading post was still visible in January, 1917, when Mr. Averill gave Dr. Wittman the descriptive story of the early Indian days near Merrill and Tomahawk. Martin Lynch and Bill Cross worked for the Hudson Bay Company, taking their furs by canoe to La Pointe on Lake Superior, by way of Tomahawk river, then by portage to Flambeau waters to the Manitowish, ascending this stream about 15 miles and then portaging to several lakes, then into Bad River and following this stream to Lake Superior."

Mrs. E. A. B. Kollock, who was mistress of the Jenny Hotel, said that after some disturbances between the whites and the redskins at Merrill, there was considerable fear among the village folk that the Indians would take revenge on white families. It was at the time that the Indians were to get their allotment at the federal office at Wausau and the hotel and store keepers of Merrill went to Wausau to get their money from Indians owing them. While on Jackson street between First and Second streets, Mr. Kollock and a white friend passed an Indian. The latter slapped Kollock. The friend handed Kollock a revolver, but the latter refrained from using it. The friend seemed surprised that he should submit to such treatment, but after leaving the Indian Kollock whispered to his friend that he had a wife in the village of Jenny. It was for her protection that he did not kill the Indian. Mrs. Kollock was later warned by her husband not to allow Indians into her hotel home while Mr. Kollock was not there to protect her. Jimanan came to the door. She beckoned to come in through the little glass opening, but Mrs. Kollock shook her head in the negative. Jimanan persisted. Finally she offered Mrs. Kollock the rabbit that she carried. As this was of no avail, she swore and ranted. Mrs. Kollock then opened the door and told her to go. Jimanan became desperate and with a sharp cut in the air severed the rabbit's head from its body. Mrs. Kollock then told her that if she did not march away her head would go off like the rabbit's. Jimanan went. A fearless demeanor on the part of the whites was often effective in preventing trouble. The whites had to look sharply after their portable property, however, or it would disappear.

A Jewish dealer in furs was a Mr. Kuhn. He would buy as much as \$3,000

worth of furs from the Indians. He would pile the furs up into a bed-like pile and would sleep on them in the sitting room of the hotel. He would never leave them, as he well knew that if he did the Indians would steal them back, as they did with anything they sold if they had the opportunity.

Mrs. Louis Bouchier, who came to Merrill in 1872 and for three years was at the Jenny Hotel, said that the Indians probably called oftener at the hotels than anywhere else, principally because it was there they received the largest and most regular handouts. "Hai Pongonai," was their announcement that they were hungry. "Scutiwabu" was the name for whiskey but Mrs. Bouchier could not recall ever having seen an Indian drunk. The Indians lived west of the Prairie in wigwams built of upright sticks set in the ground and birch bark around these. A small fire on the inside and a hole at the top to allow the smoke to pass out gave added comfort. But the women of Jenny made little effort to see the wigwams west of the Prairie, as they disliked the old-time Indian because of his inaptitude for work and his uncleanness. The Indians of today have improved according to Mrs. Bouchier, but Bates and Big Pete of the olden days frequently made themselves useful. Partridges were plentiful in those days in the vicinity of the Prairie River and it was also a common practice of the Indians to pick raspberries and blackberries west of the Prairie River. These were brought to Merrill in birch bark boxes and in pails. The Indians made bead work, pocket books, moccasins and other articles which they offered for sale to the whites. They were usually glad to get flour and salt pork. It was not unusual for the Indians to trade surplus pike from the big catch for salt fish, which they appeared to like for variety's sake, and venison was often exchanged by them for salt pork. Fresh meats in those days were luxuries for the whites and were brought here twice a week from Wausau. Partridges and venison furnished by the Indians were therefore very much welcomed. The Indians seldom asked for vegetables, which they probably got at the Indian farms west of Jenny. They frequently wore earrings and in many instances had their faces painted. They never carried their bows and arrows when they came to the settlers' homes.

"Mrs. Bouchier's first and second husbands were pioneers of the pineries. Mr. Bouchier (2nd) came to Mosinee in 1855 from Canada. He said that the northern woods at that time were full of Chippewas, who had no ponies. They travelled in bark canoes and their canoe trips were always down river. They never travelled upstream owing to the fact that the short, light bark canoe is difficult to man against a current as compared with a dugout or log canoe. The Indians from the northern lakes made an annual trip to Mosinee and there relinquished their canoes and crossed by trail to Black River. Some continued their trip however by canoe to Wisconsin Rapids. The canoes were made of birch bark and glued together with pitch, which made them water proof. They carried their wigwam in the canoes. The Indians at the end of their river trips had no more use for their canoes, which were then frequently sold as low as two dollars. Returning from the Black River where they spent the winter hunting deer and fishing, they proceeded slowly back to the north, hunting and fishing on the trip and camping at many intervals. The trip frequently took two months or half the summer. For the next trip south new canoes were made. But the Indians in the vicinity of Merrill were not addicted to travelling. They were in fact settlers.

Dr. A. R. Wittman, of Merrill, has an exceptionally fine collection of Indian relics, including more than 65 copper implements. The entire collection numbers about 1500 articles and includes stone tobacco pipes, scrapers, game balls, an excellent spade, a roller pestle, several stone bullets found at Winchester, Wis., and many other stone articles. A Utecht trade axe included in this collection was found with a bear trap in a grave at Big Eddy and was made in Holland. Another interesting specimen included in the collection is a halbert found on Grand Avenue, Merrill, by Joe Budreau; this article is believed to have been left by Father Marquette or one of the other early explorers who passed down the Wisconsin River. The real prize of Dr. Wittman's collection however, is a chipped flint dagger, 10½ inches long, which many critics have pronounced to be the finest in existence.

The owner of the collection has carried out a unique and artistic idea in the arrangement of the small stone articles, such as knives, spears, beads, etc., by forming them into silhouettes pertaining to Indian life. One such silhouette portrays a squaw and chief, Cora Little Bear "Oklahoma" and Chief Minocquip respectively. In 1923 representatives of the Wisconsin Archeological Society who were making a survey along the Wisconsin River Valley found three large groups of Indian mounds in northern Lincoln County, near Bradford and Heafford Junction, and some were also found in the town of Cassian, Oneida County.

CHAPTER V.

GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The three counties of Lincoln, Oneida and Vilas are all contained in what Prof. Lawrence Martin, geologist of the University of Wisconsin, calls "the central geographical province of the state," or otherwise, the Northern Highland, which is an upland—part of the Lake Superior Highland, and which at Rhinelander, Oneida County, has an elevation of 1500 feet above sea level, with an annual rainfall of 34 inches. The rock formation, exposed at the surface, is that of the Niagara limestone, a Silurian formation.

The Northern Highland is a peneplain, that is a plain made by the wearing down of ancient mountains, or a region worn down nearly to a plain where formerly there was rougher topography. This peneplain is underlain by pre-Cambrian rocks, including igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic rocks of Archean and Algonkian age. All the area of the Northern Highland was thousands of years ago covered by the continental ice sheet, or glacier. It is thought that there were several complete or partial withdrawals of the ice sheet from the Highland, and at the last oscillation, known as the stage of Wisconsin glaciation, a considerable area of the Northern Highland was left unglaciated, this including a part of Lincoln County. That part of the glacier which covered most of the central northern part of the state, including all of Vilas, all of Oneida and nearly two-thirds of the upper part of Lincoln County, is known as the Chippewa lobe, while the lower third, south of the irregular line forming the southern boundary of the lobe, belongs to the region of the Older Drift. The outwash deposits cover vast areas in the Northern Highland. The thickness of sand and gravel deposited by streams from the melting ice often exceeds 30 or 40 feet. The stratified gravels form outwash plains of great extent in Vilas and Oneida Counties, in particular near Eagle River.

The Highland Lake District of Northern Wisconsin lies in Vilas, Oneida and adjacent counties, including to some extent the upper part of Lincoln. Says Prof. L. Martin, in his "Physical Geography of Wisconsin," "There are hundreds of lakes in this group. Their total number and closeness of position may be inferred from the fact that, although one of the largest of these bodies of water covers only $6\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, the 346 lakes and ponds of Vilas County occupy 140 square miles, or cover 15 per cent of the area of a county nearly as large as the State of Rhode Island. The northern portion of Oneida County is equally lake-covered. In few parts of the world are there more lakes to the square mile." The lakes as a rule are small, closely spaced, irregular in outline, and are connected by streams which have the most irregular courses. All this is typical of lakes in a glaciated region. These bodies of water are all glacial, but the origins of the lake basins are diverse. Some are in shallow depressions in the ground moraine, some are held in by recessional moraines, and some are in hollows in the outwash gravel plains. The smaller hollows are kettles formed at the close of the glacial period by the melting of buried ice blocks. Few, if any are in glacially-excavated rock basins, for this part of the state has the rock ledges deeply buried by glacial drift.

"Marshes cover about 425 square miles in Vilas, Oneida and adjacent counties, which is about 21 per cent of the area. Open swamps or marshes in northern Wisconsin are often called by the Indian name of muskeg, and of the flat expanses of grassy muskeg, the Flambeau and Manitowish Marshes are among the largest, each of them covering from 15 to 25 square miles. Their shape in general corresponds more or less to an irregular circle, in which they differ from those to the east in Marinette County, which are long narrow swamps, trending northeast-southwest between the morainic ridges.

"The swamps are usually monotonously level. The surfaces are often covered

with peat and decayed vegetation. Hardpan underlies the peat, and it is this that causes the marshes, for water easily escapes from sand-floored depressions. There is often sand below the hardpan. The muck in certain swamps is poorly consolidated and some of the muskegs are quaking bogs, especially near the borders of lakes." Prof. Martin goes on to say: "It is the presence of this 21 per cent of marsh land in the lake country of northern Wisconsin, together with the sandy soil of the outwash plains and the hilly topography of the terminal moraines that makes a large area in Vilas, Oneida, Iron, Forest and adjacent counties better adapted to being a forest reserve than a region of farms. Half the area is either swampy or has poor soil, and only a little over a sixth of it has good soil." In 1910 only a little over 3 per cent of Vilas County was in farms and about 13½ per cent of Oneida County. Lincoln County was much farther developed agriculturally.

Samuel Weidman in "The Geology of North Central Wisconsin" (Madison, 1907) says in regard to this region: "In the vicinity of Merrill there is relatively a great abundance of the Third Morainic deposits, as compared with the abundance in other parts of the area of this formation. The knobs and sags are especially numerous in the valley of the Wisconsin River and occur as far southward as the mouth of Pine River. Some of the drift ridges and knobs in the vicinity of Merrill attain a height of 30 to 50 feet above the immediate surroundings. . . . The northern part of Merrill on the west side of Prairie River is characterized by numerous depressions and bouldery drift. . . . This locality seems to be an old river bottom, perhaps once occupied by the Wisconsin River whose earlier bed seems likely to have been along the present line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. . . . Terminal moraine deposits also appear to be unusually abundant in the large valley of the Pine River. . . . The general result of the Third deposition has been to soften the rugged contours of the earlier land surface. . . . The course of the terminal moraine in Lincoln County appears to be but a narrow belt two or three miles wide, the highest hill being about 100 feet in elevation."

CHAPTER VI.

THE LAKE REGION

The lake region of northern Wisconsin is part of a larger lake area embracing also the lakes of northern Minnesota; but it is not its geographical or geological importance that has made it famous, but its irresistible appeal to the tourist, sportsman, health seeker, and the lover of the beautiful in nature. It is beyond all things the paradise of the fisherman. With thousands of lakes and streams to choose from, no lover of the rod need come back empty handed from a fishing trip. Such a multitude of lakes and streams cannot be "fished out," and moreover the state of Wisconsin is one of the foremost in the Union in maintaining the supply of game fish in its waters. The waters of the North are stocked by the state every season, fish hatcheries being maintained for the purpose. The fishing season in the lake region is long, beginning early in the spring and lasting well into the fall. Trout abound in hundreds of the streams and in the waters flowing northward there is unexcelled bass fishing, with plenty of pickerel and perch. The muskellunge, or "muskie," is plentiful in various localities having waters flowing south. Excellent casting-spots abound along the shores of innumerable lakes, while the opportunities for trolling are as numerous as the streams and lakes themselves. The fisherman can take his outfit with him or "travel light" and equip himself at any of the good fishing grounds where there is plenty of tackle to be had, with bait for every sort of fish, together with canoes, boats and camping outfits. Also there are experienced guides and congenial companions to be had for trips into the more distant fishing grounds. Yet the tourist who loves to get close to Nature has no need to "rough it" as formerly. The clean comfortable bed, the attractive dinner table, and other home comforts and conveniences, await him in the hospitable log cabin or more awaits him at the end of his daily trips. The huntsman in season can find deer and other game in abundance, and those who like canoeing, boating or bathing can be here gratified to their heart's content. The climate of the region is temperate, with abundant rainfall (about 44 inches during the year), as a rule distributed evenly throughout the growing season. The excessive heat of summer does not penetrate the northern woods, and the winter cold is not hard to endure, owing to the invigorating quality of the air, which is unfavorable to the propagation of such annoying diseases as colds, catarrh, hay fever, and asthma.

The map of the territory included within the scope of this volume shows that of the three counties Vilas contains the greatest number of lakes. Oneida comes next, while in Lincoln County the lakes are not numerous and are chiefly found in its northern portion in the vicinity of Tomahawk. One of the most noted in the territory is Lac Vieux Desert, which lies on the Wisconsin-Michigan boundary line and is the source of the Wisconsin River. That river, issuing from its southwest extremity, pursues an irregular southerly course through Vilas County, until it leaves the county in Sec. 32, T. 42 north of Range 11 east. In Sept. 31, Range 10 of the same township it is joined by Eagle River, Rice Creek and Mud Creek, and all that part of the river above this point up to its source was called by the Indians "Keteg-it-tee-gon-ing."

After leaving Vilas County the Wisconsin continues its southerly direction, passing through Oneida and Lincoln Counties, and, with its tributaries, draining a large part of this area. The principal streams in the western part of Vilas County are the Manitowish and Flambeau, and in the western part of Oneida the Tomahawk River and Little Rice Creek. In Lincoln County the chief tributaries flowing into the Wisconsin from the west are the Spirit River, New Wood River and Copper River, and from the east Pine Creek, Little Pine Creek, Prairie River and Pine River. Western Vilas is drained by the Flambeau, which runs into

the Chippewa River. Numerous streams in all three counties, especially Vilas and Oneida, flow into the various lakes, sometimes connecting a number of them together in the form of a chain.

These lakes and streams have a human as well as a geographical interest. In bye-gone centuries they have witnessed on their banks and shores the transient wigwam of the aboriginal Red Man and the curling smoke of his campfire. Those same banks and shores have at times been the scene of many a warlike surprise and bloody massacre, or perhaps of individual conflict, as well of the primitive home life of a primitive people. Of more interest to us of the present day, they have witnessed the white man's advent, as the first adventurous pioneer, after a long and weary journey, first glimpsed them and stooped to quaff their pure and cooling waters, into which doubtless he speedily cast a line, making his first catch of those piscatorial bounties which nature has so richly bestowed on this region.

Let us recall one or two of these pioneers. It is now 67 years ago since Joshua Fox located on the east shore of Catfish Lake, two miles southeast of what is now the village of Eagle River and opened a trading-post. His wife was the first white woman known to have set foot in these parts. Another settler had located on Yellow Birch Lake and he, being a carpenter, was employed by Fox to erect suitable buildings. This carpenter was C. L. Perry, most probably the "Dad" Perry known to the early settlers. The trading post established was called Kim-me-con, meaning, "Have you found it," which name was chosen because an Indian guide had asked that question of Joshua Fox in regard to a beautiful site on the lake. Doubtless Joshua answered, "Eureka." In this trading-post was housed the famous bank of Kim-me-con, and it was where the first presidential votes were cast when Abraham Lincoln was elected in the fall of 1860. Kim-me-con was also a post office, the second to be located between Ontonagon and Wausau on the old Ontonagon mail route, which started at Wausau and penetrated through the forests by the way of Pelican Rapids (now Rhinelander). It followed the Wisconsin River much of its way; thence along the Eagle, passing the site of the present court house at Eagle River on the south; thence to Gagen Hill and across the thoroughfare between Otter and Eagle Lakes a little east of the Magee farm. An appropriation for a bridge across the thoroughfare below Scattering Rice Lake was made by Marathon County. From there it ran north by way of Twin Lakes and Lac Vieux Desert to Ontonagon. The mail was carried by packers in summer and by dog sleds in winter.

Soon after establishing himself at Kim-me-con Fox and a partner named Helm started logging on the east shore of Catfish, near to the location of the present Hemlock resort. A couple of years later a settler named Bonduel, with his wife, located near to the Fox household, which supplied Mrs. Fox with the much needed female company. The Bonduel place was afterwards occupied by a man named Hall, from whom it derived its name, "Hall's Place," referred to in government surveys of the town.

Moving northward a few miles, we now strike the old military road which was built from Green Bay to Ontonagon. We now skirt the edge of Anvil Lake, then Big Twin at Phelps village, and finally Lac Vieux Desert, or Vudesare Lake on the way to Ontonagon. This route, completed in 1869, took the place of the Wausau-Ontonagon as the arterial way for all supplies, which previously had been brought by canoe along water routes and by teams in winter. Lac Vieux Desert is one of the largest lakes of this region, and it nestles among the hills, a pretty blue gem in a setting of greens of the timbered shore. This lake is noted for its muskellunge and also contains many bass and pike. It has 40 miles of shore line, pleasantly wooded and with well hidden bays and numerous islands.

Mr. and Mrs. Fox moved to Lac Vieux Desert in the early 60's and kept a trading-post by the military road. "Dad" Perry was the builder of the hotel, using what is known as whip-sawed lumber for the roof boards and hewing the big pine logs used for the cribs. This building, since made into several, may be seen today as part of the popular Thomas resort, which fact introduces us to another family of pioneers and their history. The grandfather of Louis Thomas, the genial

old-time owner of the Thomas resort now named Camp Vudesare and owned by F. C. Porter, was the first to carry mail on the old Indian trail called the mail route from Wausau to Ontonagon. When the route was established on the military road the government let out the contract for mail carrying and so the job passed from one hand to another. Thomas's grandfather built a log house at the site of the present dam. Among the historic cabins is one named "Wianno," which was one of the first of the trading-post buildings.

There is a local tradition that Father Jacques Marquette here for a time pursued his missionary labors, and that he crossed the lake with his followers in a canoe and paddled down the Wisconsin on his way to discover the Mississippi River. He may, possibly, have visited Lac Vieux Desert at some time, but, according to authentic history, he did not do so in 1673 when he accompanied Jolliet on the expedition which resulted in the discovery of the Mississippi. On that expedition of which Jolliet was the leader, they started together from Mackinac, followed a course along the north shore of Lake Michigan, then southwest to the head of Green Bay, then up the Fox River, through Lake Winnebago, and along the upper portion of the Fox River to the portage in what is now Portage County, where waters flowing ultimately into the Gulf of St. Lawrence approach within a mile or so of waters that flow ultimately into the Gulf of Mexico. Having crossed the portage, they launched their canoes on the Wisconsin and followed that stream down to the Mississippi. At no part of their route, as thus given by the historians, were they nearer to Lac Vieux Desert than a distance of about 95 to 100 miles.

Around the shores of Lac Vieux Desert are many mounds of the kind formerly attributed to the mysterious race of mound builders, but which are considered by modern ethnologists to have been constructed by Indians such as are living today, and in addition to the mounds various implements of stone and copper have been found. Lac Vieux Desert Summer Resort, or Camp Vudesare, as it is now called, is the pioneer resort of north Wisconsin. Leonard Thomas, father of L. L. Thomas, with his family settled at the old trading post on Lac Vieux Desert in October, 1876, and L. L. Thomas was born at this place. According to the latter the first tourists came to this region in the late '70's, and were guests at the Thomas home, where, it said, they broke any known record for muskellunge. In those days pike and bass were not a real game fish and very few were caught. . . . Nothing but muskellunge would satisfy the appetite of the trappers or traders, or, for that matter any sportsman who fished in the Wisconsin waters. The catches reported are enormous, but of all the fish caught none were wasted; if the creel was filled, then the surplus fish, hooked and played were released to again fight the lure. This was before the day of the "fish hog," who has been the prime cause of game fish depletion in these northern waters. There were many of such "hogs" among the tourists who visited this region soon after the building of the railroads, who caught vast quantities of muskellunge, many times more than they could use or rationally dispose of, then hung them up to view to let others see what great sportsmen they were, and left them to rot.

The Thomases started operating their resort in the 80's, and that makes theirs the oldest resort in the north half of the state. It is stated that the beautiful and romantic looking lake was not originally called Lac Vieux Desert, but went by the Indian name of Kat-a-kit-lekon. It seems the Indians planted the islands of the lake to corn and rice and after harvesting finally buried it. When late fall and winter came, they would return from expeditions and find their cached food. When the Indians finally abandoned their planting, after the advent of the white man, the circumstance gave rise to the name Kat-a-kit-lekon, which means "Old Planting Ground." These islands we know as Cow Islands, South Island and Near Island. The tribe of Indians were the Chippewas. After the Indians came the French Traders, who translated the name Kat-a-kit-lekon to Lac Vieux Desert, which conveys the meaning in the old French-Canadian dialect of an old or abandoned planting-ground. The name appears on an old map prepared by the French and bearing the date of 1718, but it supposed to have been in use much earlier.

The second summer resort was started in this region in the early 80's on Big

Twin Lake by Seth Conover of Plymouth. After operating it for five or six years he sold it to William Crosby, of Plymouth, Wis., who managed it for three years and then sold it in 1889 to the Twin Lakes Hunting Club. The president of the club, Harvey L. Goodall, and his family, lovers of nature, who had derived much benefit from visits to the north woods, were enthusiastic over the possibilities of a new resort. Accordingly in 1891 Mr. Goodall purchased the property and changed the name to the Lakota resort and it became one of the most popular in the Northwest. He built several cabins and in 1893 added a lodge, the largest log building that had ever been built, as it measured 40 by 80 feet. This was finished in August, 1893, and in the next month, September, it was wiped out by fire, together with about a dozen smaller cabins. Mr. Goodall never rebuilt; in 1895 he sold his holdings to Dan Sargent, of Madison, Wis., who rebuilt and then in 1907 sold to William Adams of Milwaukee, who has operated the resort ever since. C. E. Hazen, owner of Long Lake Lodge, was house manager of the club while Mr. Goodall owned it.

O. W. Sayner, who owns Sayner's Resort on Plum Lake at the village of Sayner, comes next with 33 years of service to the summer guest. He built his resort in the early 90's and has been at its head ever since, today having an absolutely modern summer resort. To hear Mr. Sayner tell of how he brought in his first guests and how he managed to pack in his supplies, both on his back and on a primitive dog team clear from Eagle River, is well worth listening to. Nothing but an old tote road was in use at that time between Plum Lake and Eagle River.

Charles A. Bent next comes to the front as an "old-timer" in the resort business. Thirty-one years ago he and his wife and children took up their abode in the dense woods 12 miles west of State Line, then a rendezvous for lumberjacks and logging men. With his father's help he started a camp for tourists, taking up a homestead on what is now Lake Mamie. His only road was a trail broadened out by the axe to permit the passage of a wagon and team through the virgin hardwood. The timber was so thick that one single 40-acre tract at State line produced a million feet of the finest kind of pine. Today Mr. Bent can accommodate an immense crowd of pleasure seekers and there is still plenty of timber in the immediate vicinity of his resort.

The next resort was started on Big Trout Lake by John Mann and is now owned and operated by Dan Cardinal. The Radcliffe boys were teamsters who helped cut the road from Woodruff to Trout Lake, transporting the first lumber for the resort. Today, over 30 years later, this resort is one of the foremost in the Lake region.

The oldest resort on the Eagle Chain of Lakes is now known as The Everett. It was started almost 30 years ago by Fred Morey, now owner of the Morey resort on Otter Lake. The resort started by Mr. Morey was on Catfish and consisted of but one building. Mr. Morey, who came here with Arthur McKenzie and started the State Bank, was a devoted fisherman, and with Ed Lacau as his guide, rambled about the lakes pursuing his favorite pastime. After operating his resort a year he sold it to E. A. Everett, a business man of Chicago and a tourist to the lake region, and it has been under the control of Mr. Everett ever since.

This region, today noted for its good roads, was very different during the early years, for it was not until 1911 and 1912 that road building was really started. Previous to that time the only method of traveling was over old tote roads and old logging roads. A logging road was one built from the logging camp, to some place on the river or lake where the logs were floated for transportation. Nowadays it would be built to some railroad. A "tote" road was one over which supplies were carried (on the back) into Camp. These roads were grass-grown and the centers almost a foot higher than the wheel tracks. The only method of transportation in early days were those of the horse and wagon. A tourist stepping from the train was escorted to the "Wonderful One-Horse Shay" and driven through dense forest for miles and miles. Although the scenery was beautiful the riding was not extremely enjoyable. It is not a pleasure to ride in a springless, bumping wagon jolting over corduroys and fording creeks and streams, with most

of the way up and down hill. The first motor car ever driven in this country was seen for the first time in 1907. In 1917 there were good roads throughout the country and cars were no longer a novelty. With the introduction of the former the country was soon settled and in most places cultivated fields have taken the place of dense forests. The lake region is 80 miles east and west and 60 miles north and south, and a recent census shows that it contains 400 resorts, all connected with the railroads by good driving-roads or water.

In Oneida County, within a twelve-mile radius from Rhinelander, there are 230 lakes of various sizes, glistening like gems in a setting of primeval forest, making this an unsurpassed outdoor playground from early spring to late fall for camping, boating, swimming and fishing, where tourists from all sections of the country find the best of summer resorts, some of which have been frequented by them for many years. The most famous of these lakes, deserving passing mention, are following:

Pelican Lake, 20 miles southeast of Rhinelander on State Trunk Highways Nos. 39 and 14, has five resorts with capacity for 120 guests: Lake View Inn, Resthaven Resort, Weaver Cottages Resort, Maple Beach Lodge and Shagawaunecog. The fish are "musky," pike and bass.

Lakes Minocqua and Kawaguesaga, near the northern county line, are in reality one lake, being joined by a long strait; to many they are known simply as Lake Kawaguesaga. The fish are musky, pike, pickerel and bass. This neighborhood, with the possible exception of Three Lakes, is the most frequented by summer visitors and the best provided with summer resort facilities of any in Oneida County. On Kawaguesaga are four resorts: Kawaguesaga Resort, North Shore Lodge, Woodland Resort and the Northern, with a capacity of 167 guests. On Minocqua Lake are two: Oak Ridge and Rainbow Resort, caring for 27. Within easy reach is Squirrel Lake with two resorts: Shishebogamon (or Shashesagama), three; Jerry Rush or Blue Lake, two, this lake containing rainbow trout. Minocqua is 32 miles from Rhinelander via Nos. 14 and 10 highways.

Three Lakes, 21 miles from Rhinelander via No. 63 and County Trunk "A", is on the famous Eagle chain of navigable connected lakes, about 50 miles in total length and flowing into the Wisconsin at Eagle River. In this region are ten resorts caring for 260 guests at one time: Light House Lodge, Lake Breeze Resort, Pine Wood Resort, Virgin Lake, Lake Side, Recreation Camp, Pleasant View, Stone Lake Farm Cottage, Deer Lake Lodge and Medicine Lake Lodge.

Lake Katherine, five miles south of Minocqua on Trail 10, boasts whitefish besides the fish usually found in this region. There are three resorts: Sylvan Shores, Pine Shore Inn and Forest Glen, and in the near neighborhood are several others: Beautiful Birchwood and South Lake Resort on Garth Lake; Camp of the Tesquenini on Lake Raymond; Kaubashine and Idle Wild Resort on Birch Lake.

Tomahawk Lake on No. 29 is 20 miles from Rhinelander. Its resorts are: Ad-A-Wa-Gam camp for boys; Camp Minne Wawa for girls; Sunflower and Pines Resorts. Neighboring lakes are North Two, with Blue Bird Resort; South Two, Shorewood Resort; Big Carr, Big Carr Lake Resort and Hasbrook with Bide-a-Wee. This region is virtually all state land in the heart of the state forest.

To capitalize these natural gems of nature so lavishly scattered throughout Oneida County and Northern Wisconsin generally, comprising a tier of 30 counties, there has been a drive to obtain 10,000 members for the Land O'Lakes Association to preserve for all time the scenic spots of this section of the state including thousands of acres of virgin forest. The association is working by means of intelligent advertising and the publication of descriptive literature, well illustrated, and its efforts are bearing good fruit.

Tomahawk in the northern part of Lincoln County, and on the St. Paul and the Marinette, Tomahawk & Western railways, may be regarded as the southern gateway to the lake region, while Eagle River on the Chicago & Northwestern is the gateway on the east. Both roads run right into the heart of the territory, the St. Paul having branch terminals at Boulder Junction and Star Lake, Vilas County and passing through Minocqua, Oneida County; and the Northwestern having several branches penetrating the territory, its main line passing through

Eagle River, and a branch running northwest from Monico through Rhinelander, Woodruff, close to Minocqua, and through the Lac du Flambeau Indian Reservation to Mercer and beyond, a short line from Mercer running east to Winchester and Winegar, Vilas County, all in the lake region. For fish, game and motor boating, Tomahawk presents great attractions. Within a radius of eight miles there are 22 beautiful lakes, six splendid trout streams and four rivers. These lakes and streams are full of the finest and gamest fresh water fish, including the muskellunge, sometimes weighing 50 pounds, rainbow trout, wall-eyed pike, pickerel, and in the smaller streams brook trout.

Minocqua is a hub from which radiate numerous trails leading to well stocked lakes, among them Squirrel, Mercer, Squaw, St. Germain, Clear, Arbor Vitae, Shishebogama and Big Tomahawk, eight miles away while immediately surrounding Minocqua is Lake Kawaguesaga, already mentioned, with its numerous cottages and hotels. The lake itself is eight miles long by five miles wide. Quite recently a fine nine-hole golf course on an 80 acre tract has been laid out on the south shore of Lake Kawaguesaga, about one mile east from Minocqua. Resorters who are not members of the "Minocqua Country Club" are permitted the use of the links for a small fee.

About five miles south of Minocqua is the little hamlet of Hazelhurst on Lake Katherine of the Big Tomahawk Chain. This is a fine outing place for hay fever sufferers, being 1500 feet in elevation, with wonderfully pure air, tintured with the fragrance of the pines. Excellent automobile roads and charming trails surround the lake.

Boulder Junction, some 15 or 16 miles farther north, and in Vilas County, is another hub of the Northern Lake region. A wagon road leads south three miles to the northern end of Trout Lake, and a trail to White Sand Lake. Boulder Lake is just at hand, with Crooked Lake and Wolf Lake just beyond. Trout Lake has the name of furnishing the finest sport for fishermen, abounding in several varieties of bass, wall-eyed pike, salmon and muskellunge, the waters being derived from the south fork of the Manitowish River. The altitude of this lake, 1600 feet, makes this vicinity also popular with hay fever sufferers. Some of the oldest hostleries of the region are situated on this lake, there is an exceptionally fine bathing beach, and the Chippewa Indian Reservation on Lac du Flambeau is only a few miles away. Other lakes in the vicinity are Rock, Little John, Big Muskellunge, Spider and the three Greshams, all well stocked with game fish. To the east of Trout Lake and northeast of Minocqua lies Plum Lake, six miles long and a mile wide. Its shores are heavily wooded with pine, birch, hemlock and maple, and the air is sweet with the fragrant and exhilarating breath of the balsam.

Immediately northeast of Plum Lake lies Star Lake, and in the same chain in which is also included Lakes Laura, Irving, Ballard and Partridge. The Star Lake country is especially inviting to the camper who is his own commissary department and cook, though excellent hotel accommodations are available for those who want them. Muskellunge fishing at Star Lake is good, wall-eyed pike and bass are plentiful, and in the streams nearby excellent catches of brook trout are made.

The Big St. Germain Lake district in the southern part of Vilas County, quickly reached from Sayner on the St. Paul road, and by Highway or Route No. 70, has been making rapid progress in development within the last few years, while a mile or two to the eastward is Little St. Germain and several other attractive lakes. Big St. Germain is a magnificent body of water, about four miles long and two miles wide, on which three years ago there were but three resorts and about the same number of private cottages. These resorts were Jack Pine Lodge, owned and operated by Alex McGregor, the Log Cabin Resort and Musky Inn. In 1919 S. E. Cummings leased the property of Robert McGregor, which had lain idle following a fire some years before, and began to rebuild it, a work he has continued till it is now an up-to-date resort with a large capacity. About the same time Olaf Valley, owning a handsome estate on the south shore of the lake, decided to convert his place into a resort, since which time he has built numerous cottages. Another good resort was started adjoining Mr. Valley's in the summer of 1922 by

the Peelen Bros. of Milwaukee, and some handsome residences built near the lake on Route 70. Others have since been built and a large resort called the White House, started by Ellis O. Jones of New York. A number of other improvements have been made in the same region, but it is not within the scope of this chapter to mention all the lakes, streams and resorts in the lake territory but merely to sketch in outline the general character of the region. Particular mention of many of the principal resorts may be found in the biographical part of this volume under the names of their respective proprietors. The railroads in their descriptive folders publish lists of the resorts reached from their various stations, giving the distance, guest capacity and rates with the name of the proprietor or manager.

A great number of wealthy people from all over the United States have built fine and luxurious summer homes in the lake region, the majority of them being in Vilas County. Some of these people have invested as much as \$100,000 in their own individual property. A number of golf courses have also been constructed in various places throughout the region, which attract lovers of the game from many parts of the country, some of them coming here in April and remaining until late in the fall.

While summer camps for boys and girls are a comparatively new development in the recreational field the idea has taken strong root and they are increasing in popularity. As a factor in the child's physical, mental and moral training they have come to stay. Youth needs guidance during the summer vacation period no less than through the rest of the year, and many things of value may be learned in camp life. The intimate relations which they have with one another and with their counsellors, and the little acts of kindness, self control, courtesy and thoughtfulness, must strengthen their characters; the walks through the woods observing unknown birds, flowers or trees, or visiting an Indian reservation, or log hut or shack of some early settler, will enliven their intellects, while the competition in sports, arts or handicraft will be an aid to perfect workmanship, and the three in unison will bring about better health to body and mind for each boy or girl.

In the lake region of Vilas and Oneida Counties there are some 17 to 18 camps of this kind, as follows: Camp Winnepe for boys, out of Eagle River; H. L. Thomas, manager; Camp Flambeau, for boys, Jerome C. Salstein, manager, out of Eagle River; Camp Woodstock, for boys, C. E. Smith, manager, Eagle River; Camp Chickopee, for boys, Dr. H. H. Johnston, manager, Eagle River; Camp Idle Wyld, for girls, Mrs. L. A. Bishop, manager, Three Lakes; Camp Minne Wonka, two camps, one for boys and one for girls, the former in charge of F. H. Everhardt and latter of Mrs. Leslie Lyon, Three Lakes; Highland Camp, for boys, Dr. Monalaw, owner, Sayner; Red Arrow Camp, for boys, C. H. Rasmussen, Trout Lake; Y. M. C. A. Camp for boys, Boulder Junction; Camp Mishike, for boys, W. H. Sanderson, manager, Winchester; Camp Thorpe, boys, William F. Thorpe, manager, Pelican Lake; Camp Ty-Glyn, boys, G. A. Roger, manager, Rhinelander; Camp Bryn-Afon, girls, managed by Lottie B. Broadbridge, Rhinelander; Camp Minne-Wawa, girls, Mrs. M. A. Ebert, Tomahawk Lake; Camp Ad-a-Wa-gam, boys, M. A. Ebert, Tomahawk Lake, and Camp Kentuck, of boys, H. H. Sherwood, manager, this camp being located on Lake Kentuck.

The Resort Owners Association of the North Wisconsin Lake Region was organized in or about the year 1916 for recreation purposes. It was started with about 30 members and is believed to be the first society of its kind ever founded. In 1917 it marked the first automobile road from Chicago to Eagle River, the distributing point of the lake region. This road was called the Big Fish Auto Road. The Association also established in Eagle River the first Public Bureau of Information and a rest room for ladies, both of which have kept up ever since. Annual meetings, rendered festive occasions by banquets, are held in the fall at one place or another. The Association which has now 120 members, inaugurated and kept

up a system of block advertising in city newspapers, and the resort owners should be given credit for the advertising that northern Wisconsin is now receiving.

A new boy's camp at Winchester was opened up in 1923 concerning which the following article recently appeared in the local press:

"To practice forestry in all its phases," is one of the purposes of a new company, to be known as Baker, Bullock & Sanderson, Inc., for which incorporation papers have just been issued by the secretary of state. The new company is the formal incorporation of the first camp for boys in the country, Camp Mishike, near Winchester, Wis., which was opened last spring, 1923. The first season's activities of the camp were so promising that the three men chiefly interested decided on the formal incorporation which has been carried out, the amount of capital being \$30,000. The officers of the new company are Dr. Hugh P. Baker, president; Warren B. Bullock, vice-president, and W. E. Sanderson, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Sanderson is director of the camp, and the others interested take charge of forestry instruction and canoe cruising activities respectively. Dr. Baker is executive secretary of the American Paper and Pulp Association, and was formerly dean of the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse, where Messrs. Bullock and Sanderson were members of the faculty, Mr. Sanderson being in charge of the summer camp of the college for four years. Mr. Bullock is a former Milwaukee newspaper man, having become director of the extension service of the New York college after his return from army service. Dr. Baker is a native of Wisconsin, who before going to Syracuse was head of the forestry departments of Iowa State and Penn State Colleges. The articles of incorporation not only provide for the practices of forestry, but include the following: To deal in real estate, etc., to maintain a school in forestry, outdoor life, woodcraft, camping, canoeing, swimming and the like. The corporation opened the camp for boys in July of this year, and its campers not only did extensive work in field forestry but toured Vilas county by canoe, covering some 300 miles in all during August. The forestry work done at camp includes the planting of 12,000 Norway and white pine, the establishment of a forest nursery, and the clearing of several acres of rough cut-over land for planting next spring. In addition to this work of artificial reforestation considerable work has been done in facilitating the growth of trees which have been naturally reproduced, but cutting out the so-called weed trees. The danger of forest fire will be minimized by the establishment of fire lines to divide up the property of the company into tracts where forest fires can be successfully combatted. Camp Mishike has purchased and used during the past season the first fire-fighting high power pump to be used in Wisconsin. At one time a threatening fire on Camp Mishike property was extinguished, and during the last few weeks, when fires were raging throughout the north country, this light portable pump has been used to save buildings of nearby settlers. When one settler's home was burned, the pump was taken to his home by automobile, and helped save the other farm buildings from destruction. Camp Mishike, the property of the newly organized company, consists of about 1,700 acres of land east of Winchester, Wis., and lying along the Michigan line. The property includes shoreline on Harris, Rainbow and Rock lakes, and several smaller lakes are entirely on the Camp Mishike property."

The Wisconsin Valley Improvement Company was conceived with the idea of acquiring, improving and preserving the old dams and reservoirs on the Wisconsin River for hydraulic purposes as the lumbermen ceased to use them, and to use them for impounding the surplus water so as to be able to secure a steady flow at all times. More than 30 years ago legislation was sought in behalf of the project, but it was not until 1907, however, that a bill was passed authorizing the Wisconsin Valley Improvement Co., a corporation organized for the purpose, to own all these dams, reservoirs and flooding rights, and to add thereto as the authorities of the state named in said act might thereafter authorize. This legislation did not authorize the corporation to own or operate any water-power, whatever, its whole power and duties being confined to producing as even flow of water in the Wisconsin River as practicable by retaining the flood waters in said reservoirs during times of

freshets and gradually letting them off during times of low water. The company has built several large reservoirs. The operation of the dams is in charge of a competent engineer, who directs it for the benefit of all operating powers, and it has proved to be of great advantage. One of the advantages of this system is that the fish life has been greatly increased.

CHAPTER VII.

LINCOLN COUNTY — ITS ORGANIZATION, GOVERNMENT, AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

Lincoln County was erected from Marathon County under chapter 128 of the Laws of 1874. Consisting of all the territory previously belonging to Marathon County lying north of the line between townships 30 and 31, it included everything from that line north to the Michigan boundary between ranges 2 and 10 east inclusive; this territory was all of the present Lincoln, most of Oneida and Vilas, and parts of Langlade, Taylor, Price, and Iron counties, and amounted to about 2,750,000 acres. Under chapter 178, Laws of 1875, townships 31-33 in ranges 2 and 3 were detached in the erection of Taylor County. Townships 34-40 of the same ranges were detached under section 1, chapter 103, Laws of 1879, when Price County was formed. Lincoln County's remaining territory in these two ranges was annexed to Ashland County under chapter 74, Laws of 1883, and was later used in the erection of Iron County. Section 1, chapter 436, Laws of 1885, detached townships 31-34, ranges 9 and 10, annexing them to Langlade County. Lincoln County assumed its present boundaries when Oneida County was established by chapter 411, Laws of 1885, which detached from Lincoln all the territory of the line between townships 35 and 36, ranges 4-8, and north of the line between townships 34 and 35, ranges 9-10, leaving the county consisting of townships 31-35, ranges 4-8.

The first meeting of the county board of supervisors of Lincoln County was held Oct. 24, 1874, the members being Charles Sales, Henry A. Keyse, and G. W. Strowbridge, with Z. Space acting as clerk. Three resolutions were passed at this meeting, one establishing the county seat in "Section 12, Township 31, Range 6, commonly known as the village of Jenny," one determining upon the provision of suitable quarters for the county offices and records, and one organizing all the land in the county into the town of Jenny.

The first county officials were as follows: Z. Space, clerk; T. P. Mathews, treasurer; and V. R. Willard, register of deeds. When first organized Lincoln County was attached to Marathon for judicial purposes. April 6, 1875, F. C. Weed was chosen county judge of Lincoln County and Charles O'Neil district attorney. A. D. Gorham was elected clerk of court and A. W. Crown won the office of sheriff over John T. Adams.

As settlement in the county progressed, one of the chief functions of the county board was the establishment of new townships and the equitable adjustment of territory among those already existing. As provided at the first meeting of the board, all the land in the county was originally organized into the town of Jenny. As the territory became settled more thickly portions of this were detached in the erection of new towns, until the town of Jenny assumed the boundaries of the present town of Merrill, to which its name was changed when the village of Jenny became Merrill. The first new towns to be established were Pine River, Rock Falls, and Corning, which were set off in 1876. Rock Falls was created as the town of Skanawan, but its name was changed to Rock Falls in 1877. The next town established was Scott, set off in 1881. Russell was formed in 1885. The town of Harrison was established by act of Legislature, chapter 153, Laws of 1889. The town of Tomahawk was created about 1898 from a portion of Rock Falls. The town of Birch was established at a meeting of the county board held Nov. 19, 1902. Bradley and Somo were set off from parts of Tomahawk in 1903 and 1905 respectively, the former by act of Legislature, chapter 351, Laws of 1903. Portions of Pine River and Russell were detached to form the town of Schley in 1903. Wilson was set off from Somo in 1912, and Skanawan from King about the same time. Townships 32 and 33 North, Range 5 East, were detached from the town

of Scott and erected as the town of Harding in 1922, bringing the political divisions of the county to their present form.

The three outstanding characters in the development of the county aside from the early pioneers, O. B. Smith, T. B. Scott, M. H. McCord, T. P. Mathews, H. A. Keyes, Henry Sales, D. A. Kline, and P. B. Champagne, are J. N. Cotter, Julius Thielman, and W. H. Bradley, all of whom are mentioned in the chapters on the cities and elsewhere in this volume. Messrs. Cotter and Thielman respectively were acting as chairman or influential member of the county board during the carrying out of all the important projects which have made the county what it now is. Another name intimately connected with the county's development is that of S. Heineman. The first town board of Russell was composed of "Squire" Cleveland (chairman), A. O. Terry and Geo. Hart, with Geo Knapp, clerk.

At the meeting of the county board June 6, 1876, it was resolved to build a courthouse, but this was postponed until 1880, when a site was purchased for \$1200, consisting of 16 lots in Mathews' & McCord's addition to Jenny (now Merrill) the building was erected the following year. This structure and the first county jail, which was built in 1885 and located just north of the first courthouse, are now the buildings of the Lincoln County Training School. Until the erection of the courthouse circuit court was held in a building owned by T. B. Gallagher on Main Street in Merrill. The present courthouse was completed in 1903. The site, in Block 1 of the original plat of Jenny, was purchased in 1900, ground was broken May 4, 1901, and the contract called for completion of the building by September of 1902; widespread labor trouble in the industries furnishing the material retarded the work, however, and the contractor's time was extended. The total cost of the courthouse was \$119,882, and the building far excels that possessed by the average county. Built in colonial style, the ground dimensions are 98x125 and the height from the grade to the top of the tower in 156 feet. The entrances to the building open into a beautiful rotunda, 32 feet in diameter and with a height from floor to roof of 50 feet. The rotunda has a tile flooring laid in a handsome mosaic design, and is skirted by a balcony from which the second floor offices open. The entire plan is artistic to the highest degree. The present county jail, also a handsomely designed and constructed building, was erected in 1911.

A farm on which to make provisions for her paupers was purchased by the county in 1876, but was never used for this purpose. Until the present county home was put into operation paupers were maintained at an establishment located near the Prairie River in Merrill which was run by a paid agent of the county. Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Chilsen operated this place for many years. The present county home, located about two miles east of Merrill, was started about 1900. The farm originally consisted of 80 acres, but about the year 1920 an adjoining 74-acre tract was purchased, so that the farm now contains 154 acres. The building, a good brick structure, was erected at a cost of \$8,000 and has provision for about 50 inmates. About 40 are now taken care of. A fine herd of pure-bred Holstein cattle is maintained and 60 head of these have been sold during the past two years. A portion of the meat and all the milk, eggs, and vegetables used to supply the inmates are raised on the farm which they operate. There is a fine barn, thoroughly modern in equipment, and a concrete silo. C. N. Johnson is superintendent. The number of paid employees ranges from five up, varying at different times of the year. A county hospital was opened July 14, 1920 in connection with the county home; for a detailed account of this reference may be had to the chapter on Merrill. The county home and county hospital, together with the care of all paupers, were controlled by the county board until Jan. 1, 1921, when a board of trustees was formed to take over this control. The board now consists of the following members: J. S. Griffith, Tomahawk; J. E. Lambert, Merrill; and Dr. J. M. O'Reilly, Merrill.

Forest fires swept the territory east and south of Merrill in 1893, causing the loss of several lives and heavy property damage. Funds to aid sufferers were appropriated by the county board.

The early records of the county board are replete with propositions of various railroads to extend their lines into the county. In 1886 it was proposed to build

tracks from Abbotsford to Merrill by a corporation organized for that purpose, but this scheme was abandoned the following year. In 1894 a corporation known as the Merrill, Antigo & Eastern Railroad Company submitted a proposal to build from Prentice through Merrill to Antigo, which proposition was accepted. In 1914 the Minneapolis, Merrill & Marinette Railroad Company submitted a proposition to build from Merrill "to or near Athens," but this line, like others mentioned, never materialized.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, traversing the county north and south, and the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste Marie, the Chicago & Northwestern and the Marinette, Tomahawk & Western, with tracks in the northern portion, are the roads now operating in the county. The last named was originally built and owned by the Wisconsin & Chippewa Railway Co., and was one of the Bradley interests. On Nov. 21, 1906, it passed into the hands of Edward and J. W. Bradley as trustees, and on Nov. 30, 1909 C. H. Grundy took it over as receiver. At the receiver's sale held Oct. 15, 1912 the property was purchased by R. B. Tweedy and it was assigned by him to the present owner, the M. T. & W. Railroad Company, which was organized and incorporated Oct. 30, 1912 under the general laws of Wisconsin. The issue of 2500 shares of capital stock at \$100 per share was authorized Nov. 21, 1912 by the railway commission. The first meeting of the board of directors was held Nov. 27, 1912, and the following line of road was acquired by purchase, receiver's deed being given Nov. 30, 1912: Harrison, Wis. to Bradley, Wis., 18.80 miles; Antigo Junction to the south line of Township 34, 6.47 miles; Jersey City, Wis. to Spirit Falls, Wis., 13 miles; Somo Junction, Wis. to the Wisconsin River dam, 3.50 miles; and Spirit Falls to end of tracks, 2 miles; a total of 43.77 miles. A lease between the M. T. & W. and the Tomahawk and Eastern R. R. Co. dated Aug. 12, 1907, covering the line of road from Tomahawk to Harrison and Antigo Junction to the south line of Township 34 was assumed, and was cancelled Dec. 31, 1919. Passenger service on the M. T. & W. has been discontinued and operations are now confined to switching and freight service, logs being the principal commodity transported.

There are about 255 miles of gravelled highways in the county. State Highways 10, 63, 64, and 14, the latter following the northern boundary of the county, traverse a total of 80 miles in Lincoln County, and there are 215 miles of county trunk highways.

Lincoln was the second county in the state to employ a county nurse. Miss Thead, the first to hold that office, resigned after three years to accept a very prominent position in Minneapolis. The present county nurse is Miss Emma Evjue.

The first county fair held in Lincoln County was in 1885, the grounds of the Lincoln County Agricultural, Mechanical, and Driving Association of the City of Merrill being used for the purpose. These grounds, located in Section 7, Township 31, Range 7, with the improvements which had been made on them, were purchased by the county the following year for \$4500, and were thereafter used for holding annual county fairs. Due to the war, the holding of the fairs was suspended during 1918 and 1919, but was resumed under new management in 1920. In the early part of that year a group of business men met at the rooms of the Liberty Club in Merrill and at this meeting it was decided to solicit subscriptions and ascertain if sufficient interest existed to warrant resumption of the annual fairs. The committee appointed for this purpose consisted of George Gibson, John Petzka, Adam Schewe, and W. B. Chilsen. Their efforts met with hearty response. A sum in excess of \$5,000 was raised, of which \$1,000 was donated by the A. H. Stange interests, and plans were immediately set on foot for holding the first of the new series of fairs that year. A board of nine directors was appointed, made up as follows: W. B. Chilsen, George Gibson, Lee O'Reilly, Adam Schewe, John Petzka, Peter Govig, A. T. Curtis, Cole, and Frank Clark. W. B. Chilsen was elected president; Peter Govig, vice-president; John Petzka treasurer, and Lee O'Reilly secretary. The idea of having nine directors was a unique one and the experience of the organization has proved it to be a most excellent plan, inasmuch as in almost

every case a director fitted by previous experience can be found to take charge of each particular phase of the work. Under the new management the list of premiums was enlarged and the purses increased; horse racing, which had been eliminated at the two previous fairs, was reinstated; and the exhibits were confined solely to Lincoln County products. These policies were immediately successful. At the first of the new series of fairs the gate receipts were nearly \$20,000. The fair was taken up as a part of the Wisconsin Short Ship Circuit, composed of fairs in central Wisconsin, including Stevens Point, Wausau, Marshfield, Chippewa Falls, La Crosse and Durand. The same officers were elected the second year, with the exception of Mr. Gibson as director, who refused the office. The present officers are as follows: Adam Schewe, president; Frank Kudick, vice president; Lee O'Reilly, secretary, and John Petzka, treasurer. The booth exhibits are noteworthy. Through the co-operation of the chairmen of the various townships a booth in the agricultural hall has been allotted to each town, and the exhibits would do credit to a state fair. Rivalry is keen. Some towns spend as much as three days preparing the booth, and some of the ideas in decoration which have been carried out would be worthy products of those who make their living in this kind of work. An example of this is the booth gotten up by Birch Township, with ceiling, walls, and entrance facade of white birch. The scoring of booths is on a point system, which is passed on and agreed to by the chairmen at a meeting held at the close of the fair each year. The keystone of the management's policy is to make the fair a well-balanced one, with something to please everyone, whether his interest lies along the line of dairy farming, beef stock, poultry, or hog raising, machinery, or simply good clean fun. The free attractions are selected on their merits as clean and high class entertainments, fit for women and children. The premiums for the women's exhibits have been increased, and the Lincoln County fair is one for women as well as for men. The aim throughout has been not merely to make it a bigger fair, but a better fair. A new policy has been instituted for 1923 in the matter of the annual dinner held by the association. The custom has been to have this in the fall after the premiums were paid, but starting with 1923 it will be held in May, which should be a distinct improvement inasmuch as a larger attendance can be had and the plans for the fair of the current year can be discussed.

Statistics relating to the county show its area to be 902 square miles; its population in 1875 was 895, in 1885 6,989, in 1890 12,008, in 1905 19,125 in 1910 19,064, and in 1920 20,987. The total value of real estate in the county in 1922 was \$24,340,669.00; the total value of personal property was \$6,513,818.00.

The presidential vote, eliminating local issues, reflects with fair accuracy the general political sentiment of a locality, and hence the following presidential election statistics are given covering the period from 1884 to 1920, to which has been added the vote for governor during the same period.

1880—The presidential candidates were James A. Garfield, Republican, and Winfield S. Hancock, Democrat, of whom the former received 370 votes and the latter 262. Jeremiah M. Rusk, the Republican candidate for governor, received 254 votes and Nicholas D. Fratt, Democrat, 111. Thus both the presidential and gubernatorial contests showed a fair, but not excessive, Republican plurality.

1884—For president, James G. Blaine, Republican, received 1,077 votes and Grover Cleveland, Democrat, 989. John P. St. John, Prohibition, got only 14 votes. For governor, Jeremiah M. Rusk (R) received 1,081 and Nicholas D. Fratt (D) 994. In 1886 the vote for governor gave Jeremiah M. Rusk, the Republican candidate, a plurality of 55 over his Democratic opponent.

1888—The results of the presidential election were: Benjamin F. Harrison (R), 1,138; Grover Cleveland (D), 1,032; and an inconsiderable vote for the candidates of the minor parties. For governor, W. D. Hoard (R) received 1,114 and James Morgan (D) 1,050. In 1890 the gubernatorial contest resulted in George W. Peck, the Democratic candidate, receiving a vote of 1,398 while his Republican opponent, W. D. Hoard, scored 901.

1892—The population of the county was at this time slightly in excess of 12,000. The presidential vote was as follows: Grover Cleveland (D) 1,443; Benjamin F. Harrison (R) 997; and James B. Weaver, the representative of the People's party and the only other candidate to receive a considerable vote, 398. George W. Peck, Democratic candidate for governor, received 1,479 votes and John C. Spooner, his Republican opponent, 981. In the gubernatorial vote of 1894 the county gave George W. Peck (D) a plurality of 79 votes over William H. Upham (R); the vote throughout the state, however, gave Mr. Upham (of Marshfield) a plurality of 53,900 over Peck, who had held the office during the two previous terms.

1896—In the presidential election William J. Bryan, running on the Democratic ticket and standing for free silver coinage, received 1,802 votes while his Republican opponent, William McKinley, received 1,706. For governor Willis Silverthorn (D) with 1,849 votes had a plurality of 174 over Edward Scofield (R); Scofield, however, received a plurality in the vote of the state as a whole.

1900—William McKinley, Republican candidate for president, received 2,147 votes while William J. Bryan, Democrat, polled 1,552. For governor, Robert M. LaFollette (R) obtained a plurality of 424 over Louis G. Bomrich (D). For governor in 1902 Robert M. LaFollette (R) again obtained a plurality in the state as well as the county, receiving 1,992 votes in the latter while his opponent on the Democratic ticket, David S. Rose, polled 1,412.

1904—For president, Theodore Roosevelt (R) received 2,850 votes while his chief opponent, Alton B. Parker, received but 1,004; Eugene V. Debs, running on the Social-Democratic ticket, polled 109 votes. In the gubernatorial contest Robert M. LaFollette (R) received 2,175 votes, George W. Peck 1,675, and Edward Scofield (Nat. Rep.) 75.

For governor in 1906 James O. Davidson (R) was opposed by John A. Aylward (D); former received 1,652 votes in Lincoln County and the latter 1,047, a tendency which was maintained by the state as a whole, Mr. Davidson receiving the office.

1908—The main political contest was between William H. Taft (R) and William J. Bryan (D). Mr. Bryan was again disappointed in his presidential aspirations and Lincoln County went as the country went, giving Taft 2,308 and Bryan 1,813. Eugene V. Debs carried off 99. For governor, James O. Davidson (R) received 2,276 and John A. Aylward (D) 1,849.

In 1910 the vote of the county for governor was practically a tie, Francis E. McGovern (R) with 1,533 having a plurality of only one vote over Adolph H. Schmitz (D), who polled 1532.

1912—In this year there were six presidential candidates represented on the ballots. The real contest was between William H. Taft, Rep., Woodrow Wilson, Dem., and Theodore Roosevelt, Progressive-Independent, and the independent candidacy of Roosevelt, which split the Republican party, gave the election to the Democrats in the country at large. The result of the voting in Lincoln County was: Wilson, 1,760; Taft, 712; Roosevelt, 627; while Eugene V. Debs, again running on the Social-Democratic ticket and the only other candidate to secure a vote of any consequence, received 212. The vote for governor gave Francis E. McGovern (R) 1,661, John C. Karel (D) 1,421, and Carl D. Thompson (Soc.-Dem.) 188.

In 1914 Emanuel L. Philip (R) received 1,528 votes for governor, John C. Karel (D) 983, and John J. Blaine (Ind.) 196.

1916—In this presidential election Lincoln County was on the losing side, giving 2,189 votes to Charles E. Hughes (R) and 1,282 to Woodrow Wilson (D). For governor Emanuel L. Philipp (R) polled 2,035 votes and Burt Williams (D) 1,330.

In 1918 the vote for governor resulted in Philipp (R) receiving 1,106 and Moehlenpah (D) 724.

1920—In this presidential year, owing to causes arising out of the war, the Democratic party was snowed under, the vote in Lincoln County reflecting the general political sentiment of the country. The county cast 3,713 votes for

Warren G. Harding, the Republican candidate, and only 838 for James M. Cox, Democratic. Eugene V. Debs, running on the ticket of the socialist party, came to the front with 542 ballots. In the election for governor, also, the Republicans were in the majority, Blaine, the Republican standard bearer, receiving 3,085 McCoy, Democrat, polled but 1,603.

Education Settlement in Lincoln County began at Merrill, and as shown on another page of this volume the first school house there was built in the early '50's, long before the establishment of the county. When the county came into existence, however, one of the first considerations of the county board, was to set in motion the machinery of a county system of schools that would keep pace with the development of the outlying portions of the county and extend educational opportunity to the children of the pioneer in the wilderness.

From the report filed in 1880 by David Finn, then county superintendent of schools, we learn that there were then 527 children aged 4 to 20 and that 339 of these had attended school that year, an excellent percentage when allowance is made for the fact that the age limits quoted take in many above and below the usual grammar school age. There were then five townships in the county, of which Ackley had two school districts, Corning two, Jenny two, Pine River five, and Rock Falls two, a total of 13 school districts. There were fifteen teachers, and three of the schools had three departments each. The school houses owned by the county were valued at \$11,650 and the sites on which they stood at \$707. Eleven third grade certificates were granted to teachers, one second grade, and one first grade. Merrill early secured municipal rights and established her own school system, and later this was done in Tomahawk also. For an account of the development of these separate systems reference may be had to the chapters on the respective cities.

By 1892 the number of county school districts had increased to 30, the number of teachers to 49, and the value of school houses and sites to \$17,739, despite the fact that about two-thirds of the territory which was included in the county when the report for 1880 was compiled had meanwhile been detached to form separate counties. According to the 1892 report J. J. Hoffman was then superintendent of schools; the number of children in the county aged 7 to 14 was 669, the attendance at public schools 581, and the attendance at private schools 7.

In 1893 there were ten more teachers, one more district, and one more school house. The number of children aged 7 to 14 was 676, of which number 603 attended public school and 8 attended private or parochial school. Six first grade certificates were granted, eight second grade, and 39 third grade. J. J. Hoffman continued as superintendent. The report for 1894 shows 709 children of school age, of whom 672 attended public school and 27 private school. There were now 34 school districts employing 53 teachers, and 43 school houses valued at \$18,950.

Superintendent Hoffman's report for 1895 shows 730 children of school age and a total attendance at public and private schools of 726. Three more school houses had been built and the total value of school houses and sites was listed at \$22,440.

In 1900 there were 47 districts, 59 school houses, and 61 teachers. The number of children of school age had increased to 1055 and of these 847 attended public school and 22 private or parochial school. The buildings were valued at \$27,465. Eight first grade certificates were granted, 36 second grade, and 30 third grade. J. J. Hoffman's service as superintendent terminated that year, J. H. Hamlin taking the office in 1901 and continuing until 1915, when W. L. Holden was elected.

The figures for 1902 show that the number of children of school age had increased to 1406; 1227 of these attended public school. There were 53 school districts employing 69 teachers. Five school houses had been built in the preceding two years, bringing the total number to 64, with a valuation of \$30,150. Three years later, in 1905, there were 1631 children of school age, of whom 1287 attended public school and 44 attended private or parochial school. There were 79 teachers

in the 57 districts, and 72 school houses valued at \$40,687. In 1908 the school census showed 1614 children of school age, and of these 1273 attended public school and 39 attended private school. The number of teachers had been increased to 85. There were 61 districts and 79 school houses, the latter valued at \$59,175, an increase of nearly \$10,000 over the preceding year, when there were 74 school houses. 28 first grade certificates were granted, 27 second grade, 55 third grade, 37 limited. In 1910, 1292 children attended school out of a total of 1570 of school age under the county's jurisdiction. The valuation of school houses and sites passed the \$60,000 mark in that year.

W. L. Holden served as superintendent of schools during 1915 and 1916; in 1917 W. S. Freeman assumed the office.

In the past ten years very rapid strides have been made in the development of the county school system. New construction has been chiefly of stucco or cement blocks and there are about eight or ten brick school houses in various parts of the county. The superintendent's report for 1922 shows that the value of school buildings and sites has now reached the imposing figure of \$225,755, and the equipment alone is rated at \$43,448. There are 75 teachers in the rural schools, and two rated as high school teachers, a total of 95. School libraries have been built up and now contain 14,456 volumes. The school census shows 3978 children aged 4 to 20 years in the county, divided among the townships as follows: Birch, with four districts, three rural schools, and one state graded school, 208; Bradley, having six districts, eight rural schools and one state graded school, 384; Corning, with two districts and eight rural schools, 348; Harrison with four districts, three rural schools, and two graded schools, 256; Harding, with one district having one rural school, 49; King, with two districts and four rural schools, 97; Merrill, seven rural schools in the same number of districts, 333; Pine River, ten districts and ten rural schools, 545; Rock Falls, four districts and four rural schools, 157; Russell, five districts having four rural schools and one state graded, 282; Schley, eight rural schools in eight districts, 452; Scott, six districts and six rural schools, 386; Skanawan, a rural school in each of two districts, 79; Somo, with only one district but having three schools, one rural, one state graded, and one high and grades combined, 182; Tomahawk, two districts with four rural schools, 140; Wilson, having three rural schools in three districts, 80.

In 1907 the county board appropriated \$3,000 for the establishment of a normal school, and on Sept. 2 of that year the Lincoln County Training School opened its doors. The first quarters were in the room in which the county board met at the courthouse. With the rapid growth of the enrollment, however, greater facilities became necessary, and permanent quarters were established in the buildings which had served as the county's first courthouse and jail. A. H. Cole, the first principal, left in 1913 and was succeeded by W. A. Clark, who was followed in 1916 by the present superintendent, E. W. McGrary. Besides Mr. McGrary the present faculty consists of Cora Doxrude teaching methods, and Nellie Evjue, practice supervisor. Fifty students enrolled for the 1922-23 school year. The school has been eminently successful in equipping its students for the all-important profession of teaching. Since its beginning it has graduated a total of 350 students, and practically all of these have practiced the profession for which they were thus trained. One graduate is now teaching high school in Chicago, and another is teaching high school in Milwaukee; one represented the Milwaukee normal school at the national convention of kindergarten teachers in Washington, and a number of others have attained high positions in their field.

CHAPTER VIII.

AGRICULTURE IN LINCOLN COUNTY

The progress made in agriculture and agricultural wealth in Lincoln County during a period of 30 years and up to recently is shown by the United States census reports for the years 1900, 1910 and 1920, from which a few figures are here given. It should be understood, of course, that with respect to most items the figures given for any particular year really apply to the previous year, the report of crops, dairy products, etc., in the 1920 census having reference to the year 1919.

The 1900 census showed 924 farms in the county containing in all 98,933 acres. The report for 1910 showed a fair though not a great increase, as the number of farms given was 1,119 and the acreage 124,992. The next ten years showed a greater increase, as in 1920 there were 1,586 farms with a total area of 162,677 acres. The amount of improved land in farms in 1900 was 23,317 acres; in 1910 it was 33,549 acres, and in 1920 it was 45,907 acres, of which 51,266 acres were in woodland and 65,504 acres in other unimproved land.

A more decisive indication of progress, however, may be found in the figures showing the increase in values. Thus, in 1900 the value of all farm property in the county was \$1,724,431; in 1910 it was \$4,318,866, and in 1920 it was \$12,732,866, a great proportional increase in value per acre. These values were divided as follows: 1900- land \$1,045,640; farm buildings, \$331,670; implements and machinery, \$91,810; live stock, \$252,311. 1910- land \$2,708,340; buildings, \$887,725; implements and machinery, \$219,481; live stock \$503,320; 1920- land, \$7,277,135; buildings \$2,998,065; implements and machinery, \$825,662; live stock, \$1,632,083. In 1900 there were 896 farms operated by owners and 22 by tenants; in 1910 1,070 by owners and 33 by tenants and in 1920, 1,491 by owners and 83 by tenants. A very few were operated by managers, there being 6 in 1900, 16 in 1910 and 12 in 1920.

More figures are available for 1920 than for other years and the statistics given are interesting to the farmers. Those with respect to the sizes of farms were as follows: Under 3 acres, 2; from 3 to 9 acres, 29; from 10 to 19 acres, 28; from 20 to 49 acres, 281; from 50 to 99 acres, 655; from 100 to 174 acres, 440; from 175 to 259 acres, 104; from 260 to 499 acres, 38; from 500 to 999 acres 9. It is thus seen that the greatest number of farms were from 50 to 99 acres, therefore of quite moderate size, but the dairying interests represented therein, or their high degree of cultivation, made many of them quite valuable.

With respect to domestic animals, the total number of horses in 1920 was 3,655, mules 24, cattle, 17,738, dairy cattle, 17,239, sheep 362, swine 4,770. The number of chickens was 46,597, other poultry 863 and the number of hives of bees 733. The animals represented the following values: horses \$450,759; mules \$3,915; cattle, \$10,164,444; dairy cattle, \$10,000,961; sheep, \$37,907; swine, \$75,710; poultry \$42,559.

Dairy products.—Milk produced (as reported), 3,959,782 gallons; milk sold, 2,056,281 gallons; cream sold, 42,897 gallons; butter fat sold, 404,817 pounds; butter made on farms, 141,589 pounds; butter sold, 59,527 pounds; cheese made on farms, 150 pounds; value of dairy products, \$925,074; receipts from sale of dairy products, \$925,074; receipts from sale of dairy products, \$878,324; average production of milk per dairy cow, 426 gallons. The receipts from the sale of chickens and eggs were \$48,225; value of honey and wax, \$6,238; value of wool produced (as reported) \$8,369.

The value of the cereals raised in Lincoln County in 1919, was \$2,081,257; other grains and seeds \$338,409; hay and forage, \$11,900; vegetables, \$990,337; fruits, \$10,073; all other crops, \$4,957. The total number of acres devoted to cereals was 13,298 and the total crop harvested was 339,781 bushels. The cereals

were divided as follows: Corn, 232 acres, 8,371 bushels; wheat, 9,605 acres, 272,536 bushels; barley, 993 acres, 11,183 bushels; rye, 1,159 acres, 25,577 bushels; mixed crops, 1,123 acres, 18,457 bushels. Statistics for other edible grains and seeds showed for edible peas, 21 acres, 244 bushels; dry peas, 133 acres, 1,625 bushels; flaxseed, 8 acres, 48 bushels.

The number of acres in hay and forage was 24,515, the amount produced, 48,910 tons. Of potatoes there were 2,361 acres, producing 265,876 bushels. To other vegetables but 48 acres were devoted. Thirty acres were in small fruits, while of orchard fruits there were 7,411 trees not of bearing age and 4,145 trees of bearing age, 3,318 bushels of fruit being harvested. Apples were the most common orchard fruit, the number of bushels harvested being 52,926. Of plums and prunes there were 58 bushels harvested and of cherries 18 bushels.

CHAPTER IX.

THE CITY OF MERRILL

Merrill, the seat of government of Lincoln County, is situated in Township 31 North, Ranges 6 and 7 East, at the confluence of the Wisconsin and Prairie rivers, which streams divide it into three major portions. It is reached by the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad and by State Highways Nos. 10 and 64. Its population in 1920 was 8,068 and it is a brisk manufacturing city, the center of an extensive lumber industry. The history of Merrill as a settlement begins in the year 1847, when Andrew Warren started the construction of a dam across the Wisconsin River at this point. Previous to that time but few names are associated with this locality. M. Bollier had a trading post on the west side of the Wisconsin River about one and a half miles below; another such post was conducted by a man named Stevens at the mouth of the Prairie River, he having secured squatter's title to a tract of ground there; and John Hogan had taken a squatter's claim in 1843, which he relinquished to Warren in 1846. Active settlement, however, dates from the development of the water-power by Warren in 1847 and the construction of his sawmill in 1848 and 1849.

Many difficulties were encountered in this work, as might be expected in the attempt to carry out so pretentious a project in this outpost of civilization. The foreman of the construction work, who was the only experienced dam builder in the party Mr. Warren had brought from Watertown, Wis. to carry on the work, fell ill and the prospect of a long delay loomed large at one time. The work was taken up and completed, however, by Levi Fleming, Edward Bosworth, and O. B. Smith, all of whom had had earlier experience in dam building. The last named, coming from Elburn, Ills. with a party of thirteen in 1844, had walked from Chicago to Wausau, there being then no railroad in the country north of Chicago.

The dam completed, a wooden water-wheel was constructed from live oak timbers with a few iron braces; sawmill machinery was brought from Stevens Point in canoes, a precarious means of transportation for this material, the heavier pieces of which weighed as much as 400 pounds; and in the winter of 1849 and 1850 the mill made its first cut. It was a very small affair as sawmills go, having two "muley" or up and down saws, one with a single blade and the other with two blades; barring breakdowns, it could saw from 7,000 to 10,000 feet of lumber per day, a "day" consisting of from twelve to fifteen hours. The mill was located at the foot of the present Mill street, approximately on the site of the vacant building formerly used as a power house by the Merrill Railway and Lighting Co. The first logs to supply it were cut by O. B. Smith along the Prairie River in what is now the seventh ward of Merrill. About a year after the completion of the mill Warren sold a half interest in it to the Cooper brothers, Benjamin F. and John, the latter of whom was conducting a store in the new settlement. In 1851 O. B. Smith bought out John Cooper. Warren continued to conduct the west half of the mill while Smith and Benjamin Cooper ran the east half, virtually two mills being conducted under the same roof and with one "bull slide" and wheel for both. In 1857 the "Horicon" railway scheme was projected, the road to run from Milwaukee via Horicon and Berlin through to Merrill; like a great many others, Warren permitted his interest in the future of the community to overcome his prudence and invested heavily in the project, mortgaging his interest in the mill and turning over the proceeds to the promoters. The railroad scheme proved a fiasco; the stock was all sold in the East and had to be paid for, but the road never came through; farmers living along the proposed right-of-way had mortgaged their land in the interest of the proposal and titles to these lands were affected for many years. Warren succeeded in recovering his mortgaged interest in the mill, but soon afterwards he returned to Elburn, Ills. and nothing further is known of him

but that in 1888 he was living with a son on a large farm near that city. As he was an old man then he has almost certainly been dead for a number of years. His interest in the mill was purchased by Harrison Combs and F. M. Andrews, who also purchased the Cooper and Smith interests. Combs and Andrews conducted the property until about 1870, when T. B. Scott bought out Combs. It was run as Scott & Andrews until about 1880, when Scott acquired the whole property and consolidated it in the T. B. Scott Lumber Co., taking in the Hixon interests of La Crosse. It had been greatly improved from time to time, and under Mr. Scott's ownership was practically rebuilt, using the original foundation. The new structure was much larger, and was one of the most modern saw mills on the river when it was destroyed by fire. In 1880 it had capacity for cutting 10,000,000 feet of lumber and 2,000,000 shingles per year, and at a later date its capacity was 25,000,000 feet of lumber and 20,000,000 shingles. It was operated by the T. B. Scott Lumber Co. until it burned in 1899.

Returning to pioneer days, with the mill as a nucleus a small but thriving settlement sprang up. A. C. Norway, Henry Goodrich, Orville Jones, George Strowbridge, Joseph Newcomb and William Averill, with their families, were here as early as 1851. Other early settlers were Orson Russell, George Goodrich (who lived three miles north of the settlement), Zachary Space, H. Streeter, T. P. Mathews, Cyrus Strowbridge, William Sigafus, Harrison Combs and Frank White. In 1855 there were seventeen pioneer shanties. In 1856 a railroad was completed from Chicago to Watertown and in that year William J. Ebert, William Bauman, and the Mueller and Muelling families came by rail to Watertown. Leaving their families there, these pioneers walked the remaining distance to the new settlement and after locating homesteads here returned to Watertown, walking by way of Stevens Point, Green Lake Prairie, and Sauk Prairie. They brought their families and settled here permanently in the fall of 1857, having in the meantime secured a little capital by working on farms in the vicinity of Watertown.

The name of the settlement went through a number of transformations. The rapids on the site of which the dam was built had been at one time known as Bull's Falls, and were christened by Andrew Warren "Jenny Bull Falls", by which name the settlement also became known. Later this was changed to "Jenny Falls" and soon to "Jenny", which latter name it bore until it became Merrill in 1881, pursuant to an act of the Legislature, in honor of S. S. Merrill, then general manager of the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad.

The first buildings to be erected were a boarding house and barns, built in front of the present Citizens National Bank location. These were constructed of logs. The first frame building was erected by Cooper & Smith in 1854 where D. B. Reinhart's business building now stands; it was a one-story building 16x24 feet in dimensions. The next frame building was a shed which a half-breed Indian, Joe Beseau, used as a trading post, and which stood near the site of the present Lincoln Hotel. Jules Posey and Beseau conducted this trading post in partnership for a time; during the summer Posey lived at Grandfather while Beseau ran the post, and during the winter Posey resided in Jenny and carried on the trading, sending his children to school here, while Beseau went north. Among other early buildings were John Feeley's residence at the mouth of the Prairie River near where First Street commences; the Eagle House, which Z. Space built, the front part in 1858 and the wing a few years later; a two-story building erected in 1858 or 1859 by Cyrus Strowbridge on the site recently purchased by the American State Bank for their new home; the Jenny Hotel, started in the early 50's by Alexander Watson; and the first residence of O. B. Smith, which was erected back of the present Livingston block in 1857. This residence was 24x32, two stories high, with a one-story wing 18x24 and had seven rooms. In it the first children born in Jenny were brought into the world; they were twins, Fred and Frank Smith, born July 20, 1858; their mother was Miss Sorona Ravinlin before marriage. One twin, Frank, died in Spokane, Wash., in 1914; Fred is still a resident of Merrill.

The Merrill Daly Herald in its issue of Jan. 20, 1921, giving the reminiscences of Mrs. Susan Russell, formerly the wife of Frank White, says: "In 1860 Jenny

was a very tiny place, with a lane following approximately the course of the present Main street and connected with the road from Wausau on the south and the road to Grandfather on the north. The latter road crossed the Prairie River but there was no West Merrill, nothing but a small community hemmed about the saw mill. Two hotels: one, the Jenny Hotel, was located on the site purchased recently by the American State Bank, and the other, the Eagle House, located on the present site of the Merrill Commercial College building. Z. Space conducted the Eagle House and Cyrus Strowbridge the Jenny Hotel. The present court house site was then a steep hill where only the coarsest weeds would grow. There was no railroad and where the present Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul right-of-way is, south of Main Street, was a large cedar swamp. There was a store between the mill and the garden approximately where the Reinhart building now stands. A dwelling built by Cooper and purchased by Mr. White was situated west of the present Lincoln site and in part of this house school was conducted until the new school building was completed by Mr. White. Miss Mary Jane Miller was teaching in this one-room school in the White dwelling, but there had been teachers before her time in this little village. The new school was located where the Dr. C. C. Walsh residence is now, and was built by two carpenters who were brought here from Wausau by Mr. White. The lumber was manufactured at the mill and the shingles were made by hand by Mr. White. The school house was not only used for school purposes, but also for Sunday School purposes. No minister came to Jenny at that time and the village people resorted to union services.

Those were unusually happy days for the simple pioneer folk of Jenny. Dances were featured in which all the residents gathered as a large family and there was a general neighborly helpfulness and mutual understanding that has since disappeared with the natural growth of the city. There were no bridges across the rivers at that time and it was necessary to ferry across with boats. Mr. White cut the first timbers for a bridge at Jenny. The bridge crossed the river at the same place where the present bridge crosses near Riverside Park. There were no banks and no saloons, but neither of these absences proved a handicap to the village folk, whose fortunes were meagre but who nevertheless lived very happily in what was then the farthest north settlement in the Wisconsin valley.

"The Indians were plentiful then and their migrations from place to place along the Wisconsin and Prairie rivers added a unique color to the scene. A large part of the time their camping site seemed farther back in the woods, and from it they came to Jenny laden with articles which they offered in trade to the whites for flour, cornmeal, and bread, and less often for money. There were plenty of deer in those days and venison was one of the treats brought in by the Indians. They also brought in berries of various kinds, wild rice, fish and game. Pickerel and pike were the most common fish. They made maple syrup and sugar, birch bark canoes, mocassins and mittens of buckskin, belts and chains of beads, furs, and rugs made out of rushes. The Chippewas were a less industrious tribe than some of the other Indians and their work was negligible as compared with the white man's. Among the best known Indians were Jack Bates and Big Pete. These and some of the other Indians frequently offered to chop wood for the settlers. The method of cutting wood was the reverse of today's. Each dwelling had its wood lot and trees were hauled there with limbs intact. The tree was then chopped into fuel at the back door of the dwelling. The Indians also cut edgings hauled to these wood lots from the mill. The Redskins tanned leather for the whites and in other ways proved an interesting help to the settlers, although in instances they resorted to escapades such as ransacking settlers' homes to obtain flour or meal, of which the Indians had none.

In this article Mrs. Russell also mentions an old mill boarding house which stood where Allen & Zanders' garage is now located, and the boarding house in use in 1860, which was on the site, now vacant, west of the present Reinhart building. A garden, fenced in and tended by a chore boy, covered the block in which the Citizens National and American State banks are now located, and furnished vegetables for the boarding house. At that time there was a deep ravine

extending from north of Third Street to the river and coinciding with the present Center Avenue one block north of Main Street. George Strowbridge owned a farm commencing near the site of the Hieb box factory and running back to the range line, which is just west of the Anson, Gilkey & Hurd company's plant.

The Jenny Hotel, referred to in these reminiscences, changed hands a number of times; as mentioned previously, it was started by Alexander Watson in the early 50's; Cyrus Strowbridge acquired it from Watson and added to it in 1856, and in 1864 Strowbridge sold it to Han Streeter for \$1500. Streeter was logging at the time and quartered his men there. In 1865 he sold it to A. C. Norway, who added to it from time to time until it assumed the form it had when M. L. Poirier bought it. It is still the property of the heirs of Mr. Poirier and a portion of it is used by them as a residence; it has been removed to the northwest corner of the block. Another hotel of pioneer days was the Posey House, built by Jules Posey about 1863 on the site of the trading post previously conducted by himself and the Indian Besseau. Posey later built the first Lincoln House, which burned about 1878, and the second Lincoln House, which replaced it. The latter was also destroyed by fire Oct. 27, 1897, and was replaced by the present structure of the same name, built on the site of its two predecessors. An early store was that built by Keyes & Kline, by which firm it was conducted as a store until the dissolution of their partnership, after which Kline ran it alone for some years. The first bridge across the Wisconsin at Jenny, which Mrs. Russell refers to, was obtained largely through the influence of T. P. Mathews, who appeared before the county board at Wausau on behalf of the people of Jenny and those in the settlements south of the river, and succeeded in obtaining an appropriation for the construction of the bridge. D. L. Plummer and Charles Nutter, surveyors from Wausau, made the survey and drew up the plans and specifications; the contract was let to the lowest bidder, B. G. Plummer, who in making his bid was advised by T. P. Mathews; and the construction was personally superintended by Mr. Mathews. The latter was a very influential and progressive citizen and was untiringly active in the development of the community. He was instrumental in having Lincoln County set off from Marathon County and spent two winters in Madison lobbying for this cause; he succeeded during the winter of 1873 in bringing about the division, and was elected the first treasurer of Lincoln County. In this and many other causes he often neglected his own interests in his devotion to those of the community.

Marathon County, which included all the present Lincoln County besides much other territory, was set off from Portage County in 1850, and very shortly after this the Town of Jenny in Marathon County was formed, taking in all of the present Lincoln County and parts of the present Taylor and Price counties and running north to the Michigan line. The first township officers were: W. Wilson, chairman; John Cooper, clerk; and Joe Snow, side supervisor. At the meeting held when the town was formed, \$1,000 was voted to build a school house. The heaviest tax payers, O. B. Smith, George Snow, Andrew Warren, and A. C. Norway, were opposed to this step, feeling there was little need for a school house, there being only two or three children of school age. Of these tax payers, however, only Mr. Norway was present at the meeting, and the mill hands, having no taxes to pay and being backed by T. P. Mathews, readily voted the \$1,000 for the project and the building was erected. Another school was built in 1860, as mentioned in Mrs. Russell's reminiscences already quoted. This stood about on the site now occupied by Dr. C. C. Walsh's residence, west of the Lincoln Hotel. John and Richard Dobie were probably the two carpenters Mrs. Russell speaks of as having been brought from Wausau by Mr. White to erect this building. The following is believed to be a complete list of the teachers who taught school in it: Miss Kate Goodrich; Mrs. Matt Beebe; Mrs. Peter McKeller; Mrs. D. A. Kline; Mrs. George Strowbridge; Mr. Charles Marvin; Mrs. Samuel Ashman; and Mrs. Emanuel Beckwith, with possibly the addition of Mrs. Mary Jane Miller Armstrong, though it is doubtful if the latter taught here after this building was completed. In 1872, largely through the efforts of T. P. Mathews, a new school building was erected, and the previous one was then moved across the street from its original

location, and was used as a voting station and to house the justice court for a number of years; subsequently it was moved to the site of the present second ward school building, and it finally degenerated into a woodshed on the property of H. A. Keyes. The building erected in 1872 is the one still in use as the third ward school, abandonment of which is contemplated in the immediate future.

The first firms to do a general logging business were Newcomb & Averill and Goodrich & Fleming. Harvey & Barnes had a line of teams on the road from Sycamore, Ills. to this section of the state very early in the history of Jenny, but transportation over the highways, few and crude, which then existed was a difficult matter, and in the summer months canoes were the common means of conveyance. From 1,000 to 1,200 pounds could be loaded on a canoe and the trip from Jenny to Grandfather made in a day, and as many as 25 or 30 canoes were often seen on the water, each with three men, bound for Grandfather. It required four days to make the trip to Eagle River by this means and two to return downstream. O. B. Smith and a crew cut out a road from Wausau to Jenny in 1854; the road from Stevens Point to Wausau had been completed the previous year. In the fall of 1857 Helms & Co. from Stevens Point cut out a "tote" road from Grandfather to Eagle Lake on the Eagle river. In 1860 the government appropriated certain lands for the construction of a road from Jenny to Lac Vieux Desert via Pelican and Eagle River, and this road was turned over to the county, which in turn appropriated \$3,000 in tax certificates for the work. At Lac Vieux Desert the road intersected a military road to Ontonogan, Mich., the completed route was known as the Wausau and North State Line Road. It crossed Pine Creek near its mouth and led to the mouth of Pelican at the point now Rhinelander. Work was commenced on it in 1861. O. B. Smith cut the portion from Jenny to the mouth of Pelican, John Curran had the contract for the section from Pelican to Eagle River, and Fox & Helms completed it from Eagle River to Lac Vieux Desert. The section from Jenny to Pelican was never used, the old river road by way of Grandfather to King's and then to the mouth of Pelican being preferred. North of Rhinelander, however, the road is still in continuous use.

The Dudley road was built in 1874, and in the fall of 1876 John Curran got an appropriation from the county to cut the road from Dudley to Pelican. This had formerly been an old logging road, in use in the early 50's. In 1877 P. B. Champagne, who was interested in extending the Grandfather road, got the county board to cut a highway through from Louis King's place to Eagle River, where only three logging camps had been in operation up to that year. The camp owners were O. B. Smith, John Curran, Dan McPhail, and the Gumaer Bros., John and George.

From an interview with Fred Smith, published in the Aug. 26, 1921 issue of the Merrill Daily Herald, we learn that "Early farms included one owned by A. C. Norway near where I. Malsin now operates an excelsior plant, on the bank of the Wisconsin. William Averill, Sr. had a farm on the bank of the Wisconsin which is now part of the Parrot farm. Thomas Mathews had a farm at Lake Pesobic, and George Strowbridge where Anson, Gilkey & Hurd Co.'s sash and door plant now is. West of the trading post conducted by Frank White (near the present Andrew J. Kaul, Jr. residence) and along the banks of the Wisconsin a man named Stevens had made a clearing and had farmed. Later the mill company used the clearing for a horse pasture. It was the Indians' favorite camping ground when they passed through Merrill to get their government allotment at Wausau."

The first postmaster was Cyrus Strowbridge, who conducted the office in his hotel, the Jenny House. The mail was carried from Wausau on horseback. Z. Space was the first mail carrier, and during one summer this work was done by Mr. Space's daughter Etta, who later became the wife of M. H. McCord, the well-known lumberman and newspaperman who subsequently became governor of Arizona. Daily mail service started July 1, 1875.

Smallpox visited Jenny during the winter and spring of 1872, not entirely disappearing until well into the summer. It left a terrible trail of death and desolation in its wake. Its ravages were so widespread that at one time there

were scarcely enough well people in the village to look after the sick and to attend to the burying of the dead. A pest house was built on East Main Street that year; this building now forms the main portion of the Patzer Hotel. The pest house was in charge of William Merrill. It was not long, however, until almost every house was a hospital, for only a few families completely escaped the disease. There was no doctor in Jenny then, but during the previous winter Mrs. Dr. D. B. Wylie, of Wausau, came up and vaccinated every one who desired it, even going about amongst the lumber camps, and though vaccination had not then attained that scientific perfection which it possesses today, yet it was wonderfully potent in preventing infection.

At the first meeting of the county board for Lincoln County, held Oct. 24, 1874, "Section 12, Town 31, Range 6, commonly known as the village of Jenny", was designated as the seat of county government. In 1880 a courthouse block was purchased for \$1,200, and on this a courthouse was erected the following year; a county jail was built north of this property in the fall of 1885. These first county buildings now house the Lincoln County Training School.

With the advent of the railroad in the spring of 1880, a new chapter was opened in the history of Merrill. This long-sought addition to the facilities of the locality brought the prosperity that had been dreamed of. The road was the Wisconsin Valley Railroad Company, later made a part of the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul system; it submitted its first proposition to "extend its rails from Wausau to Jenny, a distance of $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles" in 1878, and this proposition was almost un-
aniously accepted at an election held Oct. 15th of that year. Strong opposition was exerted by the minority, however, and a circuit court ruling was secured designating the acceptance, with the involved obligation to buy capital stock in the company to the amount of \$110,000, as "illegal and void." A second proposition was submitted May 26, 1879, whereby the county was to raise \$55,000 by the issue of bonds bearing 8%, the bonds to be exchanged for capital stock. At a special election held Aug. 7, 1879, this proposition was accepted by a vote of 319 to 16, and construction of the road began immediately; the first train was run on Dec. 27, 1879, and the road was adjudged completed Jan. 31, 1880.

In the development that then started the foundation of the city as it exists today was formed. Lumbering, of course, was the leading industry, and mills sprang up all along the river. From the fact that the location of the mills followed the natural pond advantages of the river there resulted the elongated geographical outline of the present city. In 1881 S. S. Merrill, Alexander Mitchell, J. W. Carey, T. B. Scott, C. K. Pier, and M. H. McCord, associated as the Merrill Boom Company, obtained a charter for a boom across the river. The original plat of the village of Jenny was surveyed Oct. 22, 1881 and recorded July 3, 1882, by order of the following owners: John Phelps, Amelia Truax, John T. Adams, Ann R. Adams, G. Young, Mary B. Smith, John B. Sypher, E. M. Kaiser, G. B. Robinson, Ann Pose, J. Faerber, C. E. Willard, T. P. Mathews, William H. Dickey, R. G. Campbell, C. Woensner, A. C. Norway, Frances Cooper, H. A. Aucult, Martha A. Mathews, W. H. Swinehart, H. T. Kline, Charles Norway, Martha Norway, William Derey, Abbie Morrow, G. L. Park, E. A. Kollock, Thos. B. Scott, O. B. Smith, Theodore Compton, Harrison Combs, Samantha C. Phelps, George Phelps, Ellen C. Phelps, Orlo Phelps, Tim O'Connor, Margaret E. Stewart, Margaret A. Space, and August Strehlow.

The first mill to be built in the new era was that of M. H. McCord and H. E. Howe, constructed in 1879 and located on the site of the present Kinzel Lumber Co.'s mill. This mill was destroyed by fire July 19, 1881. McCord then associated himself with H. W. Wright and rebuilt the property in 1882. After two years of operation under this ownership the entire interest was acquired by Wright, who continued to operate the property until his death. It was then continued by his sons for a few years, after which it was sold to the Stange Lumber Co., who organized it as the Kinzel Lumber Co., under which arrangement it is now operating.

The next mill was that of the Merrill Manufacturing Co., consisting of Col. C. K. Pier, H. R. Skinner, and Charles Mihill, of Fond du Lac, the latter being

manager. After a few years of operation the financial circumstances of this mill became straitened and it was sold at a sheriff's sale. The property was acquired by some of the same interests, however, and was leased to Charles Mihill, who operated it for a year or two, after which A. H. Stange became its owner; the present Stange Lumber Co.'s mill was later built by Mr. Stange on the same site. The original mill was built in the winter of 1880-81.

The Champagne Lumber Co. was organized by P. B. Champagne and John Woodlock in 1881; they built a mill in that year located just west of the Grandfather road on the site now occupied by the Merrill Excelsior Co.'s plant. This mill was operated until the death of Mr. Champagne and up to 1896, when, its timber supply having practically failed, it was closed down.

Following the destruction of McCord & Howe's mill in 1881 and at about the same time that this mill was rebuilt by McCord and Wright, H. E. Howe, the other partner in the original mill, associated himself with Capt. H. H. Chandler and Edward Whitlock in the construction of a mill on the island opposite the site of the mill which had burned. After two years of operation by the founders their interest was taken over by the Gilkey & Anson Co., who operated the mill until 1910, when they closed it down and wrecked it.

The next mill to be erected was that of the Merrill Lumber Co., consisting of Murray Haywood of Davenport, Ia., T. P. Mathews, and E. N. Foster. This mill, erected in 1883, was the first to be built on the west side of the Wisconsin River here; it was located about sixty rods north of the bridge connecting the Sixth Ward and the West Side, and was also the first mill to be built down the river from the old boom dam. It failed financially after a few years of operation by its founders and after passing through the courts went into the hands of Foster, Bradley, Collins, and an associate from Janesville. After operating it for a number of years these owners sold it to the Collar Lumber Co., who sold it to A. H. Stange after operating it for a short period. It is now out of existence.

The next mill was also on the west side of the Wisconsin, at the mouth of Devil Creek; it was built by H. C. Russell and J. D. W. Heath as the Wolf River Lumber Co., and was operated under that name for a few years, when it became the property of Russell, who conducted it for some time and then sold it to L. N. Anson. The latter ran it as a planing mill for a few years, after which it was made a veneer factory, and finally it burned down.

In the early nineties D. F. Comstock of Bay City Mich. erected a sawmill where the Merrill Woodenware Co. now operate. Comstock operated it a short time and closed it out to C. B. Flynn and W. W. Schultz of Chicago, who changed the name to the Illinois and Wisconsin Lumber Co. and operated it until it closed as a sawmill about 1906. The building was later wrecked.

In 1892 when the lumber industry was at the height of its prosperity, eight of these mills, operated respectively by the Gilkey-Anson Co., the Illinois & Wisconsin Lumber Co., the Champagne Lumber Co., the Merrill Lumber Co., the T. B. Scott Lumber Co., the Wolf River Lumber Co., the H. W. Wright Lumber Co., and A. H. Stange, were in operation and the total cut for that year was approximately 150,000,000 feet of lumber and 86,000,000 shingles. In 1896 the cut had fallen below 100,000,000 feet of lumber and 30,000,000 shingles, and from this time on the volume declined rapidly. As the pine supply diminished the hemlock and hardwood resources came more and more into prominence. George E. Foster & Co. opened a hardwood office at Merrill in 1893 in connection with the handling of pine lumber, and by 1898 about twenty mills in Lincoln and adjoining counties were engaged in hardwood manufacture. Other industries have grown up, agriculture and dairying have followed close on the trail of the lumberman's axe, and thus the prosperity of Merrill has escaped serious injury through the decline of her forests.

During this period of transition the most outstanding names in the history of the city are those of J. N. Cotter, Julius Thielman, and (a little later), A. H. Stange. Messrs. Cotter and Thielman have for more than 40 years been the leaders in the public affairs of the county. The new courthouse, the county training school, county home and hospital, the employment of a county health

nurse, the modern school buildings—in fact everything pertaining to the development of the county—is owing in some measure at least to their efforts either as chairman or influential member of the county board of supervisors. Each served as mayor of Merrill several times, and they were members of the city council, school board, fire department, etc. Mr. Stange since his coming has been a leader in civic work and has spent large sums of money in public enterprises. S. Heineman also did a great deal to aid in the development of the county; merchant and later banker at Merrill, he aided many new settlers in getting started.

Incorporation as a city was effected in 1883, and the first city election was held March 6, 1883, city officers being chosen as follows: T. B. Scott, mayor; M. W. Sweeney, treasurer; A. A. Helms, city attorney; J. H. McMurray, assessor; and D. W. McLeod, city clerk. The first aldermen were H. Baehman, Thomas P. Mathews, John Phelps, M. Botts, A. H. Stange, Adolph Drewson, Fred Wilkes, William Bisbee, W. H. Cannon, M. O. Munnick, Henry White, and S. M. Hoyt. D. W. McLeod and C. C. Townsend were elected justices of the peace, and Herman Zipp, George Gibson, and H. W. Boyer were selected for constables. The first city marshal appointed was John T. Adams and the first superintendent of schools was M. C. Porter. The first board of supervisors under incorporation comprised H. R. Skinner, John Woodlock, H. H. Chandler, William Canfield, and V. R. Willard. The first meeting of the common council was held in Hoyt & Helms' office March 13, 1883, and T. B. Scott was elected president of the body. A city hall, which is still serving as headquarters of city government, was erected in 1888-89 at a cost of \$16,275.

Having thus considered the principal facts in the early history of the city, let us look at the more recent development. This is best done through the medium of individual accounts of the business enterprises, public utilities, schools, churches, etc., and these will now be given. To avoid needless repetition, little mention will be made here of the mercantile enterprises, since accounts of them will be found contained in the sketches of their owners in the biographical portion of this volume.

Electric service for the city is furnished by the Wisconsin Valley Electric Co., whose headquarters are at Wausau and whose power plants at Wausau, Merrill, Rothschild, Mosinee, Stevens Point, and Tomahawk, are interconnected. This company until 1916 was known as the Wausau Street Railway Co. Its interests in Merrill were acquired Dec. 1, 1915 from the Merrill Railway and Lighting Co. The latter company had its origin in 1889 when J. N. Cotter, Harry Turner, and their associates were granted a 30-year charter for the operation of street cars. The first street cars under this charter were put into operation in Merrill in 1890, a unique fact in the city's history, since it makes Merrill one of the first cities in the world to install electric transportation. The Merrill Railway and Lighting Co. for the first ten years of its existence rented its power from the T. B. Scott company. When the latter company's mill was destroyed by fire in 1899 their water power was purchased by the Merrill Railway and Lighting Co., then consisting of J. N. Cotter, John Daley, E. S. King, John O'Day, Walter A. Scott, Frank Hixon, and H. W. Wright. Harry Turner, who was associated at the time the charter was granted, had taken no further part in the company; David Finn and J. W. Ladd were connected with it for a short time, later selling their interests to the other members of the company. The original dam, which had been injured by the fire, was repaired and a power house was built, the latter by a new organization under the name of Cotter, King & Co., the interests of H. W. Wright, Frank Hixon, and Walter A. Scott having been purchased by the other members of the company. The power house then erected is the building, now vacant, that stands near the head of the flume; the present power house of the Wausau company is about 200 feet below this building. The original dam was replaced by the present structure in 1913 and 1914 by the Merrill Railway and Lighting Co. Operation of street cars in Merrill was discontinued at the expiration of the original charter in 1919. Officers of the present company are: C. C. Yawkey, president; B. F. Wilson, vice president; H. L. Geisse, secretary and general manager; and C. S. Gilbert,

treasurer. H. G. Tank is in charge of the Merrill interests of the company.

The city waterworks were built by the American Waterworks & Guarantee Co. of Pittsburg, Pa. in 1887, and pressure was first supplied in that year. The plant was operated by this company until 1914, when the company became insolvent and the plant was subsequently operated for some time by a receiver. Later the original company was reorganized under the name of the American Waterworks & Electric Co., with offices in New York, and again took over operation of the Merrill plant, which they have continued up to the present time. In 1887 there were 10 miles of water mains and 100 fire hydrants; there are now 20 miles of mains and 186 hydrants, and the average consumption is 500,000 gallons per day. Power is furnished by three 100 horse-power boilers operating four steam pumps, three of the pumps being of 1,000,000 gallons daily capacity and the fourth having a capacity of 2,000,000 gallons per day. The water is obtained from the Prairie River and receives a chlorine treatment besides passing through a mechanical filtration plant. The pumping station has been remodeled and enlarged and two steel tanks have been installed, one for storage and the other as a settling tank. The system is direct pressure, supplying 45 pounds per square inch for domestic use and 85 to 90 for fire purposes. The following have served successively as water superintendents since the plant was built: E. H. Schriber, M. F. Wright; A. T. Ainsworth, F. M. McElroy, W. T. Hunter, James Wilson, D. W. Derr, F. M. Cunningham, and H. W. Schofield. The last named has been in charge for nine years, while John W. Cotey has been outside foreman and collector since 1898.

The first telephone office in Merrill was built by the Wisconsin Telephone Co. in 1881 and service was started with 20 telephones. In 1882 a toll line was built between Merrill and Wausau consisting of a grounded line of No. 16 iron wire. The first call passing over this line was a message from S. Heineman to Heineman Bros. at Wausau. Miss Tena Clark, who handled the call, is still a resident of Merrill. In 1896 the citizens of Merrill organized a local telephone company which they operated until Oct. 1, 1910, when their plant was bought by the Wisconsin Telephone Co., who rebuilt it in 1912, giving the city a more modern telephone system. This company continues to operate the plant. When taken over by them in 1910 there were about 500 subscribers. There has been a steady growth since and at the present time there are 1,070 stations in the city and 486 rural subscribers. The telephone office is located at 910 East Main Street. The exchange has been under the management of E. L. Dexter since Oct. 11, 1913.

The present postoffice building was erected in 1916 and was occupied for the first time in April of 1917. It is a modern brick structure with steam heat, electric lights, etc., and \$75,000 was expended in its construction. The postoffice employs an assistant postmaster, seven carriers, and four clerks, in addition to the postmaster and, operating eight routes, covers a radius of 25 miles. Herman A. Krueger is the present postmaster and John A. Rusch the assistant postmaster. Until the erection of the present building the quarters were in the Masonic Building, the office having been moved there in 1907 from a location on the old T. B. Scott property south of the present Citizens National Bank building, near the railroad right-of-way. It had occupied these quarters since 1897, at which time it was moved from the Berard block across the street. Its original location was in the Jenny Hotel, where it was first conducted by Cyrus Strowbridge, as has been mentioned previously. Mrs. William Averill was postmistress for a number of years while the office was located in the Jenny House, and later Charles Wiley had charge of the office; while the latter was postmaster the office was moved to where Peterman Bros.' meat market is now located.

Merrill has two newspapers, the Daily Herald and the Star Advocate. The Herald was started in May of 1908 by William R. Jaeger, now publisher of the Rhinelander Daily News, who brought up his machinery from Wausau. Mr. Jaeger continued operation of the paper for a little over one year, when it was purchased by C. N. Johnson and W. B. Chilsen in partnership. In the spring of 1913 a partnership of F. J. and A. H. Smith and W. B. Chilsen was formed under the name of the Merrill Publishing Co. and took over operation of the paper. Since

the spring of 1920 it has been published by W. B. Chilsen. The paper is Republican in politics and is a modern newspaper, well gotten up and ably edited. Its first organization, under Mr. Jaeger's ownership, included John Gumtz on news, J. W. Bruce on news and advertising, and Stella Trantow (now Mrs. Arthur Martinson), Maybelle Pomerville, and Carla Everson (now Mrs. Elmere Foster). Several of the carrier boys who worked on this paper at that time continued on the staff for years afterward, among them being Harold Henrich and Milton Frye. The plant originally was in the Kathryn Luedtke building at 1211 East Main St. and was moved to its present location, 909 East Main St., when it passed into the hands of Johnson & Chilsen.

The Star Advocate, a weekly paper published by William Allen, is a consolidation of two earlier papers, the Merrill Star and the Merrill Advocate. The latter was the first newspaper published in the city, its first edition appearing as the Lincoln County advocate Feb. 6, 1875, with M. H. McCord, editor, and A. D. Gorham, publisher. In March of 1884 it was taken over by Van R. Willard, who sold it to Alexander Black and Dewitt Johnson in December of 1885. Norman R. Black bought out Johnson's interest in April of 1886. M. E. Northrop and C. H. Cummer took over the paper in December of 1886 and operated it until the following March, when L. A. Harrison and C. F. Hanson took it over. Hanson severed his connection after six months, but in October of 1889 he purchased the paper from Harrison, operating it for the following six months. The Advocate Publishing Co. took it over in April of 1890 and operated it until February of 1892. This company consisted of the following men, some of the wealthiest and best known Republicans in Lincoln County: Walter A. Scott (son of T. B. Scott), Frank P. Hixon, W. H. Flett, Henry C. Hetzel, Dr. J. D. W. Heath, and C. A. Norway. Scott, Hixon, Norway, and Heath were lumbermen; Flett and Hetzel were lawyers. Under their ownership a building was erected on the site now occupied by the Ford auxiliary station on Main Street west of Mill Street. In February of 1892 C. N. Johnson took over the paper and in October of 1893 he changed the name to the Merrill Advocate. It was continued by Mr. Johnson until 1906 and then sold by him to A. C. Thompson, who published it until August of 1909; the Lincoln County Bank then acquired it at sheriff's sale, and it was sold by them to Mr. Allen. The latter had established the Merrill Star about 1902, and on taking over the Advocate he consolidated the two papers into the present form of the Star Advocate, a weekly newspaper with a wide circulation, Republican in politics as were both of its predecessors during the entire period of their existence.

Besides the two papers now published there has been a considerable number in the past. The second paper to be established in Merrill was the Northern Wisconsin News, which was Democratic in politics and was founded by David Finn and Reuben F. Vaughan in 1878. This paper was sold to W. H. Cannon and H. C. Hetzel on June 17, 1881. In January of 1884 J. N. Cotter purchased Hetzel's interest and the paper appeared with Cotter as publisher and Cannon as editor until April of 1885. Cotter's interest was then acquired by Cannon. In December of 1888 Cannon sold out to A. G. Christenson, who six months later sold to E. A. Dunn and C. N. Johnson. In February of 1892 Dunn became sole owner. A. G. Christenson again bought an interest in the paper about 1894, and under the ownership of Dunn & Christenson the name was changed to the Merrill News. In 1895 it changed hands again, A. T. Curtis becoming the owner, and about 1898 Thomas N. Locke took it over. Its publication was continued by Mr. Locke until 1902, when it was purchased by D. S. Johnson. A. G. Christenson became connected with it a third time when he bought out Johnson in 1904, and he remained its publisher until Mahon & Fitzgerald purchased it. Edward D. Mahon became sole owner about 1912 and published it until 1918, when it was discontinued. Under Christenson's ownership in 1888 the Merrill Times had been merged with it. The latter paper was established by Norman Black, now editor of the Fargo Forum, about 1887, but became involved in financial difficulties the following year and passed into the hands of W. R. Schofield on Mar. 27, 1888. It was purchased a short time later by Christenson. A German newspaper, the Lincoln County

Anzeiger, Democratic in politics, was established in February of 1888 by C. W. Honigman. In July of 1894 this paper was purchased by F. W. Sallet, who continued its publication until September of 1902, changing its name on Sept. 21, 1900, to the Wisconsin Thalbote. While publishing this paper Sallet also got out a Swedish paper, the Wisconsin Valley Posten, for a year or two, starting about the same time that he purchased the Anzeiger; the Posten did not prove a success and he suspended its publication. The Wisconsin Thalbote was sold to Otto Susemihl in September of 1902, and by him to Frank Beer in January of 1910. About two years later it was closed down. Its publication was resumed in 1917 by Authur Hessel and Gust Belling in partnership, but was permanently suspended in 1920, its last issue being published on Aug. 27 of that year.

In the history of Merrill newspaperdom the most outstanding name is that of C. N. Johnson, his newspaper style in editorials and news having a distinctive touch which commanded the attention of the press throughout the state during his long association with the news publications of Merrill. A former reporter of his, Hans von Kaltenborn, made an unusual ascent in the newspaper world. When only a boy Mr. Kaltenborn left the Merrill high school and became a reporter and general utility man on the Merrill Advocate. After two years of this work he desired to go to Europe, and Mr. Johnson furnished him transportation to Chicago. There he bought a scalper's ticket to New York for \$8. In New York he engaged to feed cattle on a cattle ship going to Liverpool, Eng. For this he received \$5. Mr. Kaltenborn travelled all over France as the European correspondent of the Merrill Advocate. He sent home some very interesting stories and early established the fact that he was a born newspaperman. After two years in Europe Mr. Kaltenborn returned to the United States and entered Harvard College, from which he was graduated four years later, having earned his way through by teaching French and working at such other employment as he could get. After leaving college he secured a position on the Brooklyn Daily Eagle as police reporter. From police reporter Mr. Kaltenborn has gone through every news department of the Daily Eagle, Washington correspondent, musical critic, and editorial writer, to that of managing editor, the position he now holds. Another former Advocate employee who made a great success in life is Mr. Edward S. Jordan, president of the Jordan Motor Car Co. of Cleveland, Ohio. When Mr. Jordan graduated from the Merrill high school he secured a position on the Advocate as reporter at a salary of \$5 per week. This position he held for two years, when he entered the University of Wisconsin, from which he graduated in four years, earning his way through. After graduation he secured a position on Collier's Weekly and created a nationwide sensation by his articles criticizing college sports. He engaged in newspaper work in the East for about two years, when he secured a position with the J. G. Jeffreys Automobile Co. of Kenosha, Wis. as advertising writer and manager. He was employed in that capacity for three of four years, when he organized the Jordan Motor Car Co. He is recognized today as one of the leading men in the automobile business. Still another former member of the Advocate staff is Mr. Ernest E. Curtis, now holding a prominent position with the Wisconsin News, Milwaukee, the well-known Hearst paper. Mr. Curtis, after starting his newspaper career on the Merrill Advocate, spent several years in the East in newspaper work. Returning to Wisconsin, he secured a place with the Hearst publication named and is making good.

The T. B. Scott library at Merrill was opened early in 1891, Miss Janet Russell, now deceased, being librarian. Illness drove Miss Russell from the work in 1904 and the next regularly appointed librarian was Miss Helen Price, who started in January of 1905. Miss Price was a most devoted worker and much advancement was made under her administration. She set on foot a movement for a new library building and after much effort a donation of \$17,500 for this purpose was secured from Andrew Carnegie and the present beautiful building was erected. Miss Price was succeeded as librarian by Katherine C. Barker; in 1915 Winifred Bailey took Miss Barker's place, to be followed in 1918 by Eliazbeth Burke. Edna Dearth Orr came in 1921, and following her resignation Sept. 1, 1922, the present

librarian, Mrs. Nathalie H. Scribner, assumed the office. There has been a very gratifying growth both in the facilities of the library and in the use of those facilities by the public. Since 1906 the circulation has grown from 21,141 to 40,922, and in the last year the number of rural borrowers has nearly doubled, there now being 434. In the summer of 1922 four traveling libraries were established for county library service, donated respectively by the Woman's Alliance, the Study Class of Merrill, the Heineman Lumber Co., and Mr. Flett. The present library board is made up of the following members: Dr. J. W. Peroutky, Mrs. A. T. Curtis, Mrs. R. B. Runke, Mrs. M. C. Porter, Mrs. W. D. Martin, Dr. W. S. Van Nostrand, Dr. E. B. Owen, J. C. Anglebeck, E. W. McCrary, and H. W. Kircher.

In the matter of fire protection the city is exceptionally well equipped, and the East Side engine house is a model for its kind, known throughout the state. This beautiful brick structure was erected about seven years ago; it is two stories high, hardwood finished throughout, and is provided with a separate sleeping room for each member of the department, in addition to which there is a billiard room, an office for the chief, excellent baths, showers, etc. One feature of this engine house in particular is worthy of note as being unique: a specially contrived relay-box, designed by a former member of the company, is so arranged that when connected in the electrical circuit at night by throwing a switch, any call on the telephone during the night releases a suspended knife-switch blade which establishes connections lighting all the lights in the building and sounding an alarm bell. An additional device automatically breaks these connections when the main door is opened for the fire truck to pass out. The West Side engine house, on Grand Ave., was built about 1884, and has since been added to. It is equipped with a triple combination truck with 750-gallon pumper which was purchased three years ago. The combination truck in the East Side house was obtained ten years ago and was the first motor fire truck in the Wisconsin Valley. There are four men in each of the two branches of the department, including the chief on the East Side and the assistant chief on the West Side. The chief, Andrew Milsbaugh, has occupied this office for 22 years and has been with the department since 1894, when he went in as the first paid driver on the old hook and ladder truck. This long experience as well as a very exceptional degree of aptitude for the work qualifies him to fulfill the position in a manner that has gained a wide recognition and an excellent record for the department as to efficiency in extinguishing fires. The first regularly organized fire department in Merrill was started in 1887 with Julius Thielman as chief. Previous to this there had been a semi-organized department for a short time; H. W. Wright was chief of this, and chemical apparatus was purchased about 1884. After the installation of the city water works in 1887 the department was reorganized with Fred Stroud as chief and after a short time under him it was regularly organized as a volunteer department with Mr. Thielman as chief. Besides Thielman the members of the department were: Edward J. Crawford, Robert Truax, George Haywood, Jr., Jesse Sipes, Frank H. Skinner, F. Moffatt, G. F. Koehler, C. Goodwin, Alex. Black, J. W. Mathers, R. J. Collie, A. H. Stange, James Coon, L. C. Tyner, John W. Cotey, Burton Crown, H. R. Fehland, E. F. Hanf, Thomas DeVall, T. R. Newell, Joseph Downie, P. Berard, L. A. Harrison, M. W. Sweeney, Jens Ballschmieder, F. W. Stroud, Herman Zipp, H. R. Skinner, O. E. Byington, H. Littlejohn, David M. Phinney, W. H. Cannon, Willie Gambien, and F. H. Hutz. Only one engine house, that on the West Side, was erected at the beginning, the first East Side house being erected in 1890. In 1890 or 1891 two hose carts, each drawn by one horse, were obtained to supplement the hand-drawn chemical and hook and ladder apparatus, and in 1892 a horse-drawn hook and ladder truck was added. A paid driver for this apparatus was employed in 1894. Julius Thielman after serving as chief for two years was succeeded by Richard King and four years later John Cotey took charge; Mr. Cotey also served for four years and was followed by Owen Love, who occupied the position for three and a half years, at the expiration of which time, in 1901, Mr. Milsbaugh, the present chief, took the office. The change from a volunteer to a paid organization was made about 1898.

The history of the police department has been touched on in the preceding paragraphs. The present chief is Thomas A. Calder, who has been with the department since 1901 and has been its chief since 1903. The department now has four patrolmen and is very efficient in its operation.

The Lincoln County Hospital, operated in connection with the county home, is not strictly a charitable institution, although those unable to pay for hospital facilities are cared for there without charge, in addition to the regular paying patients. This hospital was opened July 14, 1920 in the addition which had been made to the county home building for that purpose. The first and second floors of this new section form a fireproof hospital, with sun porches on both floors facing the west. Besides the three wards and seven private rooms there are operating and sterilizing rooms, nurses rooms, baths, etc. Everything is thoroughly modern, and the operating room is particularly well equipped, having among other features an electric illuminator six feet in diameter. The floor and wainscoting are of white tile. There is a combination silent and audible nurses calling system and many other features to be found only in the most modern hospital construction.

The Ravn Hospital was a well equipped private institution containing 25 beds, located at 708 Second Street, owned and operated by Dr. Michael Ravn. Drs. W. H. Monroe and John Bergesen erected the building in 1892 and operated the hospital for about two years, when Dr. C. C. Walsh bought out Dr. Bergesen and for the following two or three years the owners were Drs. Monroe and Walsh, after which Drs. Walsh and L. B. Collier operated it until 1898. A Catholic sister was then in charge until 1900, when Dr. Ravn became proprietor. He operated it until June 9, 1923, when he closed it. At present there is no hospital in the city of Rhinelander.

Merrill is often referred to as "the city of parks" and there is full justification for the bestowal of this title, for her park system is unexcelled in northern Wisconsin. One of the most popular of the parks is Riverside, a large and beautiful natural park with everything to delight the nature lover. Every known wildwoods flower indigenous to the northern states has been found here, and even walnut trees, not natural to this locality, are to be seen; it is possible that the latter have sprung from walnuts dropped by the Indians during their migrations. Near the former T. B. Scott mansion, located in this park, a single pine tree stands, towering magnificently above its surroundings, and to this tree a story attaches. T. B. Scott, on one of his first trips up the Wisconsin River, camped on this site, and on making preparations for the night he noticed an eagle's nest in this tree. After keeping watch all night for the return of the eagle to its nest, he succeeded in the morning in bringing the bird down, and it proved to be a magnificent specimen of its kind. When, later, this land came into Mr. Scott's possession he decreed that the tree in which the eagle had made its home should remain untouched by axe or saw, and so it stands today, a symbol of the past. Nineteen acres of the park were acquired by the city in May of 1915, the Woman's Alliance having been active in this move. The tract had been owned at a previous time by Gust Braatz and had been purchased in 1903 by an association formed within the Liederkranz known as the Merrill Park Association, with Julius Thielman as president and J. G. Poser secretary. This association had made the purchase in order to preserve the property for the city and the city acquired it from them. Telling of their work, Mr. Poser says: "Back in 1902 we had a big Sangerfest which attracted 10,000 persons to this naturally beautiful spot on the Wisconsin. It always was a popular picnic grounds and the owner used to make a little there selling beer to the picnickers. Well, after this big Sangerfest, he said he was going to sell that property or turn it into a cow pasture. A few of us just took one imaginative squint at that timberland feeding a few cattle instead of contributing to the enjoyment of all Merrill and then we got busy. Our committee of the Merrill Park Association bought the land for \$1600 and we spent \$1,000 in filling in with dirt the level place where the bandstand and shelter-house now stand. That used to be a slough from the little waterways that always branch out from the river. We also made the ball park at a cost of \$800 and erected a few bridges across the creek to the island. But every time

it rained hard and the water in the river rose, our bridges were washed out. You can see the wreck of one there now. We decided on another direction of approach and so the present winding path that leads into the park from the steel bridge was made. About this time the Woman's Alliance began to come to our aid, and after quite a little agitation among the townspeople they succeeded in May, 1915, in getting the city of Merrill to buy Riverside Park for its indebtedness, the stockholders in the Merrill Park Association donating their shares. This was accomplished under the administration of Mayor J. A. Emerich. The sum paid by the city was \$3300." The property comprising the remainder of the park, about 38 acres, was purchased by the city upon the death of its previous owner, Mrs. Mary Fehlhaber, the consideration being in the neighborhood of \$8500. The two parks extending along the banks of the Prairie River are known respectively as the Stange Public Park and the Stange Private Park. The former was purchased by the city in the spring of 1908 and was laid out by a firm of Minneapolis landscape artists, forming a very beautiful property. The Stange Private Park was practically a donation to the city by A. H. Stange, made in October of 1920, and is also a very attractive park. The Sixth Ward Park, consisting of five lots covered with beautiful pines, was purchased by the city about 1915 and will probably be extended east; Dr. A. R. Wittman was active in urging the purchase of this property as well as in other movements for the improvement of the park system.

Besides the public parks there are many beautiful private grounds, and the residential section of the city presents an unusually attractive appearance during the summer months. The average house lot in Merrill is 140 feet deep and 60 feet wide and in many cases the property owners have reserved two lots, giving a fine opportunity for flower gardens, etc. Peonies, iris, and other hardy plants are grown in many Northern Wisconsin cities, but Merrill has gone into gardening more progressively and has succeeded in developing many beautiful rose gardens in spite of the short season. Great attention has been paid to wild flowers; violets, hepatica, meadows rue, the native orchids, trillium, liverwort, and native shrubbery of all kinds have been translated to scores of gardens with fine success. In parks and private grounds of the city virtually every type of shrub that can be grown successfully under the severe winter conditions of northern Wisconsin are to be seen, and in many cases the owners have successfully carried through the winter by proper covering many of the varieties that would not otherwise stand the severity of the seasons. There are a number of lily ponds, in the immediate vicinity. Two miles north of Merrill is Lake Pesobic (the Indian name for Lake View). On its east and northeast shores are twenty or more cottages where Merrill residents who are fortunate enough to have gained a site on this portion of the lake spend the summers. Eight or ten miles north of the city is Tug Lake, which is becoming a lake resort, and between Merrill and Tomahawk along the Wisconsin River is Grandfather Drive, a very beautiful roadway along which there are numerous opportunities for cottages and where some of these are now being built and others planned. The road passes the dam at Grandfather, where the water power, one-third of which is now developed, allows for a fall of 97 feet, the highest on the river. The water power when fully developed will be about the same as is now generated at the Portage dam on the lower Wisconsin. In addition to the resorts mentioned there are trout fishing lodges near Elm City and Dudley where many gather during the trout season. Another fishing lodge is the Bass Lake Casting Club's "Isle of Content." Along Pine River and south of Merrill are many other points that promise to make choice sites in the future for summer homes. Many of the Merrillites own cottages in the lake region of Vilas County. Among the private grounds in the city itself there should be mentioned The Acres, owned by W. B. Chilsen and by him opened to free use by tourists in 1922. This property, located on State Highway No. 10, has river frontage and a large pine grove, making it ideal for this purpose. Badger Park, across from the Badger Opera House, owned by A. H. Stange, and York Park, on Mill Street, owned by Joseph York, are some of the other private parks. A natural park near the upper dam, above the Sixth Ward, is the property of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Co.

The attractiveness of the city will be further enhanced by the carrying out of present plans for the parking of the property abutting the Prairie River opposite Stange Private Park; this property is owned by C. H. Stange, Mrs. John Wenzel, William J. Tesch, and John Eisen.

Religious services have been held in Merrill since the earliest settlement here. As in most pioneer communities the first services were held by the various denominations in union, and were for the most part without pastors.

There is record that separate Methodist services were held in the village school house in 1870. Some of the ministers who presided at different times were Rev. Olmstead, M. E.; Thomas Green, Episcopal; Rev. Baldock, M. E.; Rev. Hagerman, Presbyterian; Rev. Bessel, Presbyterian; Rev. Wescott, Presbyterian; and Rev. Mead, presiding elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church for this district at that time. The services were irregular and scattering, however, up to Feb. 15, 1875, when Rev. George Fellows, then presiding elder, effected an official organization of the church here. Rev. T. O. Patridge was pastor. The trustees were Th. C. Patridge, Ole Gilbert, F. M. Andrews, Payson Patridge, John McInnis, Van R. Willard, and J. P. Haben. Subsequently the congregation was served in turn by Rev. W. C. Waldron, Rev. Nelson, and Rev. Boyce. Rev. F. L. Wharton came in May of 1881 and in that year began the erection of the first church building, which was dedicated during the following year. This structure was located on Park Street; its cost was in the neighborhood of \$3,000 and it was designed to seat about 300 people. Some of the early members were Mr. and Mrs. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Compton, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert, and Mr. and Mrs. Hanover. Rev. Wharton was succeeded in turn by Revs. Albert Smith, E. W. Meyer, O. H. P. Smith, and Daniel Woodward. The T. B. Scott family had in the meantime taken up their home in Merrill, and Mrs. Scott had taken a great interest in the welfare of this church and had contributed liberally to it. The Rev. Woodward first talked to her about the need for a new church edifice, and she agreed to build such a structure as a memorial to her husband, the well-known benefactor of the city. The new building was dedicated about 1891; Mrs. Scott had died before its completion, and memorial windows were placed in the church for both Mr. and Mrs. Scott. This structure, located on Mill Street, is the present home of the congregation. A new parsonage was erected about 1905. Other pastors who have labored in this charge are Revs. T. D. Peake, Matthew Evans, William Clark, T. W. North, T. W. Sprawls, John Wier, and the present minister, Rev. S. J. Tink. In honor of the benefactors who made possible the erection of the present edifice, the official name of the church is the Scott Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church.

St John's Evangelical Lutheran Church is the outgrowth of missionary labors of pioneer Lutheran pastors of the Missouri Synod in the farming community southwest of Merrill. This work started as early as 1860. Services were first held in Merrill (then Jenny) in 1872, when Pastor William Rehwinkel, then serving the Evangelical Lutheran Zion Church of Town Maine and Town Scott, began conducting services here in the homes of those of the Lutheran faith. The congregation was officially organized on April 24, 1876, the organization services being held in the public school house; some of the charter members were August Strehlow, Carl Hannemann, and G. F. Koehler, of whom the two last named are still living at the present time. The first church edifice, a frame structure 24x40 feet in dimensions, was built on Lots 3 and 4, Block 3 of A. M. Averill's Addition in 1881 and was dedicated on Nov. 27 of that year. This building was later sold to the Norwegian Lutheran congregation of Pine River, who wrecked it and moved it to Gunderson's Corner, now in the town of Schley, where it is still standing. Pastor Paul Luecke was called to serve the Jenny congregation in 1883, remaining until the fall of 1886, when he left to serve a congregation at Mayfair, Ills. He was succeeded in turn by the following pastors: Charles Sorg, 1887 to 1888;

H. Daib, 1888 to 1922; and Walter Sievers, who came in 1922 and is still serving. The first parsonage was purchased in 1885 and was located on Lots 9 and 10, Block 6 of G. L. Park's Addition. In 1892 the present church building, on Lots 1, 2 and E½ of Lot 3, Block 18 of the original plat of Jenny, located at Third and Poplar Sts., was erected. The present parsonage was built in 1901. A widely known institution in connection with this church is St. John's Church Band, which was organized in October of 1889 and is still in active existence. Of the 14 charter members of the band, W. H. Gennrich and H. W. Eggers are still with the organization; Mr. Gennrich has been director since October of 1895 and Mr. Eggers has been manager since about the same time. The band is well known in adjoining cities and villages, having travelled over a radius of about 50 miles. There are now 25 members, who make up an excellent musical aggregation.

The Parochial school of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized under the pastorate of Paul Luecke, the first school house being located on three lots at Fourth and Center streets. The building was later sold to R. W. Barrett, who rebuilt it into two dwelling houses. William Wetzel came in 1888 as the first resident teacher. There were 92 children enrolled in 1893 and at that time the school was divided into two rooms and Mrs. J. Kerble came as primary teacher. The present school, a brick veneer building at Fifth and Spruce streets, and a teacher's residence at Fourth and Center streets, also of brick veneer, were erected about 20 years ago. The present enrollment of the school is 240, and the faculty consists of the following: M. H. Runge, principal and teacher of seventh and eighth grades; Miss S. Wais, fifth and sixth grades; G. Stoelling, third and fourth grades; and Mrs. J. Kerble, first and second grades.

St. Francis Xavier Church (Catholic). The earliest Catholic activity in Lincoln County was that of the Jesuit missionaries as early as in 1661. There is a record of Father Rene Menard, S. J., who penetrated into Wisconsin in his work of converting the Indians, dating back to Aug., 10 of that year. From various historical resources, such as "The Jesuit Relations", "Sheas' History of the Catholic Church in the United States," "Rochemonteix Les Jesuites et la Nouvelle France," and similar sources, we gather that Father Menard was probably the first white man to set foot on the soil of what is now known as Lincoln County, Wisconsin. According to later historians, Menard is said to have lost his life near the "Big Jim Cross" rapids of the Wisconsin River, about nine miles from Merrill, the county seat of Lincoln County. At this point some of the clothing and other belongings of Father Menard were found. Thus he gave his life for the salvation of souls and civilization in this section and as time has gone forward we have today the present established faith in this section represented by the various organizations throughout the county. Prominent among these is the St. Francis Xavier organization at Merrill. What is now the St. Francis Xavier Church of Merrill had its beginning as a mission attended by a Rev. Theodore Richard of Wausau as early as 1875. Merrill was then known as "Jenny". Father Richard had charge of this mission to 1884 when Father Angelberg Blume was installed as the first resident Pastor of St. Francis Xavier Congregation. The first steps taken toward the establishment of a church building were by a few men (mostly French) grouped in a black-smith shop one Sunday morning in the winter or spring of 1882. To this meeting J. N. Cotter was invited and presided. The outcome of the meeting was the decision to purchase a lot and to build some sort of a structure as a place in which to worship. Almost immediately a lot was purchased at a point on Second Street (now No. 300 and where the present house of worship stands). The land was purchased of Thomas B. Scott, a wealthy lumber-man. Though, the land was purchased in 1882 the deed was not executed and filed until Jan., 28, 1884. That same season (1882) a frame building was erected, and though the furnishings were very meager, services were held there. The seating of the church consisted of shingle bolts set up on end as risers and rough plank being laid across them for sitting. Father Blume who was afterward installed as pastor was on the ground and took an active part in this initial movement. During the winter of 1882 and '83 he traveled many miles through the snow as he went about from

camp to camp in this section where the men were employed as loggers in his efforts to secure means to make possible the project in hand. Father Blume continued his pastorate to Nov. 1890 and during his ministration practically wiped out the debt incurred in the building of the church. In November 1890, Rev. John Hummel succeeded Father Blume and carried on the good work begun by his predecessor, erecting a comfortable parsonage just east of the church building, purchased ground for a cemetery and also bought two additional lots close by as a site for a school. Hummel's successor was Edward F. VanHootgem, who was installed in November, 1892, and served the congregation faithfully till Nov. 20, 1900. During his service he made valuable improvements in the church property such as reseating it throughout at a cost of \$1,000.00, purchased new altars, installed furnaces in both the church and parsonage and bought an additional lot for school purposes. In the summer of 1898 he perfected arrangements for the erection of a new school building and sisters residence, these buildings to cost \$10,000.00. In 1896 under his administration the congregation numbered 1,600 and this number was greatly augmented at certain seasons of the year by the floating population of mill hands and woodsmen. The church had also cared for a mission at Bloomville 12 miles east of Merrill, there being 15 German families there who held membership with St. Francis Xavier, but worshiped there. Beside a number of local confraternities the following Catholic societies were represented in the parish at that time: Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, President, John Secard; vice president, Frank Petska; secretary, Richard Barrett; treasurer, Joseph Downie; trustees, George Boyer; Joseph Schneider and Adam Salschneider. The Catholic Order of Foresters with John Von Hecke as chief ranger; Thomas Donnelly vice chief ranger; John Stafford, past chief ranger; Herman Walther, rec. secy. and trustees Owen Love, Thomas Sanford and D. Dawson. Father Van Hootgem was succeeded as pastor of St. Francis Xavier's by Dr. N. Hens, but the latter remained only a year. His successor was Rev. J. Scheyer, who was installed in November, 1901, and under whose administration which lasted till November, 1905, St. Francis Hall was built. Father Schreyer was immediately succeeded by Rev. S. A. Langenfelder, D. D. S. - Ph. D., who remained only about eleven months. His successor, Rev. John Klop, was installed in Sept. 1906 and he remained until January 1908 when Rev. Joseph Hoeffinger was installed. The latter remained only until July of that year. The next pastor was Rev. Henry Le Guillou who came in July, 1908, and remained until January, 1914. The Rev. John Owen was installed in the same month in which Rev. Guillou left, and remained until November, 1920, when he was transferred to Sacred Heart Cathedral at West Superior as its pastor. There he was raised to the dignity of Monseigneur of the rank of Domestic Prelate. While pastor of St. Francis Xavier Rev. Father Owen cleared the church of all indebtedness, besides making many very valuable improvements in both the church and school. His successor was Monseigneur Francis J. Neisen, who was installed in November, 1920, but because of poor health he was obliged to resign in July, 1921, when he was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Michael A. Prock. The parish now contains about 450 families, while the school enrollment is close to 300, nine teachers being employed. Eight grades are taught and also music, for which there is a special teacher. The teachers are of the Dominican Order of Racine, Wisconsin.

Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized by a number of former members of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church. On a Sunday afternoon in May, 1885, these members met at the home of Mrs. Carl Stange on Cottage St., for the purpose of organizing a Lutheran church on the west side of the city. The members present resolved to petition St. John's church for their release. This was granted on July 5, 1885. On a subsequent date an organization was effected under the name of Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church. The charter members were: E. Thielman, John Wenzel, Gustav Wenzel, Mrs. C. Stange, A. H. Stange, C. W. Stange, J. Bucholz, J. Schmidt, J. Jaeger, H. Lemke, A. J. Runge, E. F. Zastrow, and F. Shulz. The first secretary was Mr. A. H. Stange. Rev. Paul Luecke, then serving St. John's church, was called to serve the new congregation also.

The congregation immediately began with the building of a church, 28x54, which was dedicated on Sept. 27, 1885; this building was located on the northwest corner of State and Division streets. The first resident pastor of Trinity was David Kosche, who took charge of the congregation in the summer of 1886. He tried to affiliate the Trinity congregation with Ohio Synod, but failed. Rev. H. Daib who in the mean time had taken over the pastorate of St. John's church was asked by Trinity church to serve them also. Under his leadership the congregation again began to prosper. Rev. Daib served the congregation as pastor from 1886 to 1893. May 7, 1893, Rev. F. H. Siebrandt, who served the Lutheran congregation at Spencer, Wis., was called by Trinity church. In the same year the congregation acquired its first parsonage, a house adjoining the church. The congregation had then 54 voting members. In 1894 the congregation received its first pipe organ, a gift from Mr. A. H. Stange. The phenomenal growth of the congregation under the pastorage of F. H. Siebrandt necessitated a larger house of worship, and the congregation resolved to build a new church. This resolution, however, was not carried out until 1907, when Mr. A. H. Stange made a donation of \$25,000 to the congregation, with which it should erect, complete, equip, and furnish a new church. The congregation, of course, gratefully accepted this gift from Mr. Stange, and a building committee was selected, consisting of Messrs. C. Kinzel, J. Wenzel, A. Gruett, William Johannes, A. H. Stange, Aug. Zahn, Aug. Sievert, P. Koebe, and Rev. F. H. Siebrandt. The site of the new church, on the corner of State and West First streets, was likewise a gift from Mr. A. H. Stange. The dedication of the building took place Nov. 8, 1907. The church is a beautiful structure, 56x104 feet in dimensions, in Gothic Style, built of brick, and has a seating capacity of 650. The new parsonage of the congregation, adjoining the church on State St., was erected in 1908. Pastor Siebrandt resigned in July of 1907 because of failing health. Rev. J. G. Schliepsiek of Clinton, Wis., called to succeed Rev. Siebrandt and was inducted into his pastorate at Trinity by Rev. H. Daib April 26, 1908. Rev. Schliepsiek remained with the congregation until the summer of 1920, when the condition of his health was such that he also was forced to resign. In October of 1920 Rev. W. L. Kohn, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, accepted the call extended to him by Trinity and has since served this church. The congregation is entirely free of debt, and numbers at present about 1200 souls, including 255 voting members and 816 communicant members. It has a Ladies Aid Society with a membership of 130, a Young People's Society with junior and senior departments, a Bible Class, a Mission Circle, a Men's Club affiliated with the American Luther League, and a Sick Benefit Society conducted on a mutual basis. Shortly after Rev. D. Koschel was installed as pastor of Trinity church the congregation organized a parochial school. The office of the W. Wright Lumber Co. was purchased and remodeled into a school house. Rev. Kosche and Miss Margaret Kosche were the teachers of this school in the years 1887 and 1888. Owing to differences which existed between congregation and pastor the school was closed in 1888. Oct. 12, 1890, the congregation resolved again to open its school. The number of pupils increased and a larger school was built. In 1891 G. Krumsig accepted the call as Trinity's first resident school teacher and Mr. Krumsig started his work in the fall of that year. The following year he accepted a call to Chicago and was succeeded by C. J. Kinzel. During this time the school had an enrollment of 45 pupils. In 1894 C. Kinzel accepted a call to Janesville, Wis., and Mr. C. Kambeisz was called to take his place. By this time the enrollment in the school had increased to such an extent that the congregation resolved to add a second class and to build an addition to their school. Miss Dora Siebrandt was appointed primary teacher in 1897. When Mr. Kambeisz accepted a call to Waco, Neb., A. Gruett of Clintonville, Wis. was called to succeed. Mr. Gruett remained with the congregation for 20 years, during which time the school was increased to a three-room school. In 1901 the congregation resolved to erect a new school building. The enrollment at that time was 145. The new school, located at the intersection of Grand Avenue, Fourth, and Liberty streets, was completed in January of 1903. It is a good brick structure, with all the conveniences and appointments that a school should have.

Besides three class rooms it has two assembly rooms and a library containing 2,500 books, the latter a gift from A. H. Stange. Mr. A. Gruett resigned as teacher and principal of the school in 1909, and J. Siesenop of Milwaukee was called to succeed him. In 1913 Mr. Siesenop resigned and R. C. Jehn took charge of the school in the following year. Other teachers who have served the school are: G. Mass, F. W. Malinowsky, J. Rodenburg, R. Nimmer, Miss Minnie Siebrandt, and Miss Selma Bruss. The present faculty consists of R. C. Jehn, principal, and Miss Erna Gutknecht and Jos. Dietrich. The enrollment now is 195.

After some previous efforts, the Presbyterian sect on Oct. 19, 1879, effected an organization when eleven persons met at the home of Dr. S. B. Dorn. "The Jenny Presbyterian Church" was adopted as the official name of the congregation. The organic meeting was moderated by Rev. J. S. Westcott, and Rev. J. S. Weston was appointed as the first pastor. Rev. Howard S. Talbot came from New York City of 1881 to take the charge, remaining until 1889. On May 16, 1881, the name of the church was more strictly defined when it became incorporated as the First Presbyterian Church of Merrill, the incorporators being H. H. Foster, E. G. Chandler, C. J. Brazee, and Judge A. A. Helms. A parsonage was erected during the summer of the same year. Rev. Talbot was succeeded by Rev. H. J. Frothingham, who came in 1890; Rev. J. T. Ford came in 1891 and remained until 1894, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. V. Hughes, who was here until 1903; Rev. M. S. Pettit came in 1904 and served until 1907, when he was succeeded by the Rev. W. J. Turner; in 1912 the charge was taken by Rev. C. L. Nisbet, who terminated his service in 1916. In the meantime, on May 4, 1884, the West Merrill church was organized at a meeting presided over by Rev. H. A. Talbot. The organization was chartered by fifteen members, three of whom, Mr. James Mair, Mrs. Joseph Kubasta, and Mrs. Tillie Collie, are still living. The church was served by the following pastors: Rev. Walter Pattinson, 1884-86; Rev. Charles Herrold, 1886-88; Rev. Henry L. Brown, 1888-94; Rev. J. F. Cowling, 1895-96; Rev. G. W. Luther, 1896; Rev. J. F. Young, 1896-97; Rev. Charles L. Overstreet, 1897-99; Rev. J. S. Wilson, 1899-1903; Rev. H. T. Justerna, 1903-04; Rev. T. C. Hill, 1905-09; Rev. J. T. Wilson, 1909-1915; and Rev. J. W. Davies, who took the charge in 1915 and is still serving. In March of 1917 the two churches united to form one organization, under the name of the Presbyterian Church of Merrill. The consolidation was effected by an act of Presbytery, with the unanimous agreement that a church building be erected centrally for the greater convenience and efficiency of the united congregation. Approximately 850 members have united with the Presbyterian Church in the city, including many now deceased or moved away. In regard to the church the pastor, Rev. Davies, says: "During the past five years the organization has plodded along amid difficulties and disappointments and yet has remained intact and prosperous, and with its new beautiful edifice, made possible through the generosity of Mr. A. H. Stange and the self-sacrificing efforts of its members and friends, it can go forward—grateful for the faithfulness and inspiration of the members of the past and all other blessings, and confident of the continued presence and power of its Divine Master—to still greater achievement in helping to establish the Kingdom of God in our city and the whole world."

St. Stephen's Evangelical Church, of the German Evangelical Synod of North America, was organized Aug. 3, 1883, and the corner stone of their first building was laid on May 25th of the following year, services meanwhile having been conducted in a hall on River Street. Rev. Karl Freitag organized the congregation and was its first pastor; the charter members were Edward Kleutz, Herman Rusch, Henry Baehmann, John Boettcher, Gottlieb Voigt, Wilhelm Vorpapel, and Edward Patzer. Rev. Freitag served the congregation as pastor until 1891, when Rev. J. Henning took the charge, remaining until 1894; Rev. Henning was followed in 1895 by Rev. G. Klein; Rev. F. G. Ludwig came in 1900, and was succeeded in 1912 by Rev. H. Gammert, who served until 1916, when the present pastor, Rev. M. M. Schmidt, took the charge. A parsonage was erected in 1895. The first church building, which was dedicated Oct. 12, 1884, was added to in 1903; this building was totally destroyed by fire Dec. 16, 1919. Plans for a new edifice were immediate-

ly set on foot; the corner stone was laid Aug. 1, 1920, and on Sept. 11, 1921, the present beautiful building, the largest Protestant church in Merrill, was dedicated. It has a seating capacity of 1,000 and is equipped with a pipe organ costing \$7,000. The parochial school of this church was begun at the time the congregation was first organized, and was in operation up to 1922, when it was discontinued. As a substitute for parochial school work, however, the church maintains summer school for six weeks after the close of the public schools, this work being presided over by a theological student.

Our Saviour's Lutheran Church in the city developed from the Evangelical Norwegian Lutheran Church of Merrill, which was organized Aug. 25, 1885. There had been Scandanavian Lutheran services in Merrill, presided over at one time by Rev. N. Berge and later for about four years by Rev. N. Forde, but no official organization had been effected until the above date. The congregation was incorporated at the same time, the first board of trustees consisting of Nils Evjue, president, Lewis Knudsen, secretary, and Peter Petersen, treasurer. The first pastor called was Paul Koren. Erection of a church building was begun in 1887 and completed the following year; this structure, which is still owned by the church, now stands at the corner of Logan and Fourth streets, having been moved from its original location one block east of where it now is, the reason for the removal having been the purchase of the property at Logan and Fourth, with the house thereon for use as a parsonage. Following Rev. Koren's resignation the church was served in turn by Rev. J. G. Monson, Rev. Nordsat, Rev. B. J. Larsen, Rev. A. O. Dolven, Rev. J. Grevestad, Rev. O. Skattebol, Rev. A. W. Avistendahl, and Rev. L. O. Oyen. In 1904, under Rev. Oyen's pastorate, the church was divided, the withdrawing body organizing as Zion Lutheran Church. About five years ago the two bodies reunited and the church at that time took its present name. In the meantime the original church was served successively by the Revs. Oyen, J. O. Drend, O. E. Boe, G. A. Lunde, and J. H. Myrvang. Zion Lutheran Church called as its first pastor Rev. A. W. Avistendahl, who had served the church before the division; Rev. Avistendahl was followed by Revs. A. G. Bawron, Iver Ramseth, and Hjalmer Madland in turn. Rev. Madland resigned upon the reunion of the church. Rev. C. Hougstad took Rev. J. H. Myrvang's place as pastor of Our Saviour's Lutheran Church on July 1, 1918, and is still serving. The present church edifice, a handsome brick structure, was erected in 1904. The congregation now includes about 40 families and there are about 50 pupils in the Sunday School. The Ladies Aid Society is a particularly helpful one.

The German Methodist Episcopal Church here was founded by the Rev. A. Ludwig; the congregation was organized July 24, 1888 and was incorporated Dec. 11 of the same year, the first board of trustees consisting of J. B. Brotherson, A. Gerhke, and August Scherbius. Erection of the present church building at Polk and First streets was immediately begun under the supervision of a building committee comprised of H. Dickoff, A. Gerke, J. J. Brandt, A. Klug, and the Rev. Ludwig. The church, which has had a very successful career, has been served by the following pastors: Revs. A. Ludwig, S. Stienacher, J. Dilling, B. B. Schlung, W. F. Beyer, J. J. Moore, and W. J. Wagner, the last named being the present pastor.

The first work done toward the organization of a Baptist congregation in Merrill was between 1880 and 1890, when E. B. Edmunds, for many years a colporter and Sunday School missionary for the denomination in Wisconsin, canvassed the city and held meetings. There were then but few members of the Baptist faith in the city, but as settlement went on the ranks of these were augmented by new arrivals, and on Dec. 21, 1890, thirteen charter members organized as a church, using what were known as the New Hampshire Articles of Faith as the basis of belief and practice. They possessed no building and meetings were at first held in halls or such other quarters as could be secured temporarily. Of the original members, none remain here now, all having died or moved away; the last one here was Mrs. E. H. House, whose death occurred in August of 1922. After organization the congregation incorporated as the First Baptist Church of Merrill; the first officers were as follows: Mrs. Ruth A. Howard, clerk; Miss Anna Campbell (now Mrs. Anna Ebbesen)

treasurer; Mr. Jenks, deacon; and E. G. Fleming, O. J. Jenks, and C. M. Howard, trustees. The first pastor was Rev. W. H. Barker. In 1901 the site now occupied at 212 Grand Avenue was secured and a meeting house erected at a cost of between \$5,000 and \$6,000. The location is a choice one, being central and convenient of access from the entire city, and as developments have taken place is just at the edge of and overlooking the beautiful Stange Public Park. Later a parsonage was purchased about four blocks away, at 403 Prospect Street, a very desirable location. The following pastors have served the church since its first organization: Rev. W. H. Barker, 1891-1892; Rev. Enoch Pickering, 1892-1900; Rev. A. L. Putnam, 1901-1902; Rev. J. W. Cabeen, 1902-1904; Rev. T. B. Hughes, 1904-1906; Rev. S. P. Mahoney, 1907-1908; Rev. F. D. Brown, 1908-1909; Rev. P. G. Van Zandt, 1910-1912; Rev. E. G. Hamley, 1912-1916; Rev. W. M. Hull, 1917-1918; and Rev. A. O. Protsman, who came in 1919 and is still serving. The present officers are: Mrs. L. B. Leavitts, clerk; Israel P. Putnam, treasurer; Mrs. Rose T. Putnam, treasurer of benevolences; Israel P. Putnam, Frank A. Albrecht, A. Hurlbutt, Alson Cottrell, Louis Hanson, Earl Naramore, and Frank A. Taylor, trustees; Israel P. Putnam, Frank A. Albrecht, and J. H. Hamlin, deacons; H. A. Cook, Sunday School superintendent; Ruth Protsman, pianist; Mrs. Rose T. Putnam, president Ladies' Aid Society; Alice Friday, president Young People's Society; and Mrs. Hazel Harding, chorister. Services are conducted not only in the city but at Irma, 14 miles north, where the church owns a chapel, and at Parrish, 27 miles northeast, where services are held in the school house, though it is hoped to have a chapel there soon. The present membership of the church of Merrill, including quite a number of non-resident members, totals a little over 200. The church has always been active in missionary work and has contributed liberally for denominational and other objects at home and abroad.

The first Episcopal services in Merrill were held about 1890 by a clergyman stationed at Wausau; occasionally also services were held by a general missionary of the diocese. The first headquarters of the church were in the hall which is now used as a residence above the Boston Store on East Main Street. The first resident priest of the Merrill mission was Rev. Charles Trask Lewis, who was a graduate of Heidelberg University and whose presence in the midst of the rough and uncultured community which was Merrill in those early days was in singular contrast. He remained until 1897, and during his service the present church at Pier and Third Streets was erected. He was succeeded by Rev. Walter Gardner Blossom, whose marriage to a Merrill girl was the first wedding recorded in the annals of the church; the ceremony was performed by Dr. Gardner, president of the seminary at Nashotah. Father Blossom remained until about 1899, and from then until 1900 Father Lewis again served the congregation. In the latter year Rev. Frederick Barker came. Father Barker, who remained until his death in 1908, was perhaps the greatest priest that has ever served the parish. The devotion of his life to the service of mankind was very beautiful; he often went without food in order that others might eat, and after conducting services at some outside charge he was sometimes compelled to pass the night on a bench in the church. He finally gave up his life in the service of the church; he had charge of the congregations at Tomahawk and Mosinee besides his Merrill charge, and one Sunday after conducting morning services here and riding a bicycle to Mosinee, where he held evening services he contracted a cold in returning to Merrill on a freight train through the cold night air after the violent exertion he had undergone; mastoiditis resulted and he died on the operating table before there was time to administer the sacraments. The next priest was Rev. James Martin Raker, a musician of rare ability; after serving during 1908 and 1909 he was succeeded by Rev. Webber, who was sent by the bishop as a temporary supply and who left in 1910. Rev. Hermann F. Ahrens came July 1, 1910 and remained until June 23, 1912; Rev. J. Russell Vaughan, the next priest, left in the fall of 1917 to become a lieutenant in the United States army, in which service in France he was wounded; he is remembered as having been a very genial man and was a member of the Rotary Club. Rev. Claude B. N. O. Reader, said to have been an English nobleman, next served temporarily,

remaining until Easter in 1918. On Ascension Day in May of that year the order of St. Francis took charge of the Merrill church and the vicarage, which was erected under Father Barker's pastorate about 1905 and is a large structure built to serve the needs of the social activities of the church, was turned over to them as a monastery. Father Joseph Crookston, the superior of the order, is vicar of the parish and is well loved. The official name of the Merrill organization is the Church of the Ascension. The diocese is presided over by Bishop Reginald Heber Weller of Ford du Lac.

Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Lutheran Augustana Synod was organized Oct. 6, 1891 by Rev. G. Juhlin of Westboro, Wis. The charter members of the congregation were as follows: Mr. and Mrs. C. Granholm; Mr. and Mrs. Matts Gunell; Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Erholm; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Bjorklund; Mrs. Johanna Johnson; Mr. and Mrs. Wilhelm Josephson; Mr. and Mrs. Gust Edstrom; Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Anderson; Mrs. Noel; Mr. and Mrs. John Borg; Mr. and Mrs. Joel Carlson; and Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Gustavson. Of these 22 charter members the four families first named, Mrs. Johanna Johnson, and Mrs. Wilhelm Josephson are still members of the congregation. The first services were held in the church building still standing at the corner of Fourth and Logan streets, owned by Our Saviour's Lutheran Church, but a building was erected by the new congregation during the same year in which it was organized; this building, located at 100 Third Street, has since been enlarged and remodeled and at the present writing further improvements have just been completed. A parsonage was erected in 1900 and has also been enlarged and remodeled. The first pastor, Rev. G. Juhlin, was succeeded in 1893 by the Rev. Hogberg; Rev. J. T. Olander served from 1894 to 1896, and Rev. C. E. Cesander from 1897 to 1899; Rev. C. J. Maxcell came in 1900 and was followed in 1902 by Rev. John A. Carlstrom, who remained until 1908; Rev. A. E. Monell served from 1909 to 1911 and again from 1917 to 1922, Rev. S. P. Holmberg having filled the pulpit from 1912 to 1916; the present pastor, Rev. B. E. Walters, came in 1922. Among the prominent members of the church in the past might be mentioned John T. Erholm and wife, from Finland; John E. Borg, from Sweden; Amandus Johnson and wife Anna, from Aland; Joseph W. Johnson; Abraham Anderson and wife from Upsala, Sweden; Daniel Blomquist; and Mrs. Sophia Noel.

The Scandanavian Emanuel Congregational Church here was organized in 1893 with the following charter members: Hans Hanson, Anne Hanson, Olaf Bjorke, Josephina Bjorke, Andrew Matson, Maren Matson, Theodor Benson, Elize Benson, Halvar Halvarson, Knut Hjelvik, and Christina Adegord. The first services were held in a hall located at Grand Avenue and Prospect Street, and were presided over by Rev. S. M. Andrewsen; in 1895 the church building erected by the Presbyterian congregation and formerly used by them was purchased and was moved to its present location on Genesee Street. Rev. Andrewsen was followed in 1900 by Rev. Oscar F. Kock, and after the latter left in 1902 the following pastors served in turn: B. Larson, 1903-04; Arvid Ostling, 1907-08; Thure Ahlstedt, 1909-10; O. Jertberg, 1912-14; E. G. Ander, 1915-16; S. O. Carlson, 1917-19; Oscar G. Johnson, 1919-21; and J. Albert Peterson, the present pastor, who came May 14, 1921. Among the present members of the church may be mentioned the following: Mr. and Mrs. Nels Tofelt; Mr. and Mrs. David Anderson; Mrs. and Mrs. Axel Bjorkman; Ole Hermanson; Mr. and Mrs. John Lindstrom; Gotfred Lindstrom; B. J. Lagerbloom; Knut Hjelvik; Mr. and Mrs. Knut Hestad; Mr. and Mrs. Christian Shoblom; Mrs. Sarah Larson; and Miss Elizabeth Johnson.

The various fraternal organizations are well represented in the city. The Masonic order has Virginia Falls Lodge No. 226, F. & A. M.; Merrill Chapter No. 72, Royal Arch Masons; and Pine Forest Chapter No. 96, O. E. S. St. Omer Commandery No. 19 is located at Wausau, and a number from Merrill are members of Bethesda White Shrine, also located at Wausau. The Eastern Star Chapter has

contributed Mrs. Ella S. Smith as grand matron of the state; Mrs. Smith made a very excellent impression while serving in this capacity and was awarded a past grand matron's jewel. The Elks have established Merrill Lodge No. 696, B. P. O. E., and this lodge now has about 290 members. Jenny Lodge No. 32 and Hadassah Lodge No. 40, I. O. O. F., are becoming very active, the grand lodge of the state having recently given the districts more jurisdiction; the lodges at Antigo, Wausau, Rhinelander, Tomahawk and Merrill hold group meetings. The Oddfellows were probably the earliest fraternal order in the city, their lodge having been instituted Oct. 15, 1881. The Knights of Columbus are represented by Merrill Council No. 1133, which intercommunicates with the Tomahawk, Rhinelander, Wausau, Stevens Point, and Wisconsin Rapids councils. Local units of other Catholic orders are: Merrill Branch No. 94; Catholic Knights of Wisconsin; and Holy Rosary Court No. 412 and St. Francis Court No. 502, Catholic Order of Foresters. Merrill Aerie No. 584, Fraternal Order of Eagles, has contributed a trustee to the grand lodge in the person of T. C. Olson; the ladies' auxiliary of the Eagles is No. 112. The Woodmen have Mulberry Camp No. 409, M. W. A.; Mary Ludington Camp No. 189, R. N. A., and Willow Camp No. 60, W. O. W. The Woodmen here were very active at one time; one of their drill teams travelled widely and brought home unusual honors. Other local units are: Merrill Lodge No. 374, Mystic Workers of the World; Markey Tent No. 30 of the Maccabees; Review No. 3, Women's Benefit Association of the Maccabees; Merrill Assembly No. 33, E. F. U.; United Colony No. 5, Beavers Reserve Fund Fraternity; Merrill Council No. 54, F. R. A.; Jenny Lodge No. 966, Modern Brotherhood of America; Lillian Lodge No. 24, Scandanavian American Fraternity; Merrill Verein No. 47, G. U. G. Germania; Merrill Liederkrantz; and Deutscher Krieger Verein.

In addition to these there are numerous other social, business, and community organizations. The Merrill Social & Sick Benefit Society is one of these and has an interesting history. It developed from the Sons of Herman Lodge, which became bankrupt in July of 1912. The 39 members of that lodge at the time of its dissolution decided to surrender their interests in the two-story brick building on Grand Avenue which had been owned by the lodge, and which was valued at \$5,000, to the new organization. The incorporators of the new association were August Braun Sr., Mike Shape, August T. Heldt, and Richard Runke. The society has had a very successful career. The women's clubs of the city have done invaluable work in promoting civic interests; of these, the Study Class, the Monday Club, and the Woman's Alliance are federated with the state organization. The Swatiska Club, an old settlers' organization, was started in 1905 when Mrs. Alice Fleming brought with her on her return from Arizona ten pins bearing the symbol of the club and presented them to ten ladies who associated with her in organizing the society. These pins were hand made by the Indians, who hammered them out. The club met every week at the homes of its members and made quilts, during the early years of its existence. It now meets on the birthdays of the members. The ten original members were as follows: Mrs. Alice Fleming, Mrs. Anna Baldwin, Mrs. Edith Himes, Mrs. Mary Woodlock, Mrs. Lydia Roche, Mrs. Lesetta Bosch, Mrs. Ida Correll, Mrs. Elizabeth Kollock, Mrs. Ida Hubbard, and Mrs. Mattie Klaus; the three last named are now deceased.

Lincoln Post No. 131 of the Grand Army of the Republic was organized in Merrill in 1884 and was granted a charter dated Jan. 24th of that year. There were 38 charter members, as follows: Spencer Wiley, David L. Anderson, John W. Bruce, H. E. Hathaway, L. LaCount, E. N. Torrey, H. W. Boyer, A. Dildine, J. R. Anderson, Theodore Compton, H. H. Chandler, Perry C. Hoff, Alex Baker, John Langhoff, J. F. Cannon, D. C. Smith, M. H. Bryant, A. A. Walker, J. B. Carr, George W. Langley, H. Walthers, N. L. Smith, Olaf Gilbert, James Hart, H. W. Wright, J. M. Brush, George P. Robinson, L. R. Manning, C. J. Brazee, C. H. Wallace, Val. Henrich, Harry R. Allen, Philip Zipp, R. Bishop, C. C. Townsend, James Truax, L. C. Tyner, and James Hull. The charter was issued by Department Commander Philip Cheek, who died in 1912. J. W. Bruce was the first commander of the post and C. J. Brazee the first adjutant; the former resigned

within a few months of the formation of the post, and J. R. Anderson was then made commander. The present officers are as follows: Lloyd Breck, commander; Barney Hurd, senior vice commander; F. A. Kendall, junior vice commander; W. H. Middleton, quartermaster; and D. D. Tarr, chaplain. The organization meets in the G. A. R. Hall, 205 Center St., the moving spirit in the erection of which building by the post was Ephraim Dagle.

Lincoln Corps No. 40, Woman's Relief Corps, was organized in 1885.

The Daughters of the American Revolution are not at present represented here; Merrill lodge No. 49, Sons of Veterans, however, is in active existence.

Stone Camp No. 42, United Spanish War Veterans, was named in honor of Sergeant William H. Stone, who was born at Durand, Wis., on Easter Sunday, Apr. 5, 1874, and was killed in the Phillipines on Easter Sunday, Apr. 15, 1900. He enlisted June 30, 1898, and was appointed a sergeant in Co. H., 45th U. S. Regiment of Infantry, Oct. 16, 1899. Richard J. Dawson of Merrill also lost his life in the service during this conflict; he had practiced law here until 1896 and was elected district attorney in that year; in the war with Spain he was commissioned a lieutenant and was later raised to the rank of captain, commanding Company F, 4th Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers when that organization went to Anniston, Ala. from Camp Douglas. At Anniston he was made judge advocate of the brigade courtmartial. He died in the service Oct. 29, 1898.

The Boy Scouts have a fine organization here which was established Jan. 27, 1921. There are now ten troops in Merrill and four outside troops (one at Gleason and three at Tomahawk) which are supported by the local organization.

Edward Burns Post No. 46 of the American Legion was organized in 1919 with 15 charter members. Its present membership is 163 and it has come to be a large factor in the civic life of the city. It is named in honor of one of the first men from the city to lose his life in the World War. The post has taken an active interest in securing good roads and schools for the community and has taken a very prominent part in promoting the new community building. The present officers are as follows: W. J. Cotey, commander; Edward Kluetz, vice commander; R. Matthies, adjutant; H. Henrich, financial officer; Julius Britt, chaplain; Gordon Cotter, trustee; Erwin Gruett, historian. Among the social activities of the post in the past may be mentioned their picnic at Riverside Park, held Aug. 1, 1920; the program held in honor of the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of U. S. Grant; three plays given by the post, the third on Nov. 30, 1922; and Fourth of July celebrations held in 1920, 1921, and 1922. In connection with the celebration of Independence Day in 1921 a homecoming was engineered by the post and was one of the greatest celebrations of this sort ever witnessed in the city. Ladies' Auxiliary was organized in 1921. The late Adjutant General Orlando Holway was a guest of the post about two weeks previous to his death in February of 1923.

Battery C of the 120th Field Artillery, W. N. G., stationed at Merrill, was recognized Nov. 13, 1920. Its officers are Captain Harold A. Morgan and First Lieutenants Matthew G. Schmidt and Clarence A. Hartz.

During the World War Merrill was represented by Troop H of the First Wisconsin Cavalry which was organized and captained by A. H. Smith, with F. L. Blixt as first lieutenant and R. G. Kraft second lieutenant. The troop was mobilized July 15, 1917 and left July 23 for Camp Douglas, where it remained until Aug. 17, 1917. It was then sent to Waco, Texas, arriving Aug. 20. About Oct. 1, 1917, it was transferred at Waco to Battery F. 120th Field Artillery, and as such it left New York for overseas duty March 3, 1918. Landing in England, it proceeded to Camp Coetquidon in France and from there to the Saumur artillery school at Saumur, France, where it was made an artillery training battery and remained throughout the hostilities. After the training school was closed it rejoined the 32 Division artillery at Gondrecourt in March of 1919; it arrived in Boston in May of that year and was demobilized at Camp Grant, Ills.

The city won an enviable record for loyalty and patriotism during this conflict, both at home and upon the field of action. The honor roll of those who gave up their lives in the service of their country at that time is as follows: Albert Achter-

berg, Louis Albrecht, Adolph Baumann, Fred A. Berkland, William Berndsen, Henry Bronstedt, Edward Burns, Hugh Chandler, Arno Donner, Frank C. Gerholz, Emil Goetsch, Raymond Gould, Louis Jorgensen, E. Konke, Charles L. Keil, Emil G. Kleinschmidt, Arthur Lagerbloom, Wilfred Lehman, Frank Liberty, Erwin Manecke, Edw. C. Marks, Fred Martinson, Edw. Nienow, Prebert H. J. Phals, Paul Pophal, Guy Rice, Patrick J. Robarge, William Schaefer, Peter Schmidt, Lee Stange, Henry Herman Swanson, V. R. Switzel, Archie Tool, Gordon Tozer, Ed. Trimberger, Otto Wieland, Edmund Woeliner, Hoiram Woodruff, William Wuri, and Ed. J. York. In memory of these a beautiful granite cenotaph, the gift of A. H. Stange, is to be erected in the fall of 1923; a place has already been prepared for this monument in Soldiers' Memorial Park, which is located north of the Badger Opera House and is also a gift of Mr. Stange, he having purchased the property, wrecked the buildings thereon in order to make it suitable for the purpose intended, and donated it to the city in the fall of 1922. The cenotaph is to be constructed of Mount Airy granite, it will be triangular in shape with columns and piers rising from a stylobate of three steps, and with an urn in the sanctuary at the center. The three friezes will bear suitable inscriptions.

The Lincoln County Chapter of the American Red Cross was organized in Merrill at a meeting held May 14, 1917. Mrs. F. E. Donoghue was largely instrumental in bringing about the formation of the chapter and was made its vice chairman, L. N. Anson being the first chairman, Mrs. A. T. Curtis secretary, Mrs. George A. Foster treasurer, and Mrs. M. C. Porter financial secretary. The quarters of the chapter were first located in the Federal building and were later moved to the City Hall. This organization rendered invaluable service during the war, particularly through its home service section. The present officers are: Dr. W. H. Bayer, chairman; W. B. Chilsen, secretary; Oswald Hesterman, secretary home service section.

With the depletion of the supply of pine timber, which was formerly the basis of Merrill's industrial life, a wide diversity of manufacturing enterprises have sprung up and everything from machinery to ladies' house dresses is now produced.

The Merrill Machinery and Supply Company was organized as the Merrill Iron Works by John O'Day, John Daley, and William Geshart in 1900. The business was incorporated for \$25,000 and was later taken over from Charles Groenke by Elmer Burr. A foundry and machine shop were operated at that time, doing doing repairing for saw mills and factories. In 1912 John O'Day sold the plant to George Shupert and H. B. Richmond, and in 1914 George Shupert sold his interest to H. H. Patzer. Present officers: F. E. Taylor, president and manager. The vice president is John H. Hieb and the secretary and treasurer W. J. Tesch. The plant manufactures excelsior machinery, pole and drag saws and does a general repair and contract business, employing about 25 men. The product is sold in Lincoln County and the northeast part of the state generally, to saw mills and paper mills. Otto Bergman, superintendent of the plant, is a designer and builder of machinery.

The Merrill Handle Company was started by John H. Hieb in 1915 for the purpose of manufacturing boxes and was run under this arrangement for about one year. It was then reorganized as the Hieb & Becker Box Co. and was operated as such until the plant was destroyed by fire in 1919. A new company was then organized, capitalized at \$30,000, and was consolidated with the Northern Wood Products Co. This consolidation continued for about a year and a half, when Mr. Hieb sold his interests in the Northern Wood Products Co. and bought their interests in the local company; the capitalization of the Merrill company was then increased to \$100,000 and it was organized as the Merrill Handle Co., with John H. Hieb as president and manager, Mrs. John H. Hieb vice president, and E. J. Hieb secretary and treasurer. The plant is quite an extensive one, covering seven acres and employing about 50 men. The main building is 110x150; there is a

store house 100x140 and another warehouse 100x108, a boiler house and an office building. The product consists of mop handles, dowels, broom handles, washing machine parts, special boxes, and a great variety of wood specialties.

The Lincoln Box Company was organized in January of 1914 and turned out its first product in July of the same year. Its first officers were: John G. Wenzel, president; R. C. Hackbarth, vice president; and George Misterek, secretary and treasurer. The capitalization was \$25,000. A. A. Wenzel entered the company as secretary and manager in 1916 and at the time of the reorganization after the death of his father, John G. Wenzel in June of 1920, he was made president and manager. In addition to Mr. Wenzel the present officers are: A. W. Doepke, vice president; and H. I. Wenzel secretary and treasurer. The company's plant is a thoroughly modern industrial institution, with scientific lighting and ventilation, dressing and rest rooms, spring water and other conveniences. About 70 people are employed. A steam plant run in connection generates power for the factory. From 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 feet of logs per year are used in the manufacture of cheese boxes, which are sold in Wisconsin and nearby states, and wire-end butter dishes, which have a national distribution.

The Lincoln Canning Company was organized Jan. 12, 1920, by Henry B. Babbitt, A. H. Cole, and George A. Foster. The capitalization is \$100,000. George A. Foster is president, H. H. Heineman vice president, and H. B. Babbitt secretary and manager. Building operations were started in February of 1920 and completed in time to can a small crop of peas that year. The main building is 42x84 feet in dimensions and is three stories high. The engine room is 24x36, the boiler room 36x36, the cooking room 36x36, and the warehouse 70x210. In 1920 the company had 275 acres of peas under contract; in 1922 there were 1001 acres, and in 1923 the acreage will be about 1600. The output of the factory in 1920 was 32,000 cases and in 1922, 71,000 cases were canned. There are nine vining stations centrally located. The whole equipment is of the latest design. During the canning season about 90 people are given employment.

The Merrill Excelsior Company was begun about 1900 by Jacobi & Barber, and was the first mill of this nature to be established in this section of the country. In 1916 Israel Malsin gave up a prosperous merchandise business at Irma to buy the plant and since that time he has been its owner. The mill has sixteen upright excelsior machines with a capacity of about eight tons per day and employs eleven people.

The Lincoln Knitting Company was founded and incorporated in 1919, the capitalization being for \$25,000. The incorporators were: Paul W. Leopold, Emil Semling and E. W. Schield. Shortly afterward Mr. Semling and Mr. Schield sold their interests and H. Helstein and John F. Topel entered the company. The present officers are: Paul W. Leopold, president, treasurer, and manager; H. Helstein, vice president, and John F. Topel, secretary.

The Merrill Glove, Mitten & Tanning Company began in 1900 as a private concern under the ownership of Robert Kurtz. It was so operated until March 1, 1922, when it was incorporated under the Wisconsin laws with \$15,000 capitalization, of which \$9,000 was paid up stock. Under this organization Mr. Kurtz is president, his wife vice president, and his daughter secretary and treasurer. The plant operates along the lines indicated in the title of the company, tanning some shoe leather in addition to that used in the manufacture of gloves and mittens. The tannery has a capacity of 40 sides per day and employs three men and three women. Heavy gloves and mittens for working and driving are manufactured almost exclusively and are sold to jobbers and, to a small extent, to retailers. The glove factory is equipped with a cutting machine and eight electrically driven sewing machines; it employs three girls and has a capacity of 160 pairs per nine-hour day.

The Ewing-Everest Pulp Company was formed in October of 1916 by the following three partners: M. C. Ewing, formerly manager and secretary of the Wisconsin Valley Electric Co.; D. C. Everest, of Wausau; and George P. Ewing, of Merrill. The company suffered a severe loss in the death of M. C. Ewing

Aug. 10, 1922. D. C. Everest is now manager and secretary of the Marathon Paper Mills Co. of Rothschild, Wis., and George P. Ewing is manager of the Ewing-Everest Pulp Co. The company was organized for the purpose of taking over the ground wood pulp mill built in 1904 by the Lindauer Pulp and Manufacturing Co., of which Luther Lindauer was president. The mill was sold with a portion of the water power rights to the Wisconsin Valley Electric Co. in 1915. The product is ground wood pulp, which is sold to paper mills in Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. The principal raw material is spruce pulpwood, which is shipped in from points in Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota. About 35 men are employed in the mill.

The concern of Andrew Kaul Jr. & Company, Inc., manufacturers of hardwood specialties, was first started by Andrew Kaul Jr. at Bingham, Maine, where operations were carried on for 32 years in the manufacture of all kinds of vehicle hubs. Material growing short at their original location, they moved the industry to Merrill in 1908, erecting a new plant here, where they have since carried on the manufacture of hubs, bobbins for the woolen and cotton mills, and a varied line of turned products, including handles, map rollers, felly blocks, spokes, and steering wheels for automobiles. The manufactured product from their plant amounts to nearly three-quarters of a million dollars annually. This company furnished hubs for the Studebaker people for 35 years. After the death of Andrew Kaul in 1918 the company was operated by the estate until 1922, when it was incorporated for \$250,000 with E. R. Kaul as president and W. C. Watrous as vice president and general manager. The plant, which is operated by steam and electricity, consists of seven connected buildings in addition to the drying and steam kiln; it covers 2½ acres and employs 52 men.

The Lincoln Manufacturing Company was organized as the Lincoln Glove Co. in 1920 by Harry Krom, I. Malsin, and Frank Nott. It was incorporated at \$25,000 in August of that year, with Harry Krom president, I. Malsin vice president and treasurer, and Frank Nott secretary and manager. The company began the manufacture of canvas gloves and continued under this arrangement until 1922; in September of that year Mr. Nott severed his connection and the company was reorganized as the Lincoln Manufacturing Co., with Harry Krom president, I. Malsin vice president and treasurer, Dr. E. O. Ravn secretary, and Louis Greenspun manager. The last-named learned the trade of cutter in Chicago, whither he had come with his parents, Max and Sarah Greenspun, from Russia, in which county he was born in 1894. He was married in Chicago in 1915 to Rose Nathanson and has one daughter, Edith. He is a stockholder in the company of which he is manager. The company now has 25 girls at work and there are 35 machines, which will soon all be in operation. Electric power is used in the operation of the plant. The product is ladies' house dresses, aprons, and ladies' and children's bloomers, and from 200 dozen to 250 dozen garments are manufactured per week, which are sold to the trade in Wisconsin and other states.

The Merrill Woolen Mill Company had its origin in a partnership entered into by Strickler & Anderson in 1916. This firm carried on carding and spinning of yarns with one set of machines for two years, at the end of which time the Merrill Woolen Mill Co. was launched and incorporated with a capital of \$20,000, with Albert Anderson president, J. A. Emerich vice president, and Leo Gensmann secretary and treasurer. Operations were begun in a two-story frame building 24x36 feet in dimensions; in 1920 a new building, 60x70 feet, with two stories and basement, was built at 105 Blaine St., and this is now the home of the company. Two more carding and spinning machines were added, and a spinning machine, a finishing machine, and several looms for weaving were installed at that time, and in 1923 two new machines for shearing and making blankets were purchased. The output consists of yarns, blankets, flannels, overcoating, and wool bats. A large portion of their business is on a custom basis, while the balance is on goods for sale to the trade and to the lumber camps. The present officers of the company are Albert Anderson, president and manager; J. A. Emerich, vice president; H. A. Kolls, secretary; and Julius Cræmer, treasurer.

The Merrill Knitting Company was organized as a stock company in 1912 and took over a plant that had been moved here from Cleveland, Ohio by Carl Hendrichs in 1912; this plant, located on East Second Street, the company has continued to operate. The officers are as follows: W. F. Peterman, president; F. W. Kubasta, vice president; and John F. Rehfeld, secretary, treasurer, and manager. Woolen sweaters and hose are manufactured, the annual capacity being 6,000 dozen sweaters and 9,000 dozen pairs of hose. About 60 people are employed in the factory in addition to the office and sales forces. The plant is a two-story solid brick structure and has a frontage of 65 feet and a depth of 80 feet, with basement under the whole; it is equipped with thoroughly modern machinery. The product goes into nearly every state in the union and is sold exclusively to jobbers. Selling headquarters are maintained in New York City during the selling season, and a force of travelling salesmen is employed.

The Perfect Knitting Mills were started by Carl Hendrichs in 1914 at the time he severed his connection with the Merrill Knitting Co., which he had brought to Merrill from Cleveland, Ohio. The Perfect Knitting Mills are still under his ownership; he now operates six machines and manufactures a complete line of men's, boys', ladies' and girls' sweaters, scarfs, and stocking caps. The yarns are purchased in the Eastern markets and the product is sold locally.

The Grandfather Falls Paper Company began operation as the Merrill Paper Co. in 1905. A dam was constructed at Prairie Dells and the plant was erected in the city. The water power at the dells proved a failure and thus through erroneous engineering information a \$200,000 investment was jeopardized. The stockholders, however, organized the Grandfather Falls Paper Co. and in 1906 started a dam at Grandfather, 14 miles from the factory. Power from this site is transmitted electrically and has proved successful. The mill produces about 10,000 tons of newsprint annually, which is sold direct to publishers in the middle West. The officers and directors are as follows: L. N. Anson, president; John O'Day, vice president; George Foster, secretary and treasurer; and J. N. Cotter, Ferdinand Hanf, Frank Canfield, and W. J. Sullivan. The last named is business manager, and John Mulchaey is superintendent.

The Anson-Gilkey & Hurd Company, manufacturers of sash, doors, and mill work, is a successor to the Anson Hixon Co., which in turn succeeded the Weidauer Co. When the Gilkey & Anson Co., whose succession to the original Howe & Chandler Co. has been touched on in the account of the early history of the city, finished operations in 1910 George M. Anson, H. M. Hurd, and George L. Gilkey severed their connections with the Gilkey & Anson Co. and organized the Anson-Gilkey & Hurd Co., purchasing the Anson Hixon plant at the east end of town. The Gilkey & Anson Co., with a plant at the west end of the city, consisted originally of George F. Gilkey, L. N. Anson, and John and Thomas Landers. After the organization of the present company by George M. Anson, H. M. Hurd, and George L. Gilkey, G. L. Gilkey also became a member of the firm, and a year later John Hieb became associated and the business was incorporated at \$100,000. The first officers were: George M. Anson, president; George L. Gilkey, vice president; H. M. Hurd, secretary and treasurer; and L. Sprink, superintendent. Mr. Sprink later severed his connection with the company and John H. Hieb then became superintendent. In 1918 Mr. Hieb also left the company and Christ Horst assumed the superintendency. The plant is an extensive one, covering about ten acres of ground. The buildings consist of the main plant, dry kiln, sheds for lumber, and warehouses for the finished product. About 1,000,000 feet of lumber are used per month in the manufacture of pine sash and doors for the jobbing trade. The employees are on a profit-sharing basis.

The Tomahawk Shoe Company established a branch factory here in July of 1918, and this has grown to be an important industry. It occupies a brick building 43x75 feet in dimensions, three stories high. Burt Ritchie is the local manager. All the cutting and fitting is done here, after which the uppers are sent to Tomahawk for the bottom and finishing work. Further details regarding this concern will be found in the chapter devoted to Tomahawk in this volume.

The Merrill Candy Company was organized Sept. 6, 1912 by Eugene Chauvin and A. P. Schewe, and was incorporated at \$10,000, with Mr. Chauvin as president and Mr. Schewe as secretary and treasurer. The original quarters were in a room 20x30 feet in dimensions, located in a building on First Street. At the end of seven years the business had expanded until the entire building was occupied, and on Sept. 1, 1919, a reorganization was effected; the capitalization was increased to \$50,000 and A. P. Schewe was made president, Eugene Chauvin, vice president, and August Schewe, secretary and treasurer. In November of the same year a new building at 1213 East Main St. was purchased and remodelled, and this is the present home of the company. Everything in the candy line except pan goods is manufactured, and the distribution covers Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Indiana. Electricity is used throughout the plant, even to the heating.

The Wisconsin Valley Manufacturing Company, manufacturing sweeping compound, household chemicals, janitors' supplies, etc., was incorporated on May 29, 1922 with E. P. Chauvin, president; H. A. Arveson, vice president, and W. H. AuBuchon, secretary and treasurer. The present plant, located on Logan Avenue and constructed of cement blocks, was erected and business was begun on Aug. 14, 1922. Though it has been in operation for less than a year at the present writing the company is already in a thriving condition. All its raw material is obtained locally; its product of sweeping compound is the only one on the market in which hard-wood sawdust is used as a base, and the company has concentrated its efforts on producing an exceptionally high grade article.

The Lincoln Mill was established in 1908 by the Lincoln Mill and Elevator Company, which was incorporated with Paul Gebert as president, Jacob Gensmann, vice president, and Leo Gensmann, secretary and treasurer. The capitalization was \$35,000. In 1918 Paul Gebert purchased the interests of the other stockholders and he has since conducted it as a private concern, carrying on merchant milling and a general hay and feed business. The mill has a capacity for grinding 65 barrels of flour and 15 tons of feed per day, and employs seven men. The building is 175x175 feet in dimensions, and electric power is used throughout. There are five 9x18 double stand rollers.

The A. H. Stange interests and the associated Kinzel Lumber Company are the largest timber operators now in this region and maintain a sawmill, sash and door factory, etc., at Merrill. The industry was founded by A. H. Stange, now a leading citizen of Merrill, who came here about 1882 and entered the employ of the Howe and Wright Co., whose interests he later purchased and organized as the Kinzel Lumber Co. His operations here date from 1886.

The Merrill Woodenware Company was founded in 1907 as a successor to the English Manufacturing Co., which was established in 1905. The new company was incorporated at \$75,000 with Joseph A. Emerich as president, A. B. Nelson, vice president; Harry H. Hoffman, secretary; M. T. Tockley, treasurer, and John Ament as a director. At present the company is directed by Mr. Emerich and Mr. Hoffman as the only active stockholders. The concern has grown to be an extensive one. Since 1907 the number of employees has increased from 40 to 150, and the plant has been entirely rebuilt. The latter now covers 15 acres of ground. The product consists chiefly of wooden pails, and has a national distribution. The capacity is 1200 sixty-five pound lard pails and 2,500 thirty-five pound candy pails daily.

The Heineman Lumber Company had its inception in a partnership entered into in 1893 by Sigmund Heineman and George E. Foster under the firm name of George E. Foster & Co. This concern, which has been mentioned in treating of the early history of the city, was the first to ship hardwood and hemlock lumber out of Merrill and was very progressive in its policies, one of its contributions to the advancement of the lumbering industry in this region being the importation of a number of men from Pennsylvania to instruct their employees in the art of bark peeling. In 1897 Benjamin Heinemann came into the business and a reorganization was effected under the name of the George E. Foster Lumber Co., Incorporated. During the succeeding years this company operated extensively in Lincoln, Iron,

and Marathon counties, with Sigmund Heineman in charge at Merrill, George E. Foster at Mellen, and Benjamin Heinemann at Wausau. During their first year they handled 5,000,000 feet and in 1901, their last year, 50,000,000 feet. In 1902 the business had assumed such proportions that a division became necessary. Consequently there arose the Heineman Lumber Co. of Heineman, Wis., the Foster & Latimer Lumber Co. of Mellen, and the B. Heinemann Lumber Co. of Wausau, each company being assigned the branch it had been operating under the old organization plus all adjacent territory. The predecessor of the present company in Merrill started a year before the above division occurred. Sigmund Heineman acquired the Emil Thomas mill and lands at Trout City, later known as Earling and finally as Heineman. A model saw mill town grew up around the industry and flourished until 1910, when it was wiped out by fire. Immediately after the fire Mr. Heineman started plans for the erection of a plant in Merrill, and completed its construction in 1912, locating it at the north end of Mill street. The structure is two and a half stories high, 190 feet long and 64 feet wide, with separate fireproof boiler and engine house, and is equipped with single band, gang, and resaw mill. Several miles of narrow gauge railroad tracks were built in and about the yards for the handling of the raw and manufactured product. The death of Sigmund Heineman in 1913 necessitated a reorganization, and H. H. Heineman was made president, Mrs. Tena Heinemann, vice president; C. W. Bruce, secretary and general manager; E. E. Heinemann, treasurer; C. F. Steele, plant superintendent, and Sig. Arneberg, woods superintendent. The company's trademark, originated by H. H. Heinemann about 1904 and consisting of a red diamond, was probably the first to be used by a lumbering firm and is very well known throughout the trade.

The Ollhoff Lumber Company was founded by Ferd Ollhoff, who built his first mill here in 1910, on the site of the present plant. He continued his operations until, Sept. 1, 1919, the present company was organized, with Joseph Emerich, president; F. W. Ollhoff, vice president and manager; John Hieb, treasurer, and John Brandt and Gust Kraft, directors. The capitalization is \$75,000.

The Merrill Wood Products Company, manufacturers of paper-plugs, boxes, furniture stock, and other articles fashioned of wood, had its beginning in 1919 when Paul H. Koebe began the manufacture of paper-plugs for wrapping-paper in a small shed. In 1921 Hugo H. Ceaglske became associated and the firm was incorporated for \$12,000, with Paul H. Koebe as president, Mrs. Paul H. Koebe, vice president, and H. H. Ceaglske, secretary and treasurer. The present building, which is 48x50 feet in dimensions, was erected in the same year. The company now employs 12 men and produces 25,000 plugs and 2500 feet of dimension stock per day.

The Merrill Marble and Granite Works were started by Hugo Ceaglske in 1898. After carrying on the business for 23 years Mr. Ceaglske sold out in 1921 to the present owners, Henry J. Mitbauer and Alfred E. Anderson. The plant has a wide reputation and its distribution covers Lincoln and Langlade Counties, the northern portion of Marathon County, and the southern portion of Oneida County; Messrs. Mitbauer and Anderson are both expert workmen in granite and marble, having worked at engraving and finishing in some of the most important plants in the country before taking this property over.

The Merrill Sheet Metal Works were established by George Pavlick in 1912. In 1916 incorporation was carried out, the capitalization being for \$25,000; William Alpin was president, L. Belot, vice president, and George Pavlick, secretary and treasurer. Three years later Mr. Pavlick purchased the interests of the other two members of the company and has since been sole proprietor. Various articles of sheet metal are manufactured.

The Merrill Concrete Block Works were started in 1914 by John Ebert, with E. J. Gerke as manager. For the first four years the machinery was moved from place to place wherever building was going on. In 1918 a one-story concrete building, 32x92 feet in dimensions, was erected at the corner of Grand Ave. and Chippewa St., and in this building the blocks are now manufactured. In 1921

Mr. Gerke purchased the plant and he and his wife operated it until August, 1923, when a building combining a new factory and dwelling was erected: the first floor including factory and office, measuring 32x98 feet, and the second floor 32x72 feet, including a porch. The new factory contains a curing-room and is installed with modern machinery run by electric power, a water system and all necessary conveniences. It is located on Spiegelbery Avenue at the south end of the bridge. From 400 to 500 blocks are turned out per day, which are sold in Lincoln County for the construction of creameries, silos, and other buildings. Well curbing, sewer pipe, and everthing in the concrete line is manufactured. From 5 to 15 men are employed during the summer months.

The Citizens National Bank is a successor to the National Bank of Merrill, which was organized by S. Heineman, F. P. Hixon, H. H. Foster, L. N. Anson, and George A. Foster in 1892, with a building at East Main and Mill streets. In 1894 this concern bought out a small bank operated by G. Haywood, and in 1897 it bought out the First National Bank of Merrill. These consolidations brought up the deposits of the National Bank of Merrill to a total of \$201,000 and left them the only bank in the city until the Lincoln County Bank was established by the same interests. In 1912 the charter of the National Bank of Merrill expired and the institution was re-chartered with the same officers and stockholders, but under the name of the Citizens National Bank. The present handsome stone building was erected in 1907 on the site of the original home of the institution. The officers are as follows: George A. Foster, president; H. H. Heineman, vice president; E. A. Krembs, cashier; and E. J. Teske, assistant cashier. The capital of the bank is \$100,000; its surplus and undivided profits amount to \$76,950, and its deposits are \$1,312,121.

The American State Bank had its beginning in 1904. At that time the business conditions in and about Merrill indicated that there was room in the city for another banking institution. The Union Investment Co. of Minneapolis, which was the holding company of a number of banks in the central west, investigated the field and in connection with the Phinney and Kubasta Insurance Agency and R. C. Ballstadt, at that time cashier of the First National Bank of Buffalo Center, Iowa, together with a number of other enterprising business men, applied to the banking commissioner at Madison for a state bank charter, which was granted on Aug. 22, 1904 and the German American State Bank opened for business on that date with a capital of \$30,000 and about \$7,500 in deposits. The board of directors elected consisted of F. H. Wellcome of Minneapolis and the following local parties: R. C. Ballstadt, David M. Phinney, F. W. Kubasta, William F. Peterman, W. G. Smith, A. F. Lueck, Val. Henrich, Jr., and W. H. Dicke, out of which number F. H. Wellcome was elected president, David M. Phinney vice president, and R. C. Ballstadt cashier. The bank had scarcely commenced doing business when the state banking department frowned upon line banks, controlled by a holding corporation, and local parties bought out the interests of the outside company, making the German American State Bank a home institution. David M. Phinney was elected president; F. W. Kubasta, vice president; R. C. Ballstadt, cashier, and John J. McDonald, Jr., assistant cashier. A local director was also elected to succeed Mr. Wellcome. In 1906 Mr. Phinney's health failed and he tendered his resignation as president and director and Julius Thielman was elected in his place, serving in this capacity until July 1, 1908. John J. McDonald was offered a position with his father in Chicago and was succeeded by O. Hesterman. E. J. Smith was elected a director to succeed Julius Thielman, whose other duties compelled him to relinquish the presidency, and serve as president and director ever since. William F. Peterman was elected vice president and R. C. Ballstadt cashier, and these have served up to the present time. During their term of office the first dividend was paid, and the bank has been in a healthy, prosperous condition and has paid regular dividends since that time. In 1912 the capital stock was increased to \$40,000. In addition to paying regular dividends the bank has built up a surplus of about thirty thousand dollars through the untiring efforts of its officers and directors; deposits of close to a million dollars have been entrusted to the bank

by the general public, which is but mute evidence of the confidence that the people of Merrill and surrounding country have in the institution. In 1918 the name was changed to the American State Bank as evidence of loyalty to the government during the trying times brought on by the world war. It will also stand as evidence to their credit that about a half-million dollars of liberty bonds were distributed to their customers to assist the government in prosecuting the war with the utmost vigor. During the panic of 1907 this new institution, in common with the older banking houses, met all demands and weathered the panic without suspending specie payment.

The bank is well managed by the present board of directors and officers: F. H. Smith, president; William F. Peterman, vice president; R. C. Ballstadt, cashier; H. K. Henrich, assistant cashier; N. E. Peterman, assistant cashier; and A. F. Peterman, William F. Nevermann, John F. Rehfeld, A. F. Lueck, and Val. Henrich, Jr. The bank has long outgrown its present quarters and is planning on the erection of a modern banking home to accommodate their ever-increasing business as evidence of the faith they have in the locality and as an appreciation to their numerous customers.

The Lincoln County Bank was established in 1897 by the interests who were then operating the National Bank of Merrill, and was later sold to A. H. Stange and his associates. The original home of the bank was where the Perfect Knitting Mills are now located; it was later moved to the building adjoining the present location, which had been built to accommodate it; rapid growth of the bank, however, necessitated the erection of a larger building, and the present structure was erected about 1912. The officers are as follows: A. H. Stange, president; C. J. Kinzel, vice president; William J. Tesch, vice president and cashier; A. Gruett and H. Tewes, assistant cashiers. The bank is a very stable institution, with a capital of \$100,000, surplus and undivided profits of \$89,470, and deposits of \$1,148,600.

The city's educational system has been built up to a splendid point of development. The approximate enrollment now is 460 in the junior and senior high school and 1230 in the grades. Recent construction has placed the buildings on a par with those of any city in this section of the state. The Lincoln, Sixth Ward, and high school buildings are all modern brick structures, and the Fifth Ward building, built in 1895, is also of brick. The Sixth Ward school house was erected in 1912 and the Lincoln building in 1922 and 1923. The Third Ward school, which was formerly used as a high school and of which mention has been made in treating of the early history of the city, is the only frame building now in use and is soon to be abandoned. The high school building was erected in 1901, and an addition begun in May of 1922 and completed early in 1923 makes this building suitable to present needs. It is beautifully located on the Prairie River, with an athletic field just across the stream. The building is about 320x80 feet in dimensions, three stories high, and its equipment throughout is the most modern obtainable, its auditorium seats 1,000 or more comfortably, and there is a gymnasium 60x100 feet with balcony; the chemistry, physics, and biology laboratories are fully equipped. H. W. Kircher is the present city superintendent of schools; L. A. Struck is principal of the high school, H. A. Cook of the junior high school, W. E. Blodgett of the Sixth Ward school, Jessie Parrott of the Fifth Ward school, and Cecil Warzinik of the Second Ward school; Mabel Kissel is supervisor of music, and Lillian Plummer supervisor of art; Helen McLaughlin is secretary. There are 16 teachers in the high school and 27 in the grade schools during the present school year.

In connection with Merrill's school system it is interesting to note the present positions held by some of the members of the high school foot ball team of 1898: Ward Porter is a physician at Trout Creek, Mich.; Ralph E. Hetzel is president of the New Hampshire Agricultural College; Ray McQuillan is superintendent of the Langlade Lumber Co. at Antigo; E. S. Jordan is president of the Jordan Motor

Car Co. at Cleveland; Richard Landers is an attorney; A. J. Stange is in charge of the Stange interests at La Grande, Ore.; W. T. Evjue is editor of the Madison Capitol Times.

Some account of the early schools of the city has been given previously; a pleasing and more personal touch is lent to this subject as well as to all the early history of the city in the reminiscences of Mrs. M. J. Miller Armstrong, printed in the form of a letter to "Miss Jordan" in "The School Bell Echoes" of March, 1898. Mrs. Armstrong was the Miss Mary Jane Miller who is mentioned in the reminiscences of Mrs. White, quoted previously, as having been one of the earliest teachers of the village school in Jenny. Writing from Wausau under date of Feb. 3, 1898, Mrs. Armstrong tells of being engaged in the spring of 1859 to fill the position previously held by her friend, Miss Kate Goodrich, during the following summer at \$20 per month and her board at the home of the Space family. She was but a slip of a girl in short dresses at the time. Going on, Mrs. Armstrong says:

"The next week, one pleasant sunshiny day, one of my mother's boarders (who afterwards became my brother-in-law) brought out his magnificent horses "all saddled and bridled and fit for a flight." I hastily kissed my little sister and dear mother good-bye and after receiving the usual, God bless you my child, and 'Be a good girl', from my mother, sprang lightly into the saddle and away we cantered, the big tears rolling down my cheeks, but anxious to try my fortune as a teacher. Though the woods were thick, the roads rough, and long hills to climb, we arrived in Jenny about eleven o'clock, none the worse for traveling twenty miles on horseback, and we were cordially welcomed by the Spaces, and after an elegant dinner, when we were introduced to the children, Allen and Etta, the latter subsequently the wife of M. H. McCord, I took the examination I had dreaded, and should not had I known that the questions which I could not answer would be promptly answered by the secretary, John Cooper, who was determined that that girl should pass, which she did. You may be sure ever after that I never forgot to feel grateful to Mr. Cooper. When my brother-in-law started back the same evening leading one riderless horse, I felt very homesick, a veritable orphan, deserted and alone in the world. Did you ever notice what a wonderfully recuperative influence tears give to drooping spirits? After indulging in a good cry and counting the seven weeks which would intervene before the Fourth of July, when I could go home, I was as happy as a lark and ready to battle with the world.

"The next day was Tuesday and Allen, Etta, and Sarah Strowbridge, now Mrs. Walter Alexander, went over to the old house that was fitted up for a school. Let me describe a room 15x18 feet whose walls of rough boards were blackened with the mosquito smudges that everybody kept going at that time—three small windows without shades of any kind, three long benches with long desks in front of them, a home-made stool and table for the teachers, the floor of wide boards, showing great cracks, not a blackboard or picture on the wall of any description. I found a dozen bright boys and girls waiting to greet me and spent a very enjoyable forenoon getting acquainted with them, even going with them at recess away up to what they called the cold spring, near the mouth of the Prairie River. It was a beautiful, romantic spot and I felt glad to be there, for it seemed the birds were welcoming me with their songs and the saucy squirrels beckoning me to a frolic with them as they chased each other out on the branches of the tall trees, chattering as loudly as they could. There was such a delicious, piny spiciness in the odor of the pine and hemlock. The children were all so kind and volunteered to enlighten me upon all subjects of sport, and one little fellow, Walter Kollock, asked me if I liked to catch frogs, and if I would not go with him after school to catch some, to which I gladly assented. Looking at my borrowed watch I discovered that we had taken nearly an hour's recess, but we had become acquainted and I liked my pupils and did not worry about what the board would think or say.

"Among other girls there were three young ladies, one older than myself, Mrs. Space's sister, and one just my age, who was later the wife of a millionaire and resided in a palatial residence at Nyack on the Hudson. I had the pleasure of dictating the first letter she ever wrote to her husband while 'Jim' was taking a

trip down the river. It would take too long for me to tell you everything that transpired during that eventful summer, but I may say that I was happy and taught the children everything I knew in poetry and prose, in song, dance and games. We had to teach twenty-two days in a month those days, so on Saturday afternoons every two weeks, the girls would help scrub the floor with water which the boys brought from the river close by. We covered the walls with illustrated papers, the New York Ledger and Harper's Weekly, which were sent from home each week; made window curtains of papers and bedecked the homely places and niches with birch and princess pine and hemlock boughs until the old place looked like a picture gallery. Mr. Space made us a blackboard and a low bench for the babies. Mr. Pat Smith brought a dust-pan and broom and Mr. Stowbridge a brand-new dictionary. Mr. Norway brought a set of maps. Talk about environments. We had the very best if we had not learned the meaning of that word yet. I worked hard in and out of school, rambled in the woods with the children, teaching them the names of birds, flowers, shrubs, trees, rocks and animals, they in turn teaching me where to find them, how to catch fish and frogs, how to fasten them securely with string and bush, their names and habits, and when not used for food made good bait when we did not have a good find of angleworms.

"The brave boys taught me how to paddle a canoe, pole a float, ride on a log, and to swim. 'Chilli' and 'Billy' Averill gave me my first lesson when I went home to stay all night at the old 'Jo Newcomb Landing.' 'Chilli', with his hand under my chin to keep my head above water, laughing at my efforts to keep from going to the bottom, while little 'Billy' bravely swam ahead, shouting encouragingly, 'Miss Miller, do the way I do; kick and paddle like thunder', which I did and succeeded in getting several good duckings. I thought of my early training years after when I dipped in the briny surf at Santa Monica, and wished I had 'Chilli' with me, knowing that he was not far away in California. How those scenes all come back to me as I recall those lessons learned from these boys; the rides on the carriage in the sawmill, the hoisting of the old-fashioned gates to let the water on to turn the wheels; the gang saws going up and down which seemed to say 'Get away, get away, no time to play, no time to play, saw big logs every day.'

"We watched the men raft the logs and knew that only clear stuff would be floated to market and all shaky boards and slabs would go into the flood trash piles. We learned just how many feet it took to raft a crib, how many cribs in a rapids-piece, how many rapids-pieces in a raft, how many rafts in a float; what wood was used to make wedges, if the grubs were elm or ironwood, or if their heads were a perfect root, if the oarstems and blades were the proper size and shape, and we were delighted when we were allowed to pull on the tail-oar while we rode, making the shoot over the mill-dam; it was such fun to get sopping wet.

"I live it all over again and in my mind's eye see the swings in the high trees, the children jumping rope, playing 'ante high over,' 'chase the squirrel,' 'blind man's buff,' 'London bridge,' 'funeral,' and what not, and I say to myself tonight, 'Play on, play on, I am with you, there in the midst of your merry ring. I can feel the thrill of the daring jump and the rush of the breathless swing.'

"We learned the Chippewa language and often visited the Indians in their wigwams, ate the maple sugar out of their mococks, although we knew it had been strained through a blanket before sugaring off. It was 'heap nish she shin.' We knew the names of all the tribe that spent much of their life in Jenny, and found them very good friends when sober, but when they got too much 'scooty wauboo' they were inclined to be aggressive and quarrelsome. On one occasion the tribe had returned from a payment at Wausau and were encamped near the school house, and had partaken of enough fire-water to render themselves, bucks and squaws alike, 'heap squiby.' They surrounded the house, pounding on the windows and doors, shouting in their hilarity for the 'shmoky man's papooses' and the 'nish she shin squaw school-ma'am indos' to come out and dance with them, which nearly frightened us to death. I tried to be brave and not faint, but it was an effort when I saw 'Chilli' and 'Billy' who knew them so well, sit pale and trembling, and warning me not to let them in. We sat there, it seemed to me an age, when

at last I heard Mr. Cooper's kind voice say, 'Janie, open the door, it is me.' Oh, joy. It did not take us long to drag away benches and tables with which we had barricaded the doors, and recklessly fairly tumble into the arms of the rescuing party, consisting of John Cooper, George Kollock, Cyrus Strowbridge, Mr. Space, and Dan. Klein. They knew how frightened we would be when we heard them, and came to bring us home. I lived through that scare and went back to school in September promising to teach the next year, and did for five months at \$22 per month and board, this time making my home with the Strowbridges, who were like my own kindred. 'Lib' was my sweetheart and I her love; Sarah was noted for her frankness, and the faculty of crying the biggest tears of any child in Jenny. The next two summers I concluded to teach at Eau Claire (now Schofield), and was about ready to return to school again in Ripon, when Gid Young came down and offered me the school at Jenny again and would pay me \$75 per month. I agreed to take it, but a few nights after there was a ball at Forest House and the alarm was given that the Indians were now surrounding the village and 'every man to arms.' I received such a terrible fright that I have never entirely recovered from it, and the very next day I departed on the stage for Ripon, where I went to school day-times and had the nightmare nights all winter long. I forget that I am only writing reminiscences of Merrill. Once when riding to the mouth of Pine River to visit another school, and had one of my girls astride behind me on the horse, just as we came to a curve in the road, we saw a big bear sitting on her haunches right in the middle of the road and a short distance off. I changed my position so that I was also astride, and said 'Flora, put both your arms around my waist and hang on tightly; see that bear? I am going to turn this horse and make him run like sixty, if I can whip him hard enough.' I did some, but he refused to budge an inch. At last I began an Indian war-whoop which scared the bear off into the tangled wildwood and next day she was shot by Frank Andrews, who went in pursuit of her. I wish I had her hide now. The men at the 'burnt mill' offered it to me and I was too unsophisticated to know enough to accept the trophy as a memento of a young girl's bravery(?)."

CHAPTER X.

THE CITY OF TOMAHAWK

Tomahawk, a thriving city in the northern portion of Lincoln County, is reached by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Marinette, Tomahawk & Western railways, and by State Highways Nos. 10 and 63. It is a manufacturing center of considerable importance and a prominent lumbering point. It is situated in Townships 34 and 35 north, Range 6 east, and its population in 1920 was 2801.

The story of the development of most cities begins with a tiny cluster of rude pioneer huts; the passing years brings a slow, sometimes scarcely perceptible growth to this embryonic metropolis; finally a railroad extension, or a waterpower development, or the discovery of mineral resources, lends impetus to the process of growth. The site is officially laid out; a village or city charter is obtained; other railroad and manufacturing interests turn their attention to this scene of new activity, and so the city comes into being.

The history of Tomahawk, however, deviates from this picture. The stage of her existence as a lethargic, slowly developing hamlet was so curtailed as scarcely to have existed at all, and a full-fledged, bustling city sprang into being almost over night. The locality was a practically uninhabited wilderness previous to 1886, in which year the Tomahawk Land and Boom Co. began operations here. In the spring of 1887 this company laid out the site of the city of Tomahawk; the survey of the plat, made under the direction of Thomas M. Doyle, was recorded June 1, 1887, and the first lots were offered for sale at auction in Milwaukee on June 25th of the same year. Sept. 15, 1887, the tracks of the Wisconsin Valley Division of the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, then in the process of extension from Merrill to Minocqua, reached Tomahawk, and the first train came in over these rails on Oct. 8th. Sawmills and other industries sprang up at once, and the census of 1890, just four years after the city was laid out and settlement began, found Tomahawk with a population of 1,816.

The sole mark of civilization previous to 1886 was a tavern or station kept by Germaine Bouchard, which was located on the north side of the Wisconsin River and the west side of the Tomahawk, where the Tomahawk and Somo flowed into the Wisconsin. Bouchard had kept this station since 1858, also operating a ferry here, and the locality was variously known as the Forks and Bouchard's. He continued to conduct the tavern until 1888, when his land was inundated by back water from the dam which was being constructed two miles below; the site of the tavern is now a small island just north of the west end of Rodgers Island, where the Rodgers mill was located, the island being a part of the city's park system.

The completion of the final treaty with the Chippewa Indians, by which they agreed to live on their reservation at Odanah and Lac du Flambeau, gave impetus to logging operations in this region, and in October of 1886 the Tomahawk Land and Boom Company began the construction of camps two miles south of the present city as a preliminary to building their dam there. Fifty-one per cent of the stock in this company was owned by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Co. and the balance by the Land, Log and Lumber Co., which consisted of O. P. Pillsbury, D. M. Benjamin, the Bradley brothers, (William, Edward, and James), Kelley brothers of Chicago, Lovejoy of Janesville, and T. D. Stimson of Chicago. William H. Bradley was the first president of the Tomahawk Land and Boom Co.; it is thought that construction of the dam was first suggested by O. P. Pillsbury. Actual work on the dam began in the winter of 1886, and it was completed in the winter of 1888-89; it was built for the purpose of forming a lake wherein logs could be stored before being manufactured into lumber, and where they could be sorted, logs for the different mills farther down the river being separated from those that were to remain here. George Gans was superintendent of the construction

work on the dam, and Angus Buie had charge of the sorting works which were established in 1889 and which employed a crew of 100 or more men during the summer season.

The first building to be erected on the site of the present city was put up by Angus Buie in October of 1887; it was constructed of logs. The first frame building was a residence at 115 West Rice Avenue, built by C. C. Lincoln in July of 1887 and which is still standing. The store building erected by John Oelhafen, Sr., in 1887 was the first building of this nature to make its appearance in the newly-begun settlement; it is still standing at 117 West Wisconsin Avenue and now houses the general store conducted by William Oelhafen, a son of its builder. It is recalled by those present at the time that when the roof of this building was being shingled four deer ran down the street on which it fronts. The first hotel was the Somo House; the next, the Windsor, was built by Pat and Mike Day in September of 1887.

Dr. J. D. Cutter, who is still actively engaged in the practice of his profession here, came on Dec. 19, 1886, and was doctor and timekeeper at the dam. One of the first lawyers was A. H. Woodworth. Among other prominent pioneers may be mentioned Alexander Rodgers, John Woodlock, M. C. Hyman, Frank Larsen, Robert C. Thielman, A. B. Crane, and William H. Bradley. The last named, of whom an account is given in the biographical portion of this volume, is often referred to as "the father of Tomahawk"; as previously described, he was a leading figure in the founding of the city, and much of the subsequent prosperity and progress was brought about through his activities and benefactions.

Tomahawk Buie, who was born at the dam April 30, 1887, son of Mr. and Mrs. Angus Buie, was the first white child to be born here and was presented with a lot at the corner of Sixth Street and Washington Avenue because of that fact. He is now married and lives at Detroit, Mich.; Angus Buie, his father, died March 2, 1907. Matie Lewerenz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Lewerenz, was the first child to be born in what is now the city proper. Her father, who is now engaged in farming near the city, at that time held a contract for building the side tracks and a mile of the main line for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and she was born in a tent on the west side of the railroad tracks, just south of West Spirit Avenue, in August of 1887. She is now living in Washington, D. C.

The city's early life was founded on the lumber industry, and the coming of the railroad almost simultaneously with the beginning of the settlement brought about the rapid growth previously referred to. New sawmills appeared in rapid succession to swell the tide of the city's prosperity.

The first mill was that built by King and Weymouth of Winneconne, Wis., in the spring of 1888. This mill was subsequently sold to the Bradley interests and become known as Mill No. 1. It was next owned by the Rice River Lumber Co., and from this concern it passed to the Somo Lumber Co., who operated it for a time and then sold it to the John Oelhafen Lumber Co. It was acquired from the last named company by its present owners, the Raymond Lumber Co., in 1923. It is located west of the Marinette, Tomahawk & Western tracks and north of Bradley Park, across the bay.

The next sawmill to be erected was put up by the Tomahawk Lumber Co. in the winter of 1888-89, making its first cut in the spring of 1889. This was known as the Bradley Mill, No. 2, W. H. Bradley being the moving spirit of the Tomahawk Lumber Co. It was situated on the Wisconsin River west of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul tracks. It burned down in 1897 or 1898, and the new mill with which it was replaced was also destroyed by fire. The mill now standing on this site was moved from Woodboro by the Bradley interests, who operated it for several years and then sold it to its present owners, the Mohr Lumber Co.

The Crane mill was moved here from Gagen, Wis., in the winter of 1889-90 and started making lumber in the spring of 1890. It was owned under the name of Crane Bros., by Timothy and Abner B. Crane, who had come to Wisconsin originally from the state of Maine. This mill was located across the river, north

of the present city pumping station, and was sold and moved away in 1904, having finished sawing the timber from Crane Bros.' holdings here.

What was known as No. 3 Mill was built by the Farmers' Lumber Co. in 1890 and was owned and operated by Robert Hall and George R. Gray of Muskegon until its ownership was combined with that of the Bradley and Rodgers mills. It was located across the Wisconsin River north of Tomahawk Avenue, and was destroyed by fire in 1893.

The Rodgers Mill, or No. 4, was moved here from Muskegon in 1889 and was located west of the railroad tracks on the west end of what is now known as Rodgers or Foss's Island. It burned in 1903 or 1904.

There were several other mills of more or less brief duration. Alexander Rodgers erected a shingle mill across the river just north of No. 2 Mill in 1890. This mill was dismantled after one or two seasons of operation. The Bradley Company built a large box factory in 1890, located just west of the intersection of the Marinette Tomahawk & Western tracks with the street that runs to Rodgers Island and No. 1 Mill. This factory burned down in 1893 or 1894. At a later date W. H. Foss had a box factory on the east end of Rodgers Island; the plant was built in 1908 and was destroyed by fire in 1913.

The Bay Mill, which burned in 1903, was built by W. H. Bradley at the location still known as Bay Mills, west of the city of Tomahawk. A settlement grew up about the mill, and previous to the fire which destroyed the plant a postoffice was located there.

At the heyday of the lumber industry here the annual cut at Tomahawk ran from 60,000,000 to 75,000,000 feet of lumber with about 25,000,000 shingles. Another industry which has played a prominent part in the city's history, both early and recent, is the manufacture of pulp and paper. An account of which may be found elsewhere in this chapter.

Incorporation as a city was carried out in 1891. Angus Buie was the first mayor, and the first aldermen were as follows: J. C. Gilman and T. Twomey, first ward; M. C. Hyman and Richard Dawson, second ward; Felix Marcouillier and John Knauff, third ward; Joseph Chevrier and Frank Liberty, fourth ward. A. J. Olson was the first city clerk, being followed a short time later by John Shirk, then editor of the "Tomahawk". A. H. Woodworth was the first city attorney; James O'Connell was the first chief of police, with William Dumont as night watchman; L. L. Edmonds was the first city treasurer, and John Tobin the first assessor; the last-named resigned a short time after taking office and was followed by A. Allen. The first city hall is now a residence owned by H. L. Hildebrand; after it was discontinued as a headquarters of city government it was moved to a different site and served for some time as a school building, after which it was moved to its present site. The present city hall was built in 1900 on the site originally occupied by the first city hall.

Advertisements from the newspapers of 1896 show the following concerns then in existence: James O'Leary, attorney; A. J. Olson, real estate and insurance; C. E. Macomber, druggist; W. L. Marshall, real estate and insurance; Tomahawk Livery Stable, Robert Daigle, proprietor; W. H. and J. W. Bradley, bankers; The Bank of Tomahawk; J. H. Soli, groceries; J. W. Bird, M. D.; N. Emerson, timber and farming lands; L. Kabat, cigar manufacturer; C. Ostrander, carpenter and contractor; John P. Hughes, attorney; R. J. Stinzi, harness and saddlery; Thielman Bros., meats; Howard Burrington, fruits and confectionery; Albert Hauer, dealer in lumber; Nick Bros., furniture and undertaking; William Bohn, merchant tailor; Evenson Bros., hardware; Pioneer Store, John Oelhafen, proprietor; E. W. Whitson & Co., groceries, feed, etc.; Howen & Fleming, dry goods; Piper Bros., meats; Tomahawk Pulp and Paper Co.; Charles A. Ayer, bakery; A. J. Olson, hardware and agency for American Express Co.; C. A. Seidle, taxidermist; Earl Lincoln, barber; L. D. Goodnough, barber; and Abram Genett, barber.

To supplement the general account of the early history of the city given in the preceding paragraphs, mention will now be made of various individual develop-

ments existing at the present time, including public utilities, banks, schools, churches, manufacturing and other interests.

The plant of the waterworks was installed in 1891, the city council having resolved at a meeting held June 11th of that year to bond the city for \$16,000 for this purpose. There are now between five and six miles of water mains, and 54 fire hydrants. The standpipe system is used, the reservoir having a capacity of 60,000 gallons. A straight pressure system is substituted for this, however, when the water in the three wells forming the source of supply is low. There are two pumps, one with a capacity of 1500 gallons per minute and the other of 1,000 gallons per minute; two boilers of 60 60 horsepower furnish steam for the operation of these pumps. The plant is run on a 24-hour schedule, with J. August Bauer as chief engineer and Gustav D. Engleman as superintendent.

Electric power and telephone service is furnished by the Wisconsin Valley Electric Co. The original concern in this field here was the Electric Light and Water Co., which carried on operations from March 28, 1890, to Feb. 7, 1896. A new charter was secured by the Bradley interests on the latter date, under the name of the Electric, Water, and Telephone Co., with a capital stock of \$15,000. The power plant of this concern was located in the yards of the Tomahawk Lumber Co. Feb. 28, 1912, the Tomahawk Light, Telephone, and Improvement Co. was formed with a capital of \$50,000, and this company took over the interests of its predecessor; the original officers of the new concern were R. B. Tweedy, president and treasurer; Spencer Ilsley, vice president; F. P. Werner, secretary and assistant treasurer; and E. G. McNaughton, assistant secretary. Later in the same year Andrew Oelhafen and Victor Extrom purchased the stock of this company and it was operated under their ownership until 1918, when Mr. Oelhafen purchased the entire capital stock. Under the organization then effected the officers became: Andrew Oelhafen, president and treasurer; John Walter Oelhafen, manager; and Arthur R. Oelhafen, secretary. Control passed from this concern to the present owners on July 21, 1922. M. R. Frederickson is the present local manager. Power is obtained from a dam which was built at Tomahawk Rapids, about one mile north of the Tomahawk River, in 1893.

The postoffice was moved to its present quarters in 1919. It is an office of the second class, and employs three clerks and an assistant postmaster, in addition to the postmaster and carriers. Two rural routes and three star routes are operated, the latter routes running to Spirit Falls, Harrison, and Bradley respectively. There are three city carriers and two rural carriers; H. L. Brooks has been postmaster since October of 1922. The original postoffice, before the coming of the railroad, was located at the dam then being built below the present city; mail was brought from Merrill by stage. A postoffice was established in the city in October of 1887 and Frank Larsen was the first to hold the office of postmaster here, receiving his appointment Sept. 28, 1887; this office was first located on block 23, lot 8, and was moved in August of 1888 to lot 2, block 7, where it remained until the building on this site was destroyed by fire. The office was next quartered where H. H. Roehrborn's tire repair shop now is, the building being then owned by Kate Clark; after about two years there the office was moved back to lot 2, block 7, on Wisconsin avenue adjoining the new bank building, and from here it was moved to its present location in 1919.

An excellent weekly newspaper, the Tomahawk Leader, is published by Osborne Bros.; the paper has a subscription list of about 1,000, and three job presses are operated in conjunction. It was established in 1896, the first issue appearing on Saturday, July 4th, of that year. Charles Deming, previously of Columbia County, was its first publisher, with W. M. Shirk as editor. The day of publication was changed from Thursday to Saturday with the fourth issue. The paper changed hands in the winter of 1897-98, H. D. Bliefernicht becoming publisher and editor. Ownership passed from him to Ware & Lee with the issue of May 6, 1904. Robert G. Lee purchased his partner's interests about 1910 and operated the paper alone from that time until 1915, when he sold out to Russell & Dozer. The following year Mr. Russell acquired sole ownership, and it was operated by him until January

of 1917, when Robert G. Lee again became the owner, with L. W. Osborne as manager. The present owners, L. W. and L. M. Osborne, took over the paper on Dec. 1st of the same year. They built a 24-foot addition to the building housing their plant at 24 S. Second St. in 1923, giving the building a total depth of 78 feet with a frontage of 22 feet, and they have met with very good success in conducting the paper. Sept. 17, 1913, the Leader was consolidated with the Tomahawk, which was established in 1886 by W. H. Bradley and was conducted in June of 1887 by W. M. Shirk & Son and was published by them until the end of 1894, when P. H. Swift took it over. Mr. Swift published the Tomahawk during 1895, from 1896 to October of 1903 it was conducted by the Tomahawk Publishing Co., who then sold it to W. D. Lambert; the latter conducted it up to the time of its purchase by Robert G. Lee, then publisher of the Leader, who consolidated it with the latter paper. Besides these two papers one other, the Tomahawk Blade, has been published here; it was established about 1888 and was published by Jed W. Coon until 1895 or 1896.

A good public library is maintained, receiving its financial support from the city. It was established during the summer of 1909, the movement to this end having been set on foot by the women's clubs of the city. It has occupied the same quarters since the beginning, on the second floor of the city hall building. Control is by a board of seven trustees appointed by the mayor; the present membership of the board is as follows: Mrs. H. S. Olson, president; V. E. Labbe, secretary; Frederick Ek, Mrs. H. L. Wakefield, L. M. Osborne, R. T. Reinholdt, and Mrs. E. P. Werner. Esther Venne is librarian and Esther Bloomquist assistant librarian. At the close of the year 1922 there were 6,847 volumes shelved, the registration was 2,095, and the circulation amounted to 21,452; the excellent growth which the institution has had is shown by comparison of these figures with those for 1911, which show that on July 1st of that year there were 2,056 volumes, a registration of 935, and a circulation of 13,253. The only predecessors of this institution were the various travelling libraries which were established from time to time, probably the earliest of these was that founded by W. H. Bradley in 1897.

There is a voluntary fire department of unusual efficiency, composed of 22 members. It was established at an early period in the city's history, with Robert McGregor as the first chief. Robert Thielman was the second to serve in the capacity of chief, and he was followed by M. A. Stutz; after Mr. Stutz, Louis Thielman filled the office, to be followed in 1907 by Leo Martz, the present chief. A Republic motor-driven fire truck was added to the equipment in 1919, making the apparatus fully commensurate with the city's needs. A yearly salary of \$125 attaches to the office of chief, while the other members of the department receive \$90 annually.

The spirit of civic pride and love of beauty which prevail here are well illustrated in the beautiful park system that has been built up, making the city well qualified to serve in its position as the gateway to the wonderful scenery of Northern Wisconsin. Bradley Park, a tract of 105 acres of natural park land immediately adjoining the city on the west, was acquired from the Bradley company in 1910 at a cost of \$10,000; the timber alone on this property today has a value far in excess of that sum. This picturesque park was thrown open to tourists in the summer of 1922, one camp site being located in the midst of the splendid timber and another on Mirror Lake; besides these a camp site was maintained on the Wisconsin River, near the Fourth Street bridge and just off of State Highway No. 10. Besides Bradley Park the city owns the frontage on both sides of the Wisconsin River for a distance of approximately two and a half miles northeasterly.

The present Fourth Street bridge over the Wisconsin River was built during the summer of 1922 at a cost of approximately \$60,000; it is a steel girder bridge with concrete foundation, having a driveway 26 feet in width and a sidewalk 6 feet wide; the total length of the structure is 450 feet.

The religious needs of the city are well cared for. Church services have been held since settlement first began here, and today there are organizations representing eight different religious denominations.

The First Congregational Church was the earliest to effect formal organization, this step being taken at a meeting held Nov. 22, 1887. Rev. Dr. Grassie, of Madison, representing the Congregational denomination, presided over the meeting and it was through his efforts that the organization was brought about. First services were held in a room over what was then Hyman's saloon, where the R. C. Thielman meat market and offices are now located. The congregation was incorporated on April 10, 1888, and began the erection of a church edifice in the same year, located on the present site at Washington Ave. and Fifth St., this building was remodeled and enlarged during 1920, over \$11,000 being expended in carrying out this project, and it is now one of the best arranged church plants of its size in the state. Besides supply pastors, the following have served in the pulpit: Rev. George M. Heckendorn, now deceased, who remained about one year; Rev. W. D. Stevens, also deceased who served six months; Rev. W. M. Ellis, now principal of the Christian Endeavor Academy, Endeavor, Wis., whose services here extended over a period of three years; Rev. A. Thompson, now deceased, who also served for three years; Rev. J. C. Ablett, who was here about one year; Rev. J. Jones who was ordained here and served about one year; Rev. Samuel MacNeill, now living at Wauwautosa, who served about three years; Rev. Grant V. Clark, now at Ladysmith, Wis., who was married here and was also ordained in this church, his services here continuing for four years; Rev. F. W. Heberlein, now superintendent for the Western District of Congregational Churches at Ashland, Wis., who served here for six years; Rev. W. Bosard, now of Oklahoma, who was here for one year; Rev. T. W. Barber, who served here for two years and is now living at Anoka, Minn.; and the present pastor, Rev. R. G. Heddon, whose ministry here began Nov. 1, 1919. The first death among the members of the congregation was that of Mrs. Angus Buie, and the first baptism that of Tomahawk Buie. Among the charter members and early workers may be mentioned the following: Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Johnson, who are still residing in the city, as vitally interested in the work as ever; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Burrington, Mr. Burrington, now deceased, having been during his residence here in partnership in the lumber business with H. A. Atcheson; Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Hatch, both of whom are now deceased; Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Chave, of whom Mr. Chave is now deceased and Mrs. Chave is residing at Pasco, Wash.; Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Stark, of whom Mrs. Stark is now deceased and Mr. Stark is living at Rochester, N. Y.; Dr. J. W. Coon, of Stevens Point; Mr. and Mrs. Angus Buie; Mrs. Louise Nourse, now of California; and Mrs. John Durkee.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church had its beginning in services held here by the Lutheran pastors Rev. W. Bergholz of Naugart and Rev. J. Dejung, Sr., of Rhinelander, starting at a time when only a very few houses had been erected in the city. April 6, 1886, the congregation was formally organized under the leadership of Rev. W. Bergholz, five other Lutherans, as follows, being active in the work of organization: William Lewerenz, W. Bohn, Louis Gerke, Robert Tillman, and R. Krenz. The new congregation was at once affiliated with the Joint Synod of Wisconsin and Other States, and on April 13, 1886, it was incorporated under the laws of the state. The first services were held in the homes of the members, but within a few years after organization a church edifice was erected at the corner of Sixth Street and Somo Avenue. Pastors from neighboring churches, particularly Rev. J. Dejung of Rhinelander, served the congregation until 1897, when the first resident pastor, Rev. C. Voges, now of Mindoro, was called. Rev. Voges served until 1901 and was followed by Rev. G. Voss, now of Plainfield, Ills., who remained until 1906; Rev. Leo Kirst, now of Beaver Dam, Wis., was the next to fill the pulpit, and he was succeeded in 1911 by Prof. E. Kowalke, now president of Northwestern College, Watertown, Wis.; Rev. A. P. Sitz, now of Rib Lake, Wis., came in 1912 and remained until 1918, and in the latter year Rev. M. Glaeser, the present pastor, took the charge. Though having had a resident pastor

since 1897, the congregation was not sufficiently strong in finances to erect a parsonage until 1902, when a building of this nature was put up near the church at Sixth Street and Somo Avenue. The original church was not large enough to meet the needs of the growing congregation, and it was decided in 1903 to begin gathering funds for a new building. In 1904 the Baptist congregation offered for sale their church property, located at the corner of Wisconsin Avenue and Fourth Street, and this church, with its fine location in the heart of the city, was purchased by St. Paul's Lutheran congregation in the same year for an amount less than the erection of a new building would have required. In 1914 the congregation provided for the future by buying an extra lot next to the church. In 1920 the Ladies' Aid Society and the Luther League financed the excavation of a basement under the church, the installation of a modern heating system, a kitchen, and an assembly room for the meetings of these societies. In the same year, through the untiring efforts of one of the young women of the congregation, a large bell was purchased and dedicated. On Feb. 26, 1923, the last debt of the congregation was paid by the Ladies' Aid Society; this society has done most praiseworthy work from the beginning and much of the financial prosperity of the church is due to them; the present officers of the society are: Mrs. R. Manthey, president; Mrs. E. Whitmore, vice president; Mrs. August Krueger, treasurer; and Mrs. J. Boheim, secretary. Officers of the Luther League are: Miss Emma Bolz, president; Miss Ruth Kind, vice president; Edwin Marquardt, treasurer; and Lyle Seefeldt, secretary. Two members of the congregation, Mr. Herman Bartz and Mr. Leo Martz, have served as elders for between 15 and 20 years. The first marriages solemnized in the church were those of Ed Jaques and Anna Crass, May 12, 1895, and John Scheffner and Minna Lewerenz, July 2, 1896; the first baptism was that of Jessie Anna Kopplin, born April 12, 1889, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kopplin, and baptized Oct. 26, 1890; the first confirmation class was that of June 6, 1892, the members being Maria Lager and Robert Schuelke; the first funeral services were those held for August Bude on Oct. 16, 1893. The Sunday School in connection with the church has a membership of 87, with 11 teachers. Church services are held in English and German every Sunday, and the pastor also conducts services at Tripoli, Highland Flats, and in various country school houses. The present officers of the church are: Herman Bartz, president; Leo Martz, treasurer; William Berger, secretary; and William Kleinfeld, Allen Spencer, A. H. Bahr, trustees.

The Methodist Episcopal Church here was established in 1889 by the Appleton district of the Wisconsin Conference. The present building, at the corner of Third Street and Somo Avenue, was erected in 1891. The first pastor, Rev. O. H. Berry, left Dec. 30, 1889, and the following ministers have since filled the pulpit: Rev. J. A. Powers, Jan., 1890-Oct., 1891; Rev. H. L. Williams, Oct. 1, 1891-Aug. 8, 1892; Marcus DeLand, Oct. 27, 1892-April 2, 1893; John T. Strettou, April, 1893-Sept. 19, 1893; Robert S. Ingraham, Sept. 25, 1893-Sept. 30, 1894; Charles J. R. Bulley, Sept. 30, 1894-Oct., 1896; W. W. Edmondson, Oct., 1896-Oct., 1897; William Clark, Oct., 1897-Oct. 2, 1899; Thomas W. Sprowls, Oct. 2, 1899-Oct. 3, 1900; John Milton Judy, Oct. 8, 1900-Oct. 15, 1901; Andrew A. Bennett, Oct. 15, 1901-Sept. 16, 1903; W. J. Ward, Sept. 16, 1903-1904; Robert McKim, Sept. 18, 1904-Sept. 17, 1905; J. U. Woodward, Sept. 25, 1905-Sept. 26, 1906; Oliver Saylor, Sept. 26, 1906-Aug. 31, 1907; Irving H. Lewis, Sept. 1907-Sept., 1917; Vernon C. Switzer; T. W. North; Herbert F. Heilig, Jan., 1919-Sept., 1919; Ira W. Ellis, Sept., 1919-Sept., 1920; George W. Verity, Jan., 1921-Sept., 1921; and L. E. Jones, the present pastor, who came Oct. 30, 1901. Rev. Switzer, mentioned in this list, gave up his life in the service of his country during the World War. Among the members of the congregation at its first services may be mentioned the following: Mrs. W. D. Stewart, Mrs. Mary Goodman, Miss Elizabeth Wiley, Mrs. C. C. Lincoln, and Mrs. Angeline Harrington. The congregation now number about 100 members; the Sunday School has an enrollment of 130, with nine teachers; there is an active Epworth League with a membership of about 25, a Junior League of 55 members, and a Ladies' Aid Society having 40 members.

A Boy Scout troop, which was organized by Rev. Jones, the present pastor, in March of 1922, is also in active existence and has 22 members.

St. Mary's Catholic Church of Tomahawk had its beginning in a mission known as St. Mary's Congregation, attended from 1888 to November of 1889 by the Rev. Father July, then resident priest of the Rhinelander parish. Services were held at stated intervals in the frame building now used by the Foresters as a meeting place, which was erected in 1888. On May 23, 1892, at a ceremony presided over by the Right Rev. S. G. Messmer of Green Bay, the cornerstone of the present church edifice on Seventh Street was laid, the site for this building and for the hospital in connection having been donated by W. H. Bradley on the sole condition that "suitable and substantial buildings be erected thereon." The church, built of brick, is 50x115 feet in dimensions and has a height from floor to ceiling of 32 feet; substantial and artistic furnishings and decorations were installed, and here the congregation now has a beautiful and commodious home. A parsonage 36x40 feet in dimensions with an 18x22 foot addition was built just north of the church the same year; conservative estimate places the value of the church property today at \$70,000. The building up of this fine property was brought about largely through the untiring efforts of the Rev. Father Hoogstoel, and this great work he accomplished while severely handicapped by ill health. Father Hoogstoel was born in Flanders, Belgium, Dec. 1, 1856, and pursued his studies for the priesthood there, taking courses in philosophy at the College of St. Troud and theology at the American College in Louvain. He came to the United States in 1884, arriving at Green Bay, Wis., in November of that year, and his first mission was at Stiles, Wis. Though his work at Stiles a parsonage was erected and the church building enlarged and furnished throughout. Later he built the Church of St. Charles at Maple Valley, Wis., St. John's Church at Gillett, Wis., and the Church of St. John the Baptist at Coleman, Wis.; besides serving at these places he conducted missions at Beaver, Ellis Junction, and Pembine. Father Hoogstoel is now chaplain of Mercy Hospital at Milwaukee. His first period of service at Tomahawk was from 1890 to 1894; Rev. Father P. S. Dognault then served until 1895, when Father Hoogstoel returned, this time remaining until 1900. Rev. Charles Caron was the priest from that time until 1904, being followed by Rev. J. Looze, who served the congregation from January to October of 1904; Rev. Father Geo. Pesch was then here until 1906, when he was succeeded by Rev. Father Scheyer, who remained until 1912; Rev. Van Helden was the next priest; he served for five years, and his place was taken by Rev. Father Siboth, who was here from 1917 until Father Habraken came in 1919. The latter remained until Oct. 5, 1923, when he was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Father Smits. The congregation now numbers 350 families, and the following societies are represented, all having good memberships: The Altar Society; Catholic Knights of Wisconsin; League of the Sacred Heart; Catholic Order of Foresters; St. Joseph's Union; Confraternity of the Holy Face; and the Young Ladies' Sodality. St. Mary's School, operated in conjunction with the church, was founded in 1916 under the administration of Rev. A. J. Helden as priest. The present two-story brick veneered building, with five school rooms, was erected at that time, at a cost of \$10,000, and school was opened in September of 1916 with 205 pupils. Five teachers from the Teaching Sisters of the Sorrowful Mother organization at Marshfield are employed, and eight grades are taught; the average attendance is 250.

St. Barnabas Episcopal Church had its beginning about 1890, Archdeacon Jenner conducted the first services here. The church edifice was erected in 1892, funds for the purchase of the site and for much of the work of construction being furnished personally by Bishop C. C. Grafton of the diocese of Fond du Lac. W. H. Bradley was very active in the project and furnished the material for the construction and part of the funds. Following his ideas a church very large in proportion to the needs of the congregation was erected, having a seating capacity of about 400. The first regular priest was Charles Trask Lewis, who was ordained in St. Barnabas Church and who served the Tomahawk congregation in addition to his church at Merrill. Nov. 4, 1900, Rev. Frederick Waldo Barker took charge

of the Merrill and Tomahawk congregations, resigning the Tomahawk charge in 1906. Rev. Floyd Keeler was then sent here as the first resident priest, taking charge July 29, 1906; his wife and little girl died here and he resigned his charge Nov. 20, 1906. Following this, services were held occasionally by Father Barker of Merrill until Oct. 13, 1907, when Rev. Henry Gibbs was sent to take the charge. Father Gibbs had been a missionary among the Seminole Indians in the everglades of Florida for some time; in many ways he was unsuited to the charge here and his service was attended by many difficulties. He resigned May 30, 1909. The church was served from Merrill by Fathers Webber, Herman F. Ahrens, and J. Russell Vaughan in turn. The last named resigned the Tomahawk charge in June of 1912, and the church was then vacant until June of the following year, when Rev. Claude Crookston was ordained as resident priest. June 13, 1915, Father Crookston resigned on account of illness, being succeeded by Father A. E. Pflaum, who remained about one year. Father Vaughan then served the church from Merrill again, as did his successors in the Merrill charge, Father Claude B. N. O. Reader and Father Joseph Crookston. The latter, who is now in charge of the Merrill and Tomahawk congregations, is mentioned above as Father Claude Crookston, who served the Tomahawk charge from June, 1913, to June, 1915. After recovering his health Father Crookston became a member of the Order of St. Francis, receiving the designation of Father Joseph. He became vicar of the parish in May of 1918.

The Scandanavian Lutheran Church here was organized April 27, 1893, by Christian J. Hansen, Gustave Newborg, Martin Erickson, Erling Ness, Ole Thorsen, Simon Hansen, Nels Robertson, Hans Moe, and Rasmus Johnson. The church edifice was purchased from the German Evangelical congregation. The following pastors have served here: Rev. Mickelson, Rev. Loftus, Rev. Knudson, Rev. Snartemo, Rev. Madland, Rev. Hougstad, Rev. Helland, and Rev. Horeland.

The Christian Science Society of Tomahawk was officially recognized July 1, 1921, and the present home of the society on Fourth Street was erected during the same year, the first services conducted in it being held on Christmas Sunday, 1921. The society had met in the homes of the members for a number of years previously, however; Mrs. J. S. Griffith and Mrs. A. J. Olson were active in bringing about the organization. The present officers of the society are as follows: J. S. Griffith, first reader; Mrs. J. S. Griffith, president; Mrs. Mary Parker, vice president; Mrs. L. W. Osborne, clerk; and Mrs. Margaret Klade, treasurer.

The Scandanavian Congregational Church was organized July 13, 1922, with the following charter members: Mr. and Mrs. Peter Hamrin; Mr. and Mrs. John Nelson; Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Johnson; Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Selander; Mr. and Mrs. Gust Kall; Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Nyberg; Mr. and Mrs. O. Ehn; Mr. and Mrs. John Hauglund; and Mrs. Anna Johnson. A church building was erected during the same year, services meanwhile being conducted in the homes of the members. The congregation is served by the Rev. J. Albert Peterson, resident pastor for the church of this denomination at Merrill.

Among the fraternal organizations of Tomahawk, several date from a very early period in the city's history. The Blue Lodge of the Masonic order, No. 243, celebrated its 30th anniversary during the summer of 1922; this lodge holds regular meetings in the Gesell building and has about 90 members. The Masons are also represented by Forest Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star. Lodge No. 30 of the Independent Order of Oddfellows is also about 30 years old; its 62 members hold their meetings at Koth's hall; in connection with this organization there is also Rodah Rebekah Lodge, and Lincoln Encampment No. 80, the latter having 42 members and having been organized Sept. 3, 1898. Aerie No. 752 of the Eagles is about 20 years old and has 152 members. There are also active branches of the Knights of Columbus, the Equitable Fraternal Union, the Catholic Foresters, the Maccabees, and the Woodmen of the World. The Knights of Columbus organization is Council No. 2066 and has over 100 members; it was organized about

three years ago. The Equitable Fraternal Union has about 130 members here, and the Maccabees have 73.

The Women's Literary Club has been organized for 30 years, and the Tuesday Club, another prominent women's organization, for about seven years. Both of these clubs have been very active in civic work, and many movements which have been of permanent benefit to the city were brought about directly through their efforts.

The Tomahawk Helping Hand Society, an institution for charitable purposes and the greatest of its kind in the county, was established March 9, 1911, at a meeting held at the home of Mrs. James Smith. Mrs. Mabel Oelhafen was active in bringing about the organization, and she was permanently appointed to the office of president by the then charter members. Other appointments made at the first meeting were: Mrs. Hulda Smith, vice president; Mrs. Elizabeth Drever, secretary; Mrs. Katherine Oelhafen treasurer; and Mrs. Elizabeth Zastrow and Mrs. Carrie Lambert, investigating committee. Incalculable good has been accomplished by the society. Funds are raised by subscription and by means of various enterprises, including bazaars, moving picture entertainments, suppers, dances, etc., and these are expended in philanthropic work of the most helpful kind. As an example of what is being done, the records of the society show that during the first year of its existence, from March 9, 1911, to March 9, 1912, 29 needy families were relieved, nine being furnished groceries and fuel; 31 children were clothed; shoes were furnished to 15 children; the services of a physician and nurse were provided in the case of several afflicted families; and at Christmas time 18 full Christmas dinners were sent to families who would otherwise have been deprived of this symbol of the Christmas spirit and Christmas cheer. During the Christmas season of 1921, 31 boxes were sent out, each containing provisions for two meals for a family; 226 sacks of candy, nuts, and fruit were dispensed, bring Christmas joy to the hearts of as many children of needy families; and three boxes of clothing and many individual gifts were distributed. The membership of the society has been increased, there being as many as 88 members in 1919. The present officers are: Mrs. Mabel Oelhafen, president; Mrs. Elizabeth Drever, first vice president; Mrs. Henry Hildebrand, second vice president; Mrs. Charles Siedel, secretary; and Mrs. A. J. Olson, treasurer. In purpose and accomplishment the Helping Hand Society is one of the institutions that go to make the world a better place to live in, and in its work one sees reflected the ideals of the noblest type of womanhood.

The Tomahawk Old Settlers Association was established in 1908 with the following members, each of whom came to this section of the country in the year indicated: Mr. and Mrs. Germaine Bushard, 1863; Mrs. M. L. Parshall, 1885; Mr. and Mrs. O. K. Welty, 1887; Mr. and Mrs. J. Oelhafen, 1887; Mr. and Mrs. R. Dawson, 1887; F. A. Larson, 1887; Mrs. C. C. Stiff, 1887; J. O. Seth, 1887; Mrs. V. Sager, 1887; Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Hildebrandt, 1887; Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Stevens, 1887; Mr. and Mrs. Martin Thieler, 1887; Mrs. Thomas Murphy, 1887; J. W. Gahan, 1888; Martin Deering, 1888; Mr. and Mrs. Albert Olson, 1887; Mr. and Mrs. J. L. McCarthy, 1888; J. McCarthy, 1887; Ed Evenson, 1887; Mrs. Johanna Gigler and husband, 1888; Chas. E. McComber, 1887; Mrs. Chas. E. (Gertrude) McComber, 1887; H. H. Johnson, 1887; August Lasbreaux, 1887; Mrs. Moyer, 1887; Mr. and Mrs. T. Toomey, 1887; Mrs. J. Joyce, 1888; Mr. J. W. Oelhafen, 1888; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Trimberger, 1887; B. D. McCarthy, 1888; William Oelhafen, 1887; Mr. and Mrs. B. Gahan, 1887; Alex Robarge, 1882; Mrs. Fred Copes, 1887; Mrs. Paul Laton, 1887; Mr and Mrs. Jerry McCarty, 1888; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Russell, 1887; Mrs. Martin Deering, 1888; William Schmitt, 1887; John Eklund, 1888; Mr. and Mrs. Anton J. Olson, 1889; Mrs. O. M. Smith, 1889; Mrs. Tobin Ball, 1887; Dr. and Mrs. J. D. Cutter, 1887; Mr. and Mrs. John Lambert, 1894; Mr. and Mrs. Herb. Cronkrite, 1887; Mr. and Mrs. Howard Burrington, 1887; Mr. and Mrs. John Lambert Sr., 1887; Mrs. Jennie (Dibbs) Cronkrite, 1887. Of these, the following are now deceased: Mrs. M. L. Parshall; Mr. and Mrs. R. Dawson, Martin Deering, Albert Olson, Mrs. Moyer, Alex Ro-

barge, Mr. Jerry McCarthy, Mrs. Anton J. Olson and Mr. Herb Cronkrite. The association ceased activity in the fall of 1917.

The Tomahawk Commercial Club and the Tomahawk Agricultural Society both had their origin in the Council of Defense which was organized among the citizens of Tomahawk during the World War. This institution was reorganized at the close of the war as a commercial club, with A. S. Griffith as president, Victor Labbe, secretary, and J. A. Olson, treasurer, and it has continued to exist as such down to the present time, performing all the useful functions of an organization of this nature. The present officers are: F. P. Werner, president; William Bingham, secretary; and A. J. Olson, treasurer. In 1919 the club appointed a committee of three on agriculture, consisting of H. A. Atherson, A. E. Sutliff, and John P. Lee. The purpose of the committee was to further the agricultural interests of the vicinity and thereby aid in the welfare, growth, and development of Lincoln County. The society was launched in 1919 as a private concern, with John P. Lee as chairman, H. A. Atherson secretary, and A. E. Sutliff treasurer. It held fairs at Tomahawk in 1919 and 1920, no admission being charged, and in 1921 it was incorporated under the laws of Wisconsin. Yearly membership dues were fixed at \$1.00 and life membership at \$10.00. In 1921 it received an appropriation of \$1,000 from the county, and in 1922 \$1500 was received from this source. The present officers are as follows: H. L. Brooks, president; Ray Atherson, secretary; and Harry Herman, treasurer. The activities of the society extend over the 10 northern townships of Lincoln County, and the work has done much to stimulate scientific agriculture and to promote community spirit. The project has been successful financially and the society now has \$3500 in its treasury.

Tomahawk Branch of the Lincoln County Chapter, American Red Cross, was organized in 1917 under the leadership of Mrs. G. R. Baker. The society maintained an office in the city hall during the war period, and invaluable work was accomplished. Though the organization here is still in existence the only branch now active is the home service section, of which Mrs. H. L. Brooks has been chairman from the beginning. Dr. W. I. Macfarlane is chairman of the Tomahawk unit, Mrs. G. R. Baker, vice chairman; F. P. Werner, treasurer, and Margaret Gesell, secretary.

Bronsted Post No. 93 of the American Legion at Tomahawk was established in 1919; it now has 125 members, and meetings are held in the Forester's hall. William Nick is commander, Dr. A. R. Houns, vice commander; L. W. Osborne, adjutant, and James Kopplin, financial officer.

The city is justifiably proud of the record she established during the World War, both at home and abroad. At the front she was represented by Company A of the 119th Machine Gun Battalion, 32nd Division, which was made up of men from Tomahawk and vicinity and was organized here by John B. Fosnot in the spring of 1917. Mr. Fosnot, who was appointed captain and was the only man in the company with previous military experience, worked untiringly to build up the organization and inculcate in its members the principles and spirit of military practice, and these efforts together with the excellent material of which the company was composed resulted in a thoroughly efficient military unit with splendid esprit de corps. The company was mustered into the Wisconsin National Guard on May 10, 1917, as the machine gun company of the 4th Regiment; it was mobilized July 15, 1917, and mustered into the Federal service Aug. 5, leaving Camp Douglas for Waco, Texas, Sept. 25th. Oct. 15, 1917, at Camp McArthur, Waco, it was made Company A, 119th Machine Gun Battalion, 32nd Division. On leaving Tomahawk it numbered 84 men, including noncommissioned officers, and its officers were: John B. Fosnot, captain; Jens Munthe, first lieutenant; and Roy T. Lyons and Eugene Meunier, second lieutenants; Ira I. Henry was first sergeant, Charles Stern, supply sergeant, and Ray M. Atcherson, mess sergeant. Upon being reorganized at Waco the company received 98 men and two officers from Stanley, Wis., the officers being First Lieutenant Francis Phillips and Second Lieutenant John Galvraith. The company left Waco for Camp Merritt on Feb. 7, 1918; Feb. 18th it embarked at Hoboken for overseas duty, and it landed on Euro-

pean shores on March 4th. A short time after arriving in Europe the unit was ordered into the Alsace sector, and it subsequently took part in all the activities of the 32nd Division throughout the war. The 119th Battalion was decorated as a unit for the services it performed, and two local men, Orville Scheffner and Robert Coey received individual decoration for the bravery they displayed in going through a heavy barrage on the Soissons front near Rhiems to appraise the American artillery of the fact that its barrage was falling short and was causing casualties among American troops. Some of the high lights in the history of the 32nd Division as summed up by the joint war history commissions of Michigan and Wisconsin in "The 32nd Division in the World War" are as follows: Six months under fire—from May to November, 1918—with but 10 days in a rest area; fought on five fronts in three major offensives—the Aisne-Marne, Oise-Aisne, and Meuse-Argonne; met and vanquished 23 German divisions, from which 2,153 prisoners were taken; gained 38 kilometers in four attacks and repulsed every enemy counter-attack; marched 300 kilometers in four attacks and repulsed every counter-attack; marched 300 kilometers to the Rhine as front line element of the Third U. S. Army and occupied for four months the center sector in the Coblenz bridge-head, holding 63 towns and 400 square kilometers of territory; were the first American troops to set foot on German soil; fought in the Oise-Aisne offensive as the only American unit in General Mangin's famous Tenth French Army, breaking the German line which protected the Chemin des Dames; twice in the line in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, fighting continuously for 20 days, penetrating the Kriemhilde Stellung, crossing the Meuse and starting the drive to flank Metz; left Germany homeward bound in April, 1919; arrived in the United States and was demobilized in May. The local company was discharged at Camp Grant June 2, 1919. Three of its members from Tomahawk, Henry Bronsted, Fred Martinson, and Fred Berkland, were killed in action.

The honor roll of those from Tomahawk and vicinity who gave up their lives in the service of their country in this great conflict is as follows: Fred A. Berkland; Henry Bronsted; Louis Jorgenson; Frank Liberty; Fred Martinson; William Morris; Leon Paradise; Patrick A. Robarge; Vernon C. Switzer; Gordon Tozer; Edward Trimbarger; Hiram Woodruff; William Wurl.

The paper mill industry was started in Tomahawk in 1890, when Mr. Newton, of Sparta, and A. M. Pride built a pulp mill on the east side of the river at the dam, and in 1895 a paper mill was added to the plant. Mr. Newton subsequently sold his interests to C. B. Pride of Appleton. A second paper mill was built in 1904 and 1905 at the west end of the dam, and is now known as Mill No. 2 of the Tomahawk Pulp & Paper Co. Anson M. Pride, the founder of these mills, died in 1916 and his interests in them were acquired by his brother, Charles B., who continued their operation, together with that of another pulp mill which is located at the King dam. The latter dam was constructed by the Bradley Company in 1909 or 1910 about three miles east of the city at a place called King's, owing to the fact that a station or tavern was kept there at an early day by a man named King. The old military road running north to Eagle River and Marquette crossed the river by a ford at this point. The Tomahawk Pulp & Paper Company was a pioneer in the process of paper manufacture, using large quantities of old newspaper and wood-pulp. During the year 1920 another paper mill was built and styled the Pride Pulp & Paper Company but was in no way a part of the Tomahawk Pulp & Paper Company. The Tomahawk Pulp & Paper Company, then manufacturing catalog paper could not supply as much paper to their customers as they consumed and required, and the president of the Tomahawk Pulp & Paper Company, C. B. Pride, agreed to establish another independent paper mill, the company to be called the Pride Pulp & Paper Company, and the mill to be large enough to furnish as much paper as the Montgomery Ward & Company consumed. Montgomery Ward & Company, Seaman Paper Company, and Mr. C. B. Pride agreed to furnish the necessary capital for the development of this new company's plant. This plant was all completed and put into operation a short time after the war was concluded. At that time there was not such a great demand for catalog

paper and it was decided to sell the interest of the new Pride Pulp & Paper Company to the Mosinee Paper Company, which was done, and the new company is now styled the Tomahawk Kraft Paper Company, and is in no way a part of the Tomahawk Pulp & Paper Company institution, each being entirely independent of each other. The Pride Pulp & Paper Company was incorporated for \$700,000 but the investment was increased to about \$1,300,000. According to the plans of its builders, the plant was ultimately to represent an investment of \$3,500,000, and to include three paper machines, sulphite mills and a ground wood pulp mill, and to derive the power to operate these plants from water power developed at Nigger Island and Grandmother Falls on the Wisconsin River. Neither of these water powers were improved, and the company only installed one paper-machine. These added improvements, which were first intended, are now being made by the new company, which when finished, will make a complete well developed paper manufacturing plant, and the same as was first outlined by the officers of the Pride Pulp & Paper Company.

The Tomahawk Iron Works, predecessor of the present Tomahawk Steel and Iron Works, was also one of the original industries of the city, having been established by Alexander Rodgers in 1888, as related in a subsequent portion of this work.

The Tomahawk Shoe Company was founded April 1, 1913, by J. W. Quance, the people of Tomahawk subscribing \$4,000 to assist in financing the project. During the early period of operation infants' shoes exclusively were manufactured July 14, 1913, the business was taken over by a stock company and incorporated at \$20,000, with R. B. Tweedy as president, J. W. Froelick, vice president and treasurer; F. P. Werner, secretary and assistant treasurer, and E. C. McNaughton, assistant secretary; Mr. Quance received 74 shares of stock in the new concern in return for his previous holdings. Oct. 20, 1914, H. C. Freeman, James W. McHenry, and F. J. Larkin, all of Milwaukee, purchased a controlling interest in the company, Mr. Freeman becoming president, Mr. McHenry, vice president and treasurer; Mrs. McHenry, assistant secretary, and Martha Piske, secretary. Mr. Freeman withdrew on June 21, 1921, and since that time the officers have been as follows: James W. McHenry, president; W. H. McHenry, vice president; R. T. Reinholdt, treasurer; and A. C. McNaughton, secretary. The industry has grown to very large proportions. On March 11, 1918, the capital stock was increased to \$75,000, the citizens of Tomahawk subscribing for the amount of the increase; and on Dec. 5, 1922, another \$25,000 was added, making the present capitalization \$100,000, of which \$50,000 is paid-in stock. In July of 1918 a branch factory was established at Merrill, and the cutting and fitting has since been done there, the uppers being sent to Tomahawk for the bottom and finish work. Metallic-fastened dress and work shoes for boys and men are manufactured, and 900 pairs of these are turned out each day. When first established here the company employed only 20 persons and the plant was operated on a part-time basis; now 140 people are given steady employment. The plant is equipped with 200 shoe making machines; the building at Tomahawk contains 13,000 square feet of floor space, and the Merrill plant is a three-story brick building 43x75 feet in dimensions. Burt Richey is manager of the Merrill branch, while the Tomahawk plant is under the personal supervision of Mr. McHenry. The product is distributed throughout the central states.

The Tomahawk Steel and Iron Works were established as the Tomahawk Iron Works by Alexander Rodgers, of Muskegon, Mich., in 1888, the plant erected at that time being located in the milling district. W. H. Bradley became associated with Mr. Rodgers a short time later, and the business was conducted by Rodgers and Bradley in partnership for a number of years. Upon the death of Mr. Bradley about 1904 the Bradley estate purchased the entire interest, and later in 1904 ownership passed from them to William Drever. Mr. Drever had been employed by Mr. Rodgers in a shop at Muskegon, and when the latter came here and established the plant he brought Mr. Drever with him as an employee; when the Bradley interests acquired the concern Drever was made manager of the plant, and he continued as such until he purchased the business as above mentioned. In the operation of the plant he associated himself with J. H. Knaggs, a boilermaker who

had come to Tomahawk from Wausau in 1889. In 1911, however, Mr. Drever purchased Mr. Knaggs' interest and a reorganization of the business was effected; incorporation was carried out under the name of the Tomahawk Steel and Iron Works, with William Drever as president and treasurer, R. E. Ashley of Muskegon as vice president, and J. F. Callan of Tomahawk as secretary. Previous to this reorganization the business had been laboring under a handicap and had often undergone a severe struggle for existence; with the new capital made available by the reorganization, however, a healthy growth began at once, and in the years between 1912 and 1920 the business of the concern was doubled and many improvements were made in the plant and equipment. In 1920 Mr. Callan withdrew, his interest having been purchased by William G. Bauman of Chicago; the present officers of the company are: William Drever, president and treasurer; William G. Bauman, vice president and general manager; and Lenora Larsen, secretary. April 21, 1921, the company's entire plant was destroyed by fire, the loss amounting to \$60,000 on the plant and equipment and \$25,000 on work under process of construction or repair in the shop. Nothing daunted by this severe misfortune, however, the concern at once began the erection of a new plant; a site was purchased on Somo Avenue, near the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul tracks, and the present structure was erected; this is a thoroughly modern plant, of steel and cement construction, furnished throughout with the best equipment obtainable; in it anything in the line of iron work, either machinery or boiler construction, can be carried out with complete efficiency and with the highest quality of workmanship. The building has a frontage on Somo Avenue of 100 feet and a depth of 190 feet; a portion of it is two stories high and the balance one story. The business is one of Tomahawk's leading industries, and the plant is widely known as the largest and best equipped in this entire section of the country. Under normal conditions from 35 to 40 men are given employment.

The Mohr Lumber Company operates the mill which was originally established by W. H. Bradley as the Tomahawk Lumber Company. This plant was sold by the Bradley interests to the Tomahawk Veneer and Box Company, and it passed from the hands of this company to its present owners on Oct. 17, 1916. C. F. Mohr of Portage is president of the company, F. E. Burbach, also of Portage, is vice president; D. Danielson, treasurer, and John S. Griffith, secretary and manager. For the past ten years this company has logged and sawed timber from its own holdings, and there are still many thousand feet on its tract near Tomahawk. Their product is chiefly hemlock and hardwood lumber. The capacity of the mill is 50,000 feet per day; 75 or 80 men are employed in the mill and a like number in the lumber camps operated by the company. The mill is equipped with a single band saw, two resaws, and one surface planer and matcher. The product has a distribution covering the greater portion of the United States.

The Tomahawk Tannery was established by William Bradley in 1903, but was soon afterward taken over by its present owners, the Union Tannery Co. of New York. The plant was destroyed by fire in 1906, but was rebuilt by its present owners in 1907-08. The building is 64x560 feet in dimensions, and the industry is an extensive one. From 80 to 120 persons are given employment. The product, which is sole leather tanned from cow hides, is sold chiefly in St. Louis and Chicago; the hides are shipped in from points as far as South America. Both electric and steam power is used, and there are six rolling, fleshing, and hairing machines and two wringers.

The feed mill of Herbert A. Acherson is another active factor in the industrial resources of Tomahawk.

The Tomahawk Creamery was established by Godfrey and Sons, who conducted it for a number of years subsequently. A co-operative association of farmers then purchased it and operated it for four years, after which it was taken over by Art Searl. It passed from Mr. Searl to its present owner, Anton Nerli, on March 1, 1922. The property was badly run down when acquired by Mr. Nerli, but it has been built up by him into a first-class plant, and he is operating it along modern lines. During the flush of the season the creamery has as many as 150 patrons

and buys nearly 400 gallons of cream per day; in the summer of 1922 the weekly output of butter sometimes ran as high as five or six thousand pounds, and during the winter it was about two thousand pounds. In 1923 facilities for the manufacture of ice cream were added to the other equipment, an expert ice cream maker being brought from the Sessions Ice Cream Manufacturing Co. at Fond du Lac to take charge of this branch of the work. The ice cream manufacturing equipment consists of a homogenizer for breaking up the fat and combining it with the solids, a glass-lined holding vat to age the mix, and a hardening room with a capacity of 500 gallons.

The Raymond Lumber Company operates the sawmill erected by King and Weymouth in 1888, the first sawmill to be built in Tomahawk. Mark L. Raymond is the proprietor, and offices are maintained in the Mitchell Hotel. Besides conducting the mill, in which lumber and lath are manufactured, the company buys standing timber and logs it off, supplying logs to the mills at Merrill and other points.

The feed mill conducted by Art Searl and Co. was established by Mr. Searl Feb. 1, 1920. The mill has a capacity of 10 tons daily and grinds all kinds of feed for stock and poultry. A wholesale and retail flour, feed, and hay business is conducted in conjunction with the mill. Five men are employed, and delivery service is furnished by means of a three-ton truck.

The sawmill and woodworking establishment conducted by Robert Gillie was founded in 1910, when Mr. Gillie erected a building and installed saws, planers, and other machinery for the manufacture of frames, sash, and doors. In 1916 he added a sawmill to his equipment, moving it from place to place at first but later erecting a building near his original plant to house it. He now saws lumber for supplying his woodworking plant and for general distribution, and carries on general woodworking operations.

The excellence of the banking facilities at Tomahawk has done much to promote and stabilize the city's industries. There are two banks, both ably managed and soundly financed.

The Bank of Tomahawk was established as a private institution in 1895 by Charles E. Macomber, who was then engaged in the drug business at 124 West Wisconsin Avenue. The bank was conducted by Mr. Macomber at the same location as his previous business until 1904, in which year it was incorporated under the banking laws of Wisconsin and the present two-story brick building at 201 West Wisconsin Avenue was erected. The first officers were: C. E. Macomber, president; J. A. Fitzgerald, vice president; E. W. Smith, cashier; G. M. Macomber, assistant cashier; directors, C. E. Macomber, J. A. Fitzgerald, M. L. Fitzgerald, Edward Evenson, S. C. Jones, James Kelly, and Joseph Poutre. The capitalization was at \$10,000. The bank has had a most successful career; its present deposits are \$400,000, and the accounts of 1,000 depositors are carried. The capital has been raised to \$30,000, and the surplus and undivided earnings now amount to \$19,500. The bank is the depository for the city's funds and also carries funds of the town, county and state. The present officers are: C. E. Macomber, president; J. A. Fitzgerald, vice president; Edgar Welfley, cashier; Balnor Nelson, assistant cashier. These officers with Edward McDonald, Joseph Poutre, Edw. Evenson, and D. C. Jones, constitute the board of directors. Miss Helen Johnson is bookkeeper. The steady, healthy growth which this bank has had during the entire quarter century and more of its existence says much for the soundness of its financial policies.

The Bradley Bank was first established as a private bank by William H. and James W. Bradley when Tomahawk was little more than a clearing in the woods. Business was begun in a small wooden structure at the northeast corner of Tomahawk and Wisconsin avenues; this was replaced in 1900 by a substantial brick building, and on Jan. 15, 1923 the bank was removed to its present beautiful quarters, which had been erected during 1922 to accommodate the needs of the rapidly growing institution. The change from private ownership to incorporation was carried out in 1903, the capitalization being fixed at \$50,000 and the first

officers being as follows: J. W. Bradley, president; R. B. Tweedy, vice president; and J. W. Froelich, cashier. This arrangement continued until 1912, when the Bradley interests were acquired by local capital and reorganization was effected with J. W. Froelich as president, C. H. Grundy, vice president; F. P. Werner, cashier, and Katherine Veitch, assistant cashier. In 1917 Mr. Froelich resigned and moved to California, owing to ill health, and subsequently until 1921 the personnel was as follows: C. H. Grundy, president; F. P. Werner, vice president; Katherine Veitch, cashier; and J. L. Eckstrum, assistant cashier. Miss Veitch resigned in 1921 and Mr. Eckstrum was then made cashier, with P. M. Smith as assistant cashier. No further changes have been made in the personnel; the present board of directors consists of W. E. Brooks, Dr. J. D. Cutter, C. B. Pride, John Oelhafen, and V. E. Labbe, and the capitalization is now \$60,000, the change in the latter having been made in 1922. The resources have increased from \$300,000 in 1903 to nearly \$1,000,000 at the present time, and the institution has enjoyed a steady and thoroughly satisfactory growth in all the branches of its activity. The present home of the bank is one of the most finely constructed and beautiful buildings in this section of the country. It is located at the corner of Tomahawk and Wisconsin avenues, directly across the latter thoroughfare from the previous quarters, and is constructed of tapestry brick with Bedford stone trimmings. It is single story with basement, and has a frontage of 50 feet and a depth on Tomahawk Avenue of 66 feet. The interior is beautifully decorated and finished, the counters being of mahogany finish. The steel equipment is of the best and most modern, York safe and lock equipment being used, and there are three vaults, one used as a repository by the bank, one containing safety deposit boxes for the accommodation of the patrons, and one for the safe-keeping of the books and records of the institution. In the basement a large and commodious room has been finished and furnished as an audience room for the use of agricultural organizations and for other public gatherings. The architectural design of the entire structure is excellent in every detail, and the building commands the full admiration of the beholder.

The Emerich Mercantile Company is conducting a fine store in Tomahawk which is a branch of a similar institution in Merrill. The officers of the company are: J. A. Emerich, of Merrill, president; Emil C. Keipke, of Merrill, vice president; Lyndon B. Emerich, of Merrill, secretary and treasurer; and Erwin R. Emerick, of Tomahawk, manager of the Tomahawk branch. From the parent store in Merrill, Lyndon B. and Erwin R. Emerich, sons of the president of the company, used to visit Tomahawk and the smaller towns and summer resorts of this section, carrying selected articles of stock in trunks, from which they sold. They enjoyed a good trade and from their two or three season's experience became convinced that at Tomahawk a successful business could be established. In keeping with this idea, on Feb. 28, 1921, the company opened a branch store in this city, beginning in a small way in the Mitchell building, which has a corner location. From the very start the venture was successful and the business grew so rapidly that in the spring of 1922 the company decided that larger quarters were necessary. Accordingly they bought a lot on W. Wisconsin Avenue and in that year they erected a strictly modern store building, one of the best in the city. It is of two stories, with a front of 25 feet and a depth of 100 feet. Early in November, 1922 the company moved into it and the business has since enjoyed a steady and healthy growth. They carry an up to date stock of dry goods, ladies' ready-to-wear, clothing, ladies' and gents' furnishings, phonographs, records, and many other things, seeking to supply the best of everything for which there is a reasonable demand and to do so at a price that will appeal to the buyer.

The excellence of the school system is particularly noteworthy. Attention was directed to this important feature at a very early date in the city's history, a school house being erected at the corner of Washington Avenue and Fifth Street in the spring of 1888; school was opened in this building with Miss Maud Tyner as the first teacher. The building is still standing and is now being used as a kindergarten. Larger quarters were soon required to meet the needs of the rapidly growing city, and the Whittier school at the east end of Wisconsin Avenue was built,

opening its doors in the fall of 1894. High school subjects were taught in the new school, and in 1896 it was made an accredited high school through the efforts of its principal, Julian West. The first commencement exercises were held on Friday evening, June 4, 1897; there were seven in the graduating class as follows: Alta Olson, now Mrs. F. P. Werner of Tomahawk; Voilet E. McMurphy, now Mrs. J. H. Floyd, also of Tomahawk; Anna Oelhafen, who is now Mrs. Siems of Wausau; Mary Marshall, deceased; Margaret McBride, who is now in New York City and is a prominent vocalist; Louis Bohn, an official of a large Western railroad; and Lester Clark, who is very prominent in newspaper work in Portland, Oregon. Under the first city charter, the school board, consisting of a superintendent and four members, one member from each ward, was elected at the spring elections. The first school board consisted of the following: Dr. J. D. Cutter, superintendent; Henry R. Bradley, member from first ward; Frank A. Larsen, member from second ward; William L. Marshall, member from third ward; and Adam Thrim, member from fourth ward. John O'Connell, now of Washington, D. C., was principal at the time the city schools were organized; following his resignation W. H. Crowley, now a civil engineer living in Denver, was elected, and under his management for three years the schools attained a high standing. Dr. Cutter was subsequently superintendent for four years, and he was followed by Oscar M. Smith. After the Whittier, the Longfellow school was the next to be opened, and one or two other buildings were used at various times to relieve congestion, one of these being an old store building which stood across the street from the Whittier school. The present high school building was erected in 1907 and cares for the sixth and seventh grades in addition to the four years of high school work. It is a large and thoroughly modern brick structure, one of the finest school buildings in the county, and brings Tomahawk's educational facilities to a point of development of which she can well be proud. Frederick Ek is the present superintendent. During the school year of 1922-23 there were 210 students enrolled in the high school and approximately 500 in the grades; 10 high school teachers and 14 grade school teachers were employed.

CHAPTER XI.

LINCOLN COUNTY VILLAGES

Lincoln County has as yet no incorporated villages, though incorporation of the village of Gleason has been under consideration for some time.

Gleason is located on a spur line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, 16 miles northeast of Merrill, in Sections 28 and 33, Township 33 north, Range 8 east. It is named in honor of Salem Gleason, whose homestead was one of the earliest here. Other early settlers were the families of John Flynn and Andrew Bascomb. Bascomb's son-in-law built the first store here, where Conrad Strobel's blacksmith shop now stands, moving it across the street a short time later, where it burned down after five years. C. A. Berkman conducted a small store here in 1884, but the development of the village began with the coming of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul in 1901 and the establishment of several enterprises, including a bank, by W. H. Bradley of Tomahawk. The site was surveyed by direction of Salem Gleason, William P. Levia, Fred Beyer, Val. Josten, Nettie Fellows, and the Farmers Lumber Co. (Edward Bradley, president) in 1903, the survey being recorded April 11th of that year. A postoffice was established through Mr. Bradley's efforts in 1902; it was located in what is now the store of A. W. Manthey, and Miss Anna Babcock was the first to have charge of the office. Previous to this mail was carried on ponies for the most part; John Scott, who at that time had a livery stable at Merrill, was one of the early carriers, and at a later period mail was brought to Dudley by Henry Dudley, who was operating a stage line from Merrill to that point.

The present school house at Gleason was built in the fall of 1914 on the site of the previous frame structure which had been used for the same purpose and which was erected in 1886. The original school house was built of logs, and was located where George Patterson's residence now stands. Among the early teachers were Alice Haynes, Mrs. Francis Teasdale, and Mary Howarth, who had charge of the school in the order named; Miss Howarth later became the wife of John Woodlock.

The Gleason Telephone Company, a co-operative enterprise, was started in 1914 by C. A. Silkworth of Milwaukee, a promoter. The central office was established in the residence of H. A. Behrens and is still located there, Mrs. Behrens being the operator and also secretary and treasurer of the company. Other officers are R. H. Smith, president and manager; and Alfred Hurlbutt, vice president. There are 83 subscribers and the company has 35 miles of pole lines with 55 miles of wire in Lincoln County, besides seven miles of line in Langlade County.

The chief manufacturing enterprise of the village is the sawmill of Smith Bros., which was moved here from Dudley in 1911. This mill, operated by William and Robert H. Smith, employs about 25 men in season and saws from 20,000 to 30,000 feet of hardwood and hemlock per day, besides manufacturing lath in considerable quantity. The proprietors also operate a large Delco lighting plant which furnishes electric light for part of the village.

The present postmaster is E. H. Lang, who received the appointment in 1915; the office is located in the Gleason Mercantile Co.'s store, of which Mr. Lang is manager. Change from a fourth class to a third class office was made in 1922; there are two rural, and the establishment of a third is under consideration. Albert W. Manthey was postmaster for the eleven years prior to the administration of Woodrow Wilson as president.

The Gleason State Bank was organized May 24, 1920, and opened for business on Sept. 6th of the same year. It was capitalized at \$15,000, with Dr. William H. Bayer (now of Merrill) as president, Jacob G. Callsen and R. H. Smith, vice presidents, and John King, cashier; the original board of directors was made up of these officers with the addition of A. W. Manthey. The personnel has since remained

the same except that there is now one more director in the person of William D. Rice. The bank has had a very successful career, and was the only bank in Lincoln County to attain a position on the roll of honor made up of banks which during 1922 had no overdrafts in either their checking or savings accounts. The bank now has 450 active accounts with total deposits of \$100,000, and its surplus is \$3,000. It is quartered in a building which has been remodelled and furnished as a completely modern banking house.

The American Legion is represented at Gleason by Guy F. Rice Post No. 360, of which the present officers are as follows: Robert W. Manthey, commander; Ralph S. Hopper, adjutant; Harris Dudley, finance officer; William H. Mellin, historian; William Cross, sergeant-at-arms; and Conrad Strobel, chaplain.

Riverside Presbyterian Church at Gleason was organized in 1897 by Rev. Brown, a Sunday School missionary from Marshfield, who had carried on religious work here previous to that time. Rev. C. C. Hamilton was the first resident pastor. Rev. C. A. Parker served from 1908 to 1910; Rev. H. J. Nelson came about 1914 and served for approximately two years, and Rev. W. J. Martin, the present pastor, was the next to be called, taking office in May of 1922. During the various interims the church has been served from Merrill. It now has a membership of 82, and an enrollment of about 60 in its Sunday School. There are two active Ladies' Aid societies, one being composed of ladies from Dudley, and a ladies' club known as the Riverside Club.

There is one other church at Gleason, the Evangelical Lutheran; the following account of the Gleason parish of this denomination has been prepared by Rev. T. C. Appelt, the present pastor: "The work of the Evangelical Lutheran church in the towns of Russell and Birch had its beginning in the early missionary activity of Rev. H. Daib of Merrill. As early as the year 1893 Rev. Daib conducted divine services in the town of Summit, in Langlade County, at a place eight miles northeast from Gleason in Town Russell. The first divine service conducted by Rev. Daib in Town Russell was held Sept. 30, 1900, in the school house of School District No. 6. Later on congregations were organized, the first one being the St. Pauls Evangelical Lutheran Congregation in Town Summit, Langlade County. On May 13, 1906, the following persons adopted and signed a constitution, thus forming the St. Pauls Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of Gleason, Wisconsin: Edward Schmidt, George Gerbig, William Prueser, Otto Hintze, Karl Kegler, F. Beyer, and J. H. Gerbig. Soon after its organization, the congregation purchased two acres of land adjoining the premises of the Gleason Public School. The house on this tract of land was included in the purchase and served as parsonage. In the year 1912, the present church building was erected and dedicated to the service of the living God on the 22nd day of December. A new parsonage was built in 1919. The first baptism recorded in the register of the congregation is that of Amanda, daughter of Otto Hintze. The members of the first class of catechumens confirmed on the 20th day of March, 1910, were Samuel Frick, Jr., George Frick, Erna Frick, William Klein, Max Fehlberg, Greta Fehlberg, Martha Von Loh, and Elsie Schacht. The first marriage recorded is that of John Hipke and Anna Gerbig. The first person buried was Otto, child of Otto Hintze.

"St. Pauls Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of the Town of Birch was organized on the 3rd day of June 1906, by the following charter members: Richard Schacht, Eduard Lueck, and Fredinand Hintze, Sr. The services of this congregation were held in the town hall till 1914. In this year the congregation purchased the building of the Union Sunday School Society, two miles west from the town hall. In 1922 this building was remodelled and painted inside so as to present a more church-like appearance. The first baptism recorded in the register of the congregation is that of John, child of Christoph Von Loh. The first confirmation registered is that of Fredinand Hintze, Jr. The first marriage ceremony performed was that of William Breivogel and Elisabeth Hansen. The first person buried was Hedwig, wife of Gustave Lange.

"The above mentioned congregations, together with the preaching stations of Parrish, Elm City, Irma, Tug Lake, Dunfield, and the Lettonian Martin Luther

Congregation in Town Schley, form the Gleason Parish. The following resident pastors served the parish: Rev. J. Destinon (1906-1908), Rev. C. Hesse (1909-1911), Rev. O. F. Engelbrecht (1911-1917), Rev. T. C. Appelt (1917-)."

Irma, with a population of approximately 100, is located on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, in Section 7, Township 33 north, Range 7 east, 14 miles north of Merrill. It was formerly known as Courtland, having been officially laid out under that name by survey made Oct. 1, 1887, and recorded Oct. 11, 1887, at the direction of the Milwaukee Land Co. With respect to this village the following article has been contributed: entitled "The Irma School District."

"If you will let your imagination wander back to 1880 and take a look at our school district, you will see only two families in an almost trackless forest. These families were those of B. W. Munro and Nicholas Jourdan. In the Munro family there were four boys and two girls; most of the boys took homesteads in the present district. The Munro family came here in 1880 to the site of the old Rock Falls Schoolhouse. At that time all Mr. Munro could see was large trees and bush. To make a home for his family he chose the site of the present West Irma Rock Falls Schoolhouse. He was forced to cut down trees in order to get room for his building. For the roof he brought his lumber from Merrill on sleighs by way of the river and the Grandfather Falls road. A stage route was soon established between Merrill and Tomahawk, with stations at Grandfather and Grandmother Falls. Mr. Munro had to depend largely on wild game for food; very little clearing was done during the first few years. In 1881 C. C. Munro with his family homesteaded the land where the village of Irma is. Standing on the main street at that time, the only thing that met the eye was a dense forest. Deer were shot where the Irma store now stands. Mr. Munro later built a sawmill and people could get lumber instead of logs to build with. He ran the mill for a time, then turned it over to his son Horace. Chris Kemp homesteaded the present Eli Johnson farm. In 1884 Mrs. Kemp sold the East Irma School District an acre of land on which a schoolhouse was built by Horace Munro, Ham Conner and William Gray. Charlie Jourdan homesteaded the Fred Pederson farm and Horace G. Chase homesteaded the Wadack home. In 1881 W. H. Middleton homesteaded the place north of Charlie Peterson's, where Swan Nelson lived. During the first few years Mr. Chase lived here he walked to Merrill and carried home his flour. Before the railroads came fur traders came in bringing needed commodities, which they exchanged for furs. Paul Hoffman homesteaded the Andrew G. Edmund home. Mr. Hoffman and Mr. Carlson, who homesteaded the John Samuelson place, built rude log houses. Samuel Nelson homesteaded the place where his family lived; he was a typical old settler. Walter Spails homesteaded the place north of the school house. In 1887 the railroad built to Irma and people rejoiced. Thomas Solomon homesteaded the George Curtis farm. In our district we find the work of many old settlers. Besides those already named we find Mr. Goodyear, Mr. Thorson, Mr. J. A. Johnson and Andrew Wilson. Of these old settlers Mr. Johnson still lives in the district in addition to the Munros."

The Irma Creamery was established by a co-operative organization of the dairymen in the adjacent territory about 1900. It closed down for a time after about one year of operation, but resumed and at a later date was taken over by the bank which was its creditor. In 1912 it was purchased by its present proprietor, J. A. Newell, who has since successfully carried on its operation. During the first year under Mr. Newell's ownership there were 48 patrons and about 30,000 pounds of butter were manufactured; In 1922 there were 60 patrons, and over 70,000 pounds of butter were produced from the 294,414 pounds of cream purchased, the patrons receiving \$21,742.50 for their product.

The Swedish Lutheran Church of Irma, located one mile east of the station, was officially organized July 12, 1907, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Peterson by Rev. J. A. Carlstrom, then of Merrill. The denomination had been represented here for some time previously, however, its first religious services in this vicinity having been conducted at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hans Peterson in 1900 by Rev. Carl J. Maxell of Merrill. The charter members of the organization effected

in 1907 were as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Hans Peterson; Mr. and Mrs. Gust Nelson; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Carlson; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Peterson; Mr. and Mrs. John Magnuson; Mr. and Mrs. Eli Johnson; Mr. and Mrs. Gust Peterson; and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Peterson. Services were held regularly once a month in the school house across the road from the present church until 1915, when the congregation moved into the building it now occupies. This church was dedicated Feb. 7, 1923. The present list of membership includes all the charter members with the exception of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Carlson, who have moved away, and in addition the following: Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Denetz; Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Edmund; Mr. and Mrs. John F. Samuelson; Mr. and Mrs. Otto Peterson; Mr. and Mrs. John A. Wahlbeck; Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Osterlund; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Denetz; Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Johnson; Mrs. Fransilia Saarinen; Mrs. Julia M. Erickson; Enok Swenson, Carl Lind, and Mr. and Mrs. Nels Mickelson. The congregation has always been served by the pastors of the church of the same denomination at Merrill; record of these may be had by referring to the history of that institution.

Tripoli.—The village of Tripoli lies partly in Lincoln and partly in Oneida County, but as the post office and railway station are in Oneida County its history may be found included in the history of that county. Its founder and chief promoter, Mr. H. H. Stolle, was, however, the organizer of the town of Somo, Lincoln County, and for 15 years chairman of its board.

Dudley was originally a station, or stopping-place for "tote" teams traveling between Wausau and the logging camps in the north woods. As such it was established in December, 1886, by Henry Dudley (after whom it was named) in accordance with instructions from the lumber company for whom he was then working. It consisted of several rude log cabins with trough roofs, comprising a cook shanty, sleeping-room, stable, store and saloon. The surrounding country was practically an unbroken forest. Mr. Dudley was the first postmaster, keeping the office in his store, and he also started the first school. The post office was discontinued in 1911, since which time the village has been on a rural route served from Gleason. Mr. Dudley also put up a new store building and a hotel. The mercantile business has since passed through several hands. Mr. Dudley still resides in the village, a hale and hearty pioneer of 75 years. The U. S. census for 1920 gave the population of Dudley as 68.

Bradley, in Sections 8 and 9, Township 35 north, Range 6 east, was surveyed June 4, 1887, by direction of the Sault Ste. Marie Land and Improvement Co., the order being signed by John S. Pillsbury as president of that company, W. D. Washburn, secretary, and Peter B. Champagne and Alice B. Champagne. The settlement formerly was known as Somo. The village has a postoffice, Lloyd W. Conant being the present postmaster.

Harrison was laid out by survey made Nov. 1, 1899, by direction of the Wisconsin Homestead and Farm Co.; the survey of the site was recorded Jan. 8, 1900. The village lies in the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 33, Township 35 north, Range 8 east; it has a postoffice, and is served by the Chicago & North Western railroad. It formerly was known as Gouda, and was the scene of considerable lumbering activity, but was practically deserted by the summer of 1898 or before.

Jeffris, in the town of Harrison, on a spur of the Chicago & North Western railroad, was named after D. K. Jeffris, who built a sawmill there in the winter of 1891 and operated in the vicinity. The mill burned down Feb. 9, 1895, the owner suffering a loss of about \$20,000. He rebuilt, however, and again suffered by fire, the second mill burning in October, 1897. The mill seems to have been again rebuilt, as Rev. Father Goepfert of Eagle River, wrote of the place in June, 1898, "a town of one mill, may run a few years more; then silence among its lovely hills." After Mr. Jeffris finished his operations there he sold out to the Bundy Lumber Co. and the latter in 1912 sold the town site and business to the Larson Lumber Co., who are now operating there.

Doering, in Section 23 of Township 32 north, Range 8 east, has a Lutheran Church, two general stores, two hotels, and two cheese factories. R. W. Miller

is postmaster. The site was surveyed in 1902, the survey being recorded under date of Aug. 26th of that year, by direction of William Doering and Therese Doering. William Doering had come to Lincoln County from Northern Illinois in 1897 and started a farm in Sec. 24 in what is now the town of Schley, but which was then in the town of Pine River. In 1900 Mr. Doering got the railroad built from Gleason to Doering station, donating the right of way. He built a hotel here, which he operated for five years, had the cemetery laid out, for which he donated the land, and was active in promoting the prosperity of the village. He also logged on an extensive scale and operated a saw mill. He died in the village Feb. 27, 1920. His son Frank P. organized the Doering-Merrill Telephone Co., built the line, and is now president and manager, besides being a majority stockholder in the company.

There are also postoffices at Bloomville, Heller, and Spirit Falls; postoffices have been discontinued at a number of points including Pine River, Dudley and Bunker Hill, which places have declined in population with the waning of the lumber industry, like many other villages in the county which have flourished in the past. Among the villages which today have small settlements or are without population may be listed: Antigo Junction, Atkins, Bass Lake, Bellemeyers, Boehms, Caulders Spur, Chat, Clear Lake, Colburn, Combs, Conklins, Corning, Crandalls, Days, Downeys, Dunfield, Elm City, Foss, Fries, Gilbert, Greens Siding, Grundy, Hanover Spur, Heineman, Hosheks, Janes, Jersey City, Kingsleys, Lakes Marie, Larson, Lutz, McCormicks, McInnis, McKays, Meadow, Newwood, O'Day, Otis, Paulson Junction, Petersons, Quinns, Russian, Schultz, Somo Junction, Somo River, Spirit Falls, Stewarts, Tug Lake, Turtle Lake, Vachreaus, Welling, Wisconsin Dam, and Zimmermans. Many of these points were formerly lumbering settlements; Heineman, for example, thrived upon the lumbering operations of Sigmund Heineman, whose mill was located there, and the decline of the village began with the destruction of the mill by fire in 1910; this point was originally known as Trout City and later as Earling. Jersey City, adjacent to Tomahawk, derived its name from the fact that W. H. Bradley, the "father of Tomahawk," kept a large herd of Jersey cattle stabled there.

CHAPTER XII

RURAL CHURCHES IN LINCOLN COUNTY

Individual accounts of some of the various rural churches and missions in Lincoln County, from whose pastor or responsible officials the necessary data has been received, will be given in this chapter.

Trinity Lutheran Church, Town of Schley, located on County Trunk C, was organized May 28, 1898, with the following charter members: Carl Ahlert, Frank Hackbarth, Friedrich Trende, Carl Schuster, Herman Schmoldt, and August Baese. The denomination held its first services in this vicinity six years previous to the formal organization of the church, Rev. H. Daib preaching to a congregation in the old Gunderson school in what was then Pine River Township, June 19, 1892. The first church building was erected on the present site in 1906 and was dedicated Oct. 7th of that year; a parsonage was built in 1921. Rev. H. Daib served the congregation from 1892 to 1899, and again in 1918; Rev. E. Wiegmann was the pastor during 1900, and he was followed by Rev. W. Knuf, who served from 1900 to 1902; Rev. Th. Thormaehlen was in charge from 1902 to 1906, and was followed by Rev. J. Destinon, who remained from 1906 to 1909; Rev. Carl Hesse served from 1909 to 1911, Rev. P. Clausen from 1911 to 1917, and Rev. H. Blanke from 1918 to 1920; the present pastor, Rev. A. Marutz, came in 1920 and was the first resident pastor. The first baptism performed by the church was that of Hedwig Hackbarth on May 21, 1893; the first marriage was that of Fred Heller and Ida Simon on Oct. 2, 1892; the congregation's first loss by death occurred on May 23, 1897, when Maria Klein passed away.

Evangelical Lutheran Emanuel Church of Doering was organized in 1907, there having been a preaching station here previous to that time; as nearly as can be determined from existing records, the first services were held in 1901 in Ft. Doering by Rev. W. Knuf. The charter members of the congregation as organized in 1907 were: August Fehlberg, John Schmidt, William Godemann, and John Godemann. The pastors who have served are as follows: Rev. W. Knuf, 1901-1902; Rev. Th. Thormaehlen, 1902-1906; Rev. J. Destinon, 1906-1908; Rev. C. Hesse, 1909-1911; Rev. O. F. Engelbrecht, 1911-1917; Rev. T. C. Appelt, 1917-1920; and Rev. A. Marutz, who came in 1920 and is the present pastor, serving this congregation in addition to Trinity Lutheran Church, Town of Schley, of which he is resident pastor. The church edifice of the Doering congregation was erected in 1913 on the present site and was dedicated Nov. 2nd of that year. The first baptism performed was that of William Fehlberg on March 25, 1901; the first marriage was that of Genrich and Wilhelmina Klein, Aug. 2, 1903; the first death was that of Albert Klein on Feb. 19, 1902.

The cornerstone of the church edifice of St. Paul's Evangelical Church, Town Corning, was laid June 11, 1922, and the building was dedicated Oct. 8th of that year; it has a seating capacity of 200. The charter members of the congregation were: Karl Krause, Sr.; Fred Berndt; Ed Krause; Ernst Neubauer; John Engel; William Fredrich; and Herman Beyersdorf. The church is served by Rev. M. M. Schmidt of the Evangelical St. Stephan's Church at Merrill.

Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul's Congregation of the Town of Pine River, affiliated with the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and other States and located eight miles southeast of Merrill, was formally organized Jan. 17, 1892, with the following charter members: Carl Schumacher, Albert Uttech, Fred Hartwig, Fred Uttech, Carl Uttech, August Prott, and Otto Gruetzmacher. Services of this denomination had been held at a previous time in the Burt school house, where the Methodist Church is now located, a quarter of a mile east of the present church building of Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul's Congregation; these services were first held by Rev. Kascher, but no success in establishing a permanent con-

gregation was had until Rev. H. Daib took up the work. Erection of the church building which is the home of the congregation was begun in August of 1892, and it was dedicated on Nov. 6th of that year; the site, one acre in extent, was purchased from Henry Steckling. A parsonage was erected during the summer of 1900. Rev. Fr. Wiegmann succeeded Rev. Daib as head of the congregation in the fall of 1899 and remained until December of 1900; on April 2, 1901, the Rev. W. Knuf was called, and he was succeeded by Rev. Th. Thormaehlen on Sept. 28, 1902; in the spring of 1911 Rev. A. Kirchkoefler took charge, and on July 31, 1921, the present incumbent, Rev. W. A. Schwermann, was installed. A list of a few of the prominent members of the church, past and present, includes: Carl Schumacher, August Karan, Albert Uttech, Ernst Kufahl, Carl Wedepohl, Michael Krubsack, and Carl Rakow.

Evangelical Lutheran St. Matthew Congregation is also served by Rev. Schwermann of the above congregation. First services of this congregation were held by Rev. W. Knuf in the Spring Brook school, and the congregation was officially organized May 19, 1907, with the following charter members: Fred Dettmering, Sr., Fred Raatz, Jacob Stromer, Jacob Helmstaedter, Carl Luedke, William Dettmering, Gustaf Dettmering, and Fred Dettmering. The congregation has always been served from the Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul's Church; services are held in the school house 10 miles east of Merrill, on State Highway No. 64.

The Scandanavian Mission Church, of the Swedish Evangelical Covenant of America, is located three miles west of Spirit Falls. This was one of the earliest churches of the county, having been formally organized in 1879, and it was served for 39 years by the same pastor, J. P. Wolstrand, who remained from the time the church was first organized until 1918. Since 1918 it has been served by Rev. J. Albert Peterson of the Scandanavian Emanuel Congregational Church of Merrill. A church edifice was erected in the same year that the congregation was organized. Among the prominent members of the past may be mentioned Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Jonson, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Anderson, and Mr. and Mrs. John Anderson. The present membership includes Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Johnson, Selma Johnson, William Johnson, Ellen Johnson, Agnes Johnson, Richard Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Gust Erickson, Ester Erickson, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Bergling, and Mr. and Mrs. Axel Anderson.

St. Paul's Lutheran Church in the town of Scott, one mile south and three miles west of Merrill, is affiliated with the Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States. First services there were held in a school house in the year 1896, and were presided over by the Rev. F. H. Siebrandt. In February of 1897 the congregation was organized by the following members: L. Kleinschmidt, A. W. Schulz, William Rueggebrecht, Albert Kleinschmidt, William Kleinschmidt, Fred Kleinschmidt, August Borchardt, August Puphal, W. Kienbaum, and F. Bartelt. These members erected the church, which was dedicated in the fall of 1897. The original building is still used for devotional purposes, but the congregation has grown from the original 10 voting members to over 50 voting members. A beautiful parsonage was erected in 1920. The Rev. F. H. Siebrandt served the congregation until April of 1912, after which it was served for six years by Rev. J. G. Schliepsiek; since July of 1918 the present pastor, Rev. Henry Blanke, has been in charge. The first couple to be married in the church were Herman Prast and Bertha Krueger, who were untied on March 23, 1901.

Immanuel's Church of town Corning is also affiliated with the Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States. The new church is about eight miles west of Merrill. The congregation was organized in April of 1915 by the Rev. J. G. Schliepsiek, with the following five charter members: Albert Winter, Gust Vandre, Fred Winter, Henry Prochnow, and Otto Wendler. At first the services were conducted in a school house, but the congregation soon outgrew this building, and in 1920 a nice church building was erected, which was dedicated in the fall of that year. The Rev. J. G. Schliepsiek served the congregation until 1918, and the present pastor, Rev. Henry Blanke, has been in charge since that time. The congregation now has about 40 voting members, and has fine prospects for growth.

CHAPTER XIII

ONEIDA COUNTY

ITS ORGANIZATION AND GOVERNMENT

Under Chapter 411, Laws of 1885, Oneida County was formed from Lincoln, comprising all of the territory formerly in that county north of Townships 34 in Ranges 9 and 10 east, and that north of Townships 35 in Ranges 4 to 8 east. This included most of what is now Oneida and Vilas Counties and a part of Iron. Its northern boundary was the state line; its western boundary the line between Ranges 3 and 4 east from Township 36 to Township 44 north (inclusive); its southern boundary followed the line between Townships 35 and 36 north to the line between Ranges 8 and 9 east, then south to the line between Townships 34 and 35, then east to the line between Ranges 10 and 11 east, from which point its eastern boundary ran north to the state line.

Under Chapter 411, Laws of 1893, Vilas County was erected from Oneida, and Townships 41-44 of Range 4 east detached from Oneida and added to Iron County. This cut off all of Oneida north of the line between Townships 39 and 40, and also Townships 39 of Ranges 6 and 7 east. Under Chapter 275 of the same year, Townships 35 in Ranges 9 and 10 east were detached from Oneida and annexed to Forest.

Under Section 1, Chapter 278, Laws of 1897, the north half of Township 39 of Range 10 east was detached from Oneida and annexed to Vilas County. Under Section 2 of the same chapter, Townships 35 of Ranges 9 and 10 east were restored to Oneida from Forest; and Townships 35-39 of Range 11 were taken from Forest and annexed to Oneida.

Under Chapter 57, Laws of 1905, Townships 39 of Ranges 6 and 7 east were detached from Vilas and annexed to Oneida County.

Oneida County is said to have been named for the New York Indian tribe of that name, a branch of the Iroquois, who removed to Wisconsin early in the nineteenth century. The name is said to signify "Granite People." (Organization Boundaries and Names of Wisconsin Counties; Louise Phelps Kellogg, Ph. D.; Wis. Hist. So. Proceedings, 1909.)

The bill to set off Oneida County passed the Assembly by a large vote, but because of strong opposition was retarded in the senate until the day before the closing of business, when a compromise was effected whereby its requirements were granted but the organization of the county delayed until January 1, 1887. The leading lobbyists against the measure were M. H. McCord and W. H. Cannon, who were backed by the authorities of Lincoln County, the latter being opposed to cutting up their territory, as such a measure would naturally make the assessed value of Lincoln County much smaller. But in the strife the Oneida County people were aided by the non-resident land owners and the railroad companies, and while it cost them a large sum of money, they were victorious. Rhinelander was made the county seat of the new county and the first officers were appointed by Gov. Jeremiah M. Rusk in 1886. Chris Eby was appointed treasurer; J. W. McCormick, judge; F. W. McIntyre, clerk of court; W. L. Boers, county clerk; A. Sievwright, sheriff; Ole Oleson, register of deeds; Jacob Jewell, coroner, and Mrs. A. W. Shelton, county superintendent. Ole Oleson after serving a few days resigned in favor of E. S. Shepard. All of the above mentioned officers (except Oleson) served two years, to January, 1889.

The first official meeting of the board of supervisors of Oneida County occurred Jan. 3, 1887, "in pursuance to the provisions to Chapter 411 of laws of Wisconsin for the year 1885." Present, Chas. Chafee, A. Denton and W. L. Beers, ex-officio. Chas. Chafee was made chairman. At this session the board decided on the amount

of bonds to be required from county officers. At the next days' session the board took measures to procure such record books and other outfit as were necessary. The salaries of county officials (per annum) were fixed for the time being as follows: Treasurer, \$1,000; clerk, \$1,000; clerk of circuit court, \$300; district attorney, \$550; county judge, \$100 (soon increased to \$200). It was decided that the county superintendent should be paid at the rate of \$5 per day.

On Jan. 11 the board selected for temporary quarters rooms in the building on the southwest corner of King and Stevens streets. On Jan. 12 the public printing was given to Chas. F. Barnes, proprietor of the "New North," it being stipulated that the proceedings of the board should be printed in that paper, and also in the Oneida Herald and Eagle River Vindicator. Soon after this, Jan. 27, John Barnes was appointed a commissioner to represent the interests of and be authorized to act for Oneida County in making settlement with Lincoln County. With this object in view he was to meet a person selected by the Lincoln County board of supervisors, and a third person whom the other two, or the circuit judge of the Tenth Judicial District might agree upon, the three to constitute a committee for the purpose mentioned. The settlement was effected by or previous to April 12, that year.

At a subsequent meeting (Feb. 15) it was "resolved that the district attorney be instructed to commence the necessary proceedings to compel the custodian of all tax certificates belonging to Oneida County and now held by Lincoln, to turn the same over to the county treasurer of Oneida County, pursuant to Chapter 411, Laws of 1885." W. W. Carr was instructed to procure from the assessment rolls of 1886 the assessed valuations of the counties of Lincoln and Oneida. The county clerk and treasurer were instructed to procure from the proper officers of Lincoln County the necessary transcripts for their respective offices.

Feb. 16, 1887, it was resolved that the board appropriate \$1,000 to purchase a site for the court house, and on March 9 the county clerk was instructed to ask for bids, accompanied with plans, for a two-story frame building, with suitable vaults, for a court house, to be erected at Rhinelander and completed during the year 1887, the cost of said building not to exceed \$7,500. The further history of the court house may be found consolidated on a subsequent page of this chapter.

March 16, land inspectors were elected (by the board) to secure a correct valuation of the property of Oneida County, and the territory comprising the county was divided among them, report to be made on or before June 20, 1887. On the same date \$500 additional was appropriated for the court house site.

The members of the board in April were W. E. Brown, T. B. Walsh and W. L. Beers. The work of the land inspectors was proving expensive, as there were 30 or more of them, at \$6 per day each, with assistants at \$4 per day, and Mr. Brown wanted to pay them for their work up to date and dismiss them, but his resolution was voted down by the other two members, and other land inspectors were appointed to fill vacancies. But in June it was found that funds were lacking to pay them, so it was necessary to issue more bonds, to the extent of \$25,000, and provide for their payment by a special tax, which question was submitted to the voters June 28; their vote was in favor of the proposition. As additional items of expense in getting the new county started were the amounts paid for making transcriptions from the records of Lincoln County. Thus E. Dutruit was allowed a bill of \$1,835.95 for making a transcript for the treasurer's office, and H. R. Fehland a bill of \$3,253.33 for the transcript for the county clerk's office. The transcript for the register of deed's office cost \$3,788.90.

In October the financial resources of the county were so limited that the board found it necessary to transfer temporarily the sum of \$2,000 from the court house fund to the general fund. The county assessment of all real and personal property in the towns of Oneida County—Pelican and Eagle River—liable to taxation for the year 1887 showed the following: Aggregate value of personal property: Pelican \$83,265; Eagle River, \$60,569. Aggregate value of real estate: Pelican, \$604,566; Eagle River, \$743,848. Total valuation of all property: Pelican, \$687,831; Eagle River, \$804,417; for the county, \$152,248.

It seems that at the end of the year there were still some matters of dispute with Lincoln County, or new ones had arisen, for on Dec. 20 the board adopted the following resolution: "Whereas, the county of Lincoln has failed to transfer the county lands belonging to and lying within Oneida County to said Oneida County, therefore, be it resolved that the clerk be instructed to demand an immediate transfer of title and the certificate on said lands to the treasurer of Oneida County." In these matters Lincoln County justified her position by the authority of an amendatory act passed by the legislature in 1887 nullifying some of the provisions of the act of 1885 under which Oneida County had been created, but the authority of which was not acknowledged by Oneida County, the latter county in December, 1887, passing a resolution directing the district attorney to institute proceedings to test the constitutionality of said amendatory act. The Oneida Herald was made the official county paper.

The next year brought its own financial and other problems, as it appears from records dated March 5, 1888, that a large number of suits had been commenced against Oneida County and that judgments therein, including large attorney's fees and other costs, would be taken and entered against the county at the next term of circuit court unless orders were sooner paid; and as it was certain that a portion of the tax levied for the payment of county orders would be returned delinquent by the town treasurers, it was resolved to submit to the voters the proposition to apply to the commissioners of public lands for a loan to Oneida County of \$15,000 for five years for the purpose of promptly paying all outstanding orders, the election to take place April 3. The vote was apparently favorable, as the board passed a resolution to make the application. In May, 1891, C. C. Yawkey was elected chairman of the county board, the New North was made the official paper, and an agricultural committee was appointed to take steps towards purchasing a site for fair grounds. The county of Oneida now contained the four towns of Eagle River, Hazelhurst, Minocqua and Pelican, and its total assessed valuation for real estate was \$2,500,000, for personal property, \$500,000; grand total, \$3,000,000. The amount to be raised for the support of the common schools for the ensuing year was \$2,550. It was so divided among the towns as to enable each of them to share in state school money. In 1893 Oneida County was reduced to a little more than half of its previous size by the creation of Vilas County, and at the same time Townships 41 to 44 inclusive of Range 4 east were detached from Oneida and annexed to Iron County. Commissioners were appointed by the governor to make settlements between the three counties, and in November, 1893, the Oneida County board instructed the county clerk to deed to Vilas and Iron counties the county land situated in their respective boundaries.

From 1892, or perhaps a little sooner, there had been considerable activity in road building and all branches of county business were increasing. To provide for the various contingencies, it was resolved by the board in February, 1894, to borrow \$3,000 from the Commissioners of Public Lands of Wisconsin, under provisions of Chap. 167, Laws of 1881, to be payable in 15 years in 15 equal instalments of \$2,000 each.

In April, 1894, it was resolved that all distinctions between the town and county poor should be abolished, that the care of the poor should be a county charge, and a committee of three was appointed to look up a site for a poor farm and ascertain the cost of erecting a suitable building thereon. The subsequent action of the board in regard to this matter may be found elsewhere given in this chapter.

The city of Rhinelander was allowed "to work the hoboos and all prisoners sentenced to hard labor," it being provided that the city should indemnify the sheriff against any and all harm that might arise from such custom. At this time the values of all taxable property in the county amount to a total of \$1,500,000, or about half what it was before Vilas County had been detached. In March, 1895, some matters which had still remained a subject of dispute and legal action between Lincoln Counties, were finally settled.

Aug. 1, 1895, the sum of \$500 was voted by the board to aid Oneida County

Agricultural Society purchase a site for a county fair ground (see Chapter on Agriculture). At the same meeting a resolution was passed creating the Oneida County Emigration Committee to advertise the county and encourage settlers therein, the sum of \$250 being appropriated for the same. At this time persons sentenced as vagrants or as drunk and disorderly, were boarded by the sheriff for two dollars per week.

In the latter part of 1896 a plan was devised to bring the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway to Rhinelander. For this purpose a company called the "Rhinelander & St. Paul Railroad Co." was formed and came before the Oneida County board requesting a subscription by the county of \$20,000 to its capital stock, to be paid by the issuance of bonds in exchange therefor, the company agreeing to have its line completed and running from a point of connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway to Rhinelander within nine months from the time its proposition was accepted; also to build side-tracks to mills and factories where needed. The proposition was favored by the tax payers and adopted by the council as an ordinance in January, 1897, but the scheme proved ineffective, as the said company found itself unable to make connection with the St. Paul.

In 1895 the legislature had passed a bill creating the municipal court of Oneida County, the municipal judge to have exclusive jurisdiction in all criminal cases in the county; and on Nov. 4, 1896, the county board adopted a resolution that the same should be amended so as to apply to the city of Rhinelander instead of the county of Oneida, a copy of the resolution to be transmitted to Hon. G. H. Clark, member of assembly from this district for suitable action in the matter.

In December, 1896, the taxable property values of Oneida County showed a grand total of \$4,500,000. In the city of Rhinelander the real estate valuation was \$1,020,000; personal property, \$600,000; total, \$1,620,000. That the total wealth of the county, as reckoned in taxable values, had increased in two years from one and a half to four and a half millions was due almost entirely to the rapid development of the lumber industry, which brought a large amount of outside capital into the county, the effect of which was felt throughout the greater part in the erection and operation of sawmills, planing-mills, company stores and others, necessary for the increased population consisting of the men brought in by the companies and their families. In November, 1898, the amount to be raised for the support of the common schools for the ensuing year was \$3,550. In the meanwhile considerable road building was going on and occasionally new towns created. In June, 1899, in consequence of an ordinance prohibiting the running at large of cattle, it was thought unnecessary to have any longer a fence around the court house, and it was removed.

In January, 1900, the county appropriated \$300 for the purchase of "two well-trained bloodhounds for the use of the sheriff of Oneida County." These dogs were procured in the South and kept for a while, but their use was not a success. One of them disappeared and the idea of using dogs to catch criminals was soon afterwards given up.

The county board now consisted of 13 members, namely, the respective supervisors of the six wards of the city of Rhinelander, and the respective chairmen of the towns of Gagen, Schoepke, Pelican, Woodboro, Sugar Camp, Hazelhurst and Newbold. In January, 1901, the Oneida County Emigration Committee, which had been organized in 1895, was dissolved, having been practically succeeded by the Oneida County Land Commission. The moneys in hand (\$79.30) were placed in the general fund. In January, 1903, the total value of real estate in Oneida County was determined as \$3,718,050; personal property, \$1,281,500; total, \$5,000,000. The school tax levied in December, 1905, was as \$32,600.

The following resolution was passed by the county board March 22, 1911: "Whereas, the state of Wisconsin has withdrawn from entry certain lands in Oneida County and purchased from individual owners and corporations certain lands also in said county, amounting to 62,468 acres, located in the towns of Hazelhurst, Newbold and Sugar Camp; and by reason of the above lands not being subject to

taxation, the taxable property in said towns is materially reduced and the development of Oneida County seriously retarded and the burden of taxation materially increased in the aforesaid towns and also in the entire county, and the settlers in the territory cut off from schools, churches and markets by reason of the state owning lands surrounding them, and settlers being driven from settlements by the purchase of land by the state, Resolved, that the county treasurer be instructed to request the state treasurer to reimburse the towns of Hazelhurst, Newbold and Sugar Camp, and also the county of Oneida for the losses sustained by them by reason of the withdrawal of the said lands from taxation." A copy of this resolution was mailed to each state officer, all candidates for state office, each member of the assembly, senators and others. A further episode in connection with the same matter was that on Sept. 18, 1913, the county board passed a resolution thanking the Hon. Justice Barnes, H. W. T. Stevens, Hon. W. J. Whiteside, Hon. Douglass Anderson, E. I. Luther, F. A. Lowell, Hon. H. F. Steele, Barney Moran, Henry Wubker, E. W. Knapp and Geo. W. Dawes "for their efforts in opposing the present policy of the Wisconsin State Board of Forestry in its endeavors to take from the county and other northern counties thousands of acres of good agricultural lands for forestry purposes." Nothing, however, has yet been done by the state to remedy or modify the matter complained of.

In December, 1913, the tax levy for county purposes was as follows: General county taxes, \$40,600; Soldiers' Relief Fund, \$800; interest on bonds, \$3,750; bonds, \$5,000; court expenses, \$4,500; state and county road and bridge fund, \$12,000; bounties, \$300; Training School, \$1,800; court house grounds, \$250; Oneida County agricultural fund, \$1,250; Oneida County agricultural representative, \$1,250; county bridge fund, \$500; total, \$72,000. The above did not include certain special taxes. The levy for the support of the common schools (not including salary of superintendent) was \$43,500.

Sept. 10, 1914, the sum of \$1,000 was appropriated by the county board to assist the Oneida County Immigration Society and to form part of a fund to be known as the Immigration Society Fund.

In November, 1914, the board passed another resolution criticising the project of forestry and reforestation carried on by the state in Oneida and neighboring counties, complaining that 400,000 acres of lands of high agricultural value had been thus alienated to the discouragement of settlers and the increase of tax burdens, alleging mismanagement, waste and extravagance, and demanding that the existing laws on the subject should be repealed and the lands opened to settlement. In the meanwhile various public improvements were being made, new towns being set off, bridges and roads built and constructed, public buildings erected, and the school system expanded. Into all these matters it is not necessary to enter into in detail, but a general survey of the most important subjects will be given.

As previously narrated, the county board in February, 1887, resolved to appropriate \$1,000 to purchase a site for a court house, and the clerk, W. L. Beers, was directed to advertise for bids for a two-story frame building, with suitable vaults, to be completed during the year 1887 at a cost not to exceed \$7,500. In March an additional appropriation of \$5,000 was made, and in April plans were accepted. In May the bid of Joseph Webber of \$7,470 for construction was accepted, C. Eby being appointed superintendent of construction. The building was completed in 1887 and cost \$7,700, a little more than the contract price. It was decided to temporarily use the jail of the town of Pelican for a county jail, but plans for a sheriff's residence and jail were considered in July, 1888, and accepted in August, and A. McRae was appointed to construct same. The building was completed at a cost of \$5,546. To raise the money to construct these necessary public buildings the county issued bonds to the extent of \$12,000. The first court house stood on the site of the present one, and was the seat of general county business for more than 20 years. By December, 1907, it was recognized to be inadequate to

the needs of the county, and plans were started for the construction of a new and larger one. The corner-stone of the latter, which is the present large and imposing building, was laid in 1908 and the building completed and occupied in August, 1911, no work having been done on it in the winter seasons. The contract was let for \$96,500, which was the amount it cost plus \$1,300 for extras. In addition to the cost of the building, the heating, plumbing, lighting and furnishing cost approximately \$12,500. The old court house was moved back one block and is now used as the County Training School for teachers.

The location of the Oneida County Poor House was selected by the county board in April, 1894, as the north half of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 32, Township 37 north, Range 9 east, the said location, at the extreme north end of the city of Rhinelander, being known as the old race track. The sum of \$3,000 was appropriated for a building, the construction of which was superintended by I. Tuttle. G. W. Marks and wife were engaged to conduct the Poor House and did so for some years thereafter. No outside relief was given except in rare cases. In December, 1913, when Peter Doyle was superintendent, the board voted to return to the old town system, each town looking after its own poor, but in a few months the county poor house system was resumed. Edward Cronan was appointed superintendent in 1915, and in January the same year James O'Melia was appointed poor commissioner, in which respective positions both are still serving. The Poor House is a two-story building standing on a 20-acre tract, while in the vicinity is a 40-acre tract used for pasture. A little farming is done there but the main part of the poor farm is three or four miles southwest in Section 2, Township 36 north of Range 8 east (town of Crescent), where 80 acres are under cultivation, the rest being cut-over land, swamps or lakes. The house will accommodate 20 or 21 inmates.

The prosperity of Oneida County has been closely connected with the good roads system, which for years has been in a state of constant progress and development, and includes six state trunk highways: State Trunk Highway No. 63, running south through the county and passing through Rhinelander, the county seat; State Highway 39, running northeasterly through the county; State Highway No. 14 east and west; State Highway No. 70 tapping the northwest corner of the county, connecting up Phillips and Fifield; State Highway No. 32, northeast from Forest County on the east and running northwest into Vilas County, and State Highway No. 10, which enters Oneida County from Lincoln in Section 32, town of Cassian, soon joins Highway No. 14, runs with it some miles, then leaves it and runs north to Minocqua and Woodruff and into Vilas County. This makes a total (in April, 1923) of 156 miles of state trunk highways in the county. There are also five county highways connecting up the whole of the farming district and having a total length of 185 miles, which have been completed in whole or in part as passable roads; and in addition there are 324 miles of town roads. These with the Rhinelander Telephone Co.'s rural telephones, the Oneida Farm Telephone Co.'s lines and those of the Pine Lake Rural Telephone, connect every farmstead in the county. Then much of the county is well covered from Rhinelander by rural mail routes: No. 1 covering 31 miles south and west, with 101 boxes; No. 2 south and east, covering 35 miles with 107 boxes; No. 3 29 miles north and west, 50 boxes, covered three times a week; a star route of 30 miles, 40 boxes, to Robbins and north. All of these routes are on good roadways and the residents on them have to suffer none of the pioneer rigors that characterized the first settlement of the prairie states.

The amounts expended in Oneida County under state and federal aid for road construction and maintenance during the period of 1918 to 1922 inclusive were as follows:

State and county aid: town, \$42,616; county, \$93,465; state, \$16,954; total, \$153,035.

Federal and state aid: county, \$59,335; state, \$59,335; federal government, \$59,335; total, \$178,005.

Maintenance of state trunk lines: \$146,712. Grand total, \$477,752.

It is expected that state aid construction for 1923 will equal \$9,787.14, of which the towns and county will each pay \$3,114.09 and the state \$3,558.96. Federal aid construction for 1923 will amount to about \$75,000, of which the county and state and federal government will each pay \$25,000. The state will expend about \$42,000 for maintenance of the state trunk highways during the season of 1923.

According to the report of the assessor of incomes for Oneida County, dated Oct. 27, 1922, the total value of all real estate in the county was \$17,466,464; total real and personal property, \$21,568,642; total personal property, \$4,102,178. These values were divided as follows: Horses, mules and asses, \$240,205; neat cattle, \$151,342; sheep, \$6,056; swine, \$6,454; wagons, carriages and sleighs, \$42,548; merchants' and manufacturers' stock, \$2,018,735; logs, timber, lumber, etc. (not manufacturers' stock), \$58,475; steam and other vessels, \$74,587; property and franchises, (water and light companies), \$281,133; bank stock, \$395,565; automobiles, \$550,656; other motor vehicles, \$170.

The population of Oneida County in 1900 was 8,875; in 1905 it was 11,234; in 1910 it was 11,433, and in 1920 it was 13,996.

Oneida County's home war work during this country's participation in the great World War was directed by men and women of sound patriotism, abundant personal energy and adequate business experience, and as a consequence its record is good. The County Council of Defence was formed April 18, 1917, the members being appointed by the chairman of the county board of supervisors. The Council was to consist of one representative of the manufacturing interests of the county, one representative of labor, one representative of the farmers, one woman to represent the women's clubs and the Red Cross, a physician to represent the medical profession, one representative of the bankers of Rhinelander, one representative of the merchants, two representatives of newspapers and two other citizens of Oneida County at large; the chairman of the county board to act as ex-officio chairman. Albert J. O'Melia was secretary and treasurer of the Council of Defence, county manager of war savings stamp activities and also handled one Red Cross drive. Mrs. Anna Moe had general charge of the Red Cross and home service work, and in Rhinelander Charles F. Smith was chairman of all Liberty Loan committees, except during the first loan, which was handled by the banks.

The Oneida County Patriotic Fund was the result of a plan organized by the Oneida County Council of Defence with the object of raising money for the various patriotic organizations who were carrying on relief work in the field. At a meeting of the Council April 29, 1918, the following resolution was read and unanimously adopted: "That the executive committee be authorized to work out a patriotic fund for Oneida County on the basis of every workingman, farmer, business or professional man donating at least the equivalent of one hour a week, and the corporation two per cent of their earnings, such fund to be used in meeting all requests for donations to war purposes except bonds and thrift stamps."

The total amount received from donations and subscriptions for all classes and descriptions, firms, individuals and towns, was \$55,308.38. In addition to this amount \$135 was received from interest on certificates of deposit, and which was deposited in the open or checking account at the bank. This brought the total revenue for the period to \$55,443.38.

The subscriptions were divided into three main classes: (1) Donations to various war aids; (2) entertainments and aid to returning soldiers; (3) general overhead and office expenses.

(1). For donations there were spent \$40,097.50, the largest donation being

made to the United War Activities, which comprised several relief organizations and amounted to \$19,500. The remaining amount was divided among the several other organizations.

The expense under head No. 2 had to do with the preparation for the reception of the returning soldiers of Oneida County and included the trip of Company L to Beloit in the amount of \$284.91. An item of \$275 was expended for yarn, and the remaining amount of \$1,827.41 was spent on entertainments, banquets, decorations, etc. Total, \$2,387.32.

The third class—general overhead and office expenses amounted in all to \$1,495.56, and was made up of the treasurer's salary, printing and stationery, postage and other incidental expenses incurred during the period.

The expenditures in the form of donations to various war aids were: Red Cross general fund, \$7,000; Xmas Roll Call, \$2,886; National War Fund, (Wm. McAdoo, treas.), \$5,000; United War Activities, \$19,500; National Lutheran Council, \$300; Salvation Army War Fund, \$500; National War Council M. E. Church, \$400; Relief in Near East, \$1,750; Kit Fund, \$500; Armenian Relief, \$400; Fatherless Children of France, \$1,861. Total, \$40,097.50. The total expenditures to January 20, 1921, were \$43,980.38. Total expenditures and balance in fund, \$55,443.38.

The Liberty Loans were over-subscribed by 43 per cent (not counting the Victory Loan), the respective quotas and subscriptions being as follows: First Loan—Quota, \$150,000; subscribed, \$223,050. Second Loan—Quota, \$200,000; subscribed, \$362,650. Third Loan—Quota, \$250,000; subscribed, \$368,550; Fourth Loan—Quota, \$350,000; subscribed, \$424,550. The sale of war saving stamps amounted to \$145,000.

According to the list compiled by W. P. Colburn, county war historian, Oneida County furnished 1148 service men to the great war. Of these 36 were killed in action, or died as the result of wounds or injuries received, namely: Alex Ahlborn, Fred Anderson, Alden Asmundsen, Frank Blaschke, Carl C. Boden, Anton Botozeski, Edward Carley, Geo. W. Chapman, Sam J. Sharpie, Abner Dahlberg, Raymond Dawson, Calbert Delapp, Lloyd W. Dolan, Frank J. Dziewiatkowski, Ernest J. Fay, Harry W. Fenelon, Henry Folker, Louie Aswald Grill, Leon Holewinski, Alva Howard, John W. Hughes, Clarence Johnson, Hjalmer Johnson, Joe Frank Katarski, C. E. Laugeson, Carl J. W. Madsen, Reginald Rice, Arthur Rousseau, E. Edwin Samuelson, Charles Saxe, Maurice Stafford, Ingewald Tallackson, Lano Tate, Douglas A. Taylor, Walter E. Thomas and Carl Weight—names deserving to be held in perpetual honor.

It was after Abner Dahlberg that the American Legion Post (No. 7) in Rhineland was named. This post was organized in 1919 and has now about 100 members, meetings being held in the armory. Its successive commanders since organization have been Harold S. Crosby, C. Wesley, Harold S. Crosby (second time) and Harold Collins. The officers of the post in 1923 are: Harold Collins, commander; Robert Schuelke, vice commander; C. L. Cass, adjutant; and William Willette, finance officer.

The Oneida County Fish and Game Protective Association is a large and active organization working along modern lines for the object indicated in its name and title. The work of the association is distributed among different committees, such as the Bird committee, the Wild Game committee and the committee for Planting Fish Fry. In 1922 about 200 cans of fry were placed in Oneida County waters, and in addition wild rice and celery were planted along a number of lakes for duck food. The work planned for 1923 included the planting of over 100,000 trout fingerlings in the streams of the county, besides a large amount of other varieties of fish fry; also the establishment of free camp sites on the shores of many lakes.

When Oneida County was set off the town of Pelican extended to the state line, but on Feb. 6, 1885, the town of Eagle River was organized, including what is now Vilas County. The town of Pelican, in which Rhinelander was situated, had been organized in 1882 when Oneida County was a part of Lincoln, and its first chairman was John C. Curran. The first justice of the peace appointed that year was D. L. Barnes. In 1883 D. E. Briggs was elected justice of the peace and held that position for quite a number of years. The various towns in the county were not at first laid out with their present boundaries and area, but in most cases have since undergone various changes, the older ones being much reduced in size from what they originally were, owing to new towns having been set off. These changes and new creations were as follows:

On March 13, 1889, the county board created the town of Minocqua, from territory of the town of Eagle River consisting of Townships 39 to 44 of Range 4 east; Townships 39 to 44 of Range 5 east; Townships 39 to 44 of Range 6 east; and Townships 39 and 40 of Range 7 east. The town of Hazelhurst was set off March 19, 1890, comprising Townships 36, 37 and 38 north of Range 4 east; Townships 36, 37 and 38 of Range 5; Townships 37 and 38 of Range 6 and Townships 37 and 38 of Range 7, the same being detached from the town of Pelican. On account of opposition, the above mentioned ordinance was set aside by the circuit court. An appeal in favor of it was taken to the supreme court by the attorney for the county board, but the matter was adjusted in December through an ordinance providing that Townships 36 and 37 north of Range 4 east, and Townships 36 and 37 north of Range 5 east should be returned to the town of Pelican. On March 21, 1893, the town of Woodboro was created, consisting of territory detached from Pelican Township, namely: Ranges 4, 5, 6, and 7, and the west half of Range 8, Township 36; and Ranges 4 and 5, Township 37. In this same year the creation of Vilas County took away from Oneida all that part of the latter county lying between Ranges 5 and 10 east (inclusive), north of the line between Townships 39 and 40; Townships 39 of Ranges 6 and 7 east, and Township 40 of Range 4 east. At the same time Townships 41 to 44 inclusive of Range 4 east, were detached from Oneida and annexed to Iron County. On March 30, 1895, in accordance with a petition, Sections 21, 28 and 33 in Township 36, north of Range 8 east, was detached from the town of Woodboro and attached to the town of Pelican. In 1897 occurred changes in the outline and area of the county, as under the laws of that year (Sections 1 and 2, Chap. 278) the north half of Township 39 of Range 10 east was detached from Oneida and annexed to Vilas County; Townships 35 of Ranges 9 and 10 east were restored to Oneida from Forest; and Townships 35 to 39 of Range 11 were taken from Forest and annexed to Oneida. This gave to Oneida County two new towns, Gagen and Schoepke, in regard to which, May 13, 1897, two ordinances were passed whereby: (1) Township 38 north, Range 10 east, and the south half of Township 39 north of Range 10 east, previously embraced within the limits of the town of Gagen, was detached from the town of Gagen and made a part of the town of Pelican; and (2) Township 35 north of Range 9 east was annexed to the town of Schoepke. On Jan. 15, 1897, the board detached Sections 29 to 32 in Township 36 north of Range 8 east from the town of Woodboro and attached it to the town of Pelican. Nov. 18, 1898, from the town of Pelican there was taken all that part of Section 1, Township 36 north of Range 8 east, not within the limits of the incorporated city of Rhinelander; Sections 2 and 3 of same township and range; all of Township 37, Range 8, not included within the limits of the incorporated city of Rhinelander; Township 38 north of Range 8 east, Township 39 north of Range 8 east, and the north half of Township 39 north of Range 9 east, which territory was organized into a town denominated Newbold. On Nov. 18-19, 1898, the town of Sugar Camp was formed, consisting of all of Township 37 north of Range 9 east not included within the limits of the incorporated city of Rhinelander; Township 38 north of Range 9 east; the south half of Township 39 north of Range 9 east; Township 38 north of Range 10 east; and the south half of Township 39 north of Range 10 east was detached from the town of Pelican and organized into the town of Sugar Camp. On June 5, 1899, Township 38 and the south

half of Township 39, both of Range 10 east were detached from the town of Gagen and attached to the town of Sugar Camp. July 15, 1899, the west half of Township 38 and the west half of the south half of Township 39, both of Range 10 east were taken from the town of Gagen (Three Lakes) and attached to the town of Sugar Camp. Nov. 14, 1900, the east half and the northwest quarter of Township 38 north of Range 7 east was detached from the town of Hazelhurst and attached to the town of Newbold, and the north half of Township 39 north of Range 9 east was detached from the town of Newbold and attached to the town of Sugar Camp. Nov. 15, 1900, the south half of Township 37 and 36 north in Range 11 east was detached from the town of Gagen and organized into a new town called Monico. Nov. 17, 1900, the east half and the northwest quarter of Township 38 north of Range 7 east was detached from the town of Newbold and attached to the town of Hazelhurst. Dec. 4, 1902, the town of Lynne was created, the territory (detached from the town of Woodboro) corresponding to that now contained in the two towns of Lynne and Little Rice. On the same day Township 37 north of Range 6 east, and the west half of Township 37 north of Range 7 east was detached from the town of Hazelhurst and attached to the town of Woodboro. Feb. 12, 1903, the town of Crescent was created from "all that part of Range 8 east in the town of Woodboro" and "all that part of Range 8 east in the town of Pelican." On the same date the town of Cassian was formed from Township 36 north of Range 6 east, Township 37 north of Range 6 east and the west half of Township 37 of Range 7 east, detached from the town of Woodboro. Dec. 3, 1903, the town of Pine Lake was created, to consist of Township 37 north of Range 9 east, detached from the town of Sugar Camp. Nov. 29, 1904, Sections 1, 2 and 3 in Township 36 north of Range 8 east (except that part included within the limits of the city of Rhinelander) were detached from the town of Newbold and attached to the town of Crescent; and all that part of Township 38 of Range 7 lying east of the Wisconsin River was detached from the town of Hazelhurst and attached to the town of Newbold. March 29, 1905, the town of Enterprise was created of Townships 39 north of Ranges 9 and 10 east, detached from the town of Schoepke. June 27, 1905, the town of Woodruff was created, to consist of Township 39 north of Range 7 east, and Sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Township 39 north, Range 6 east. Feb. 12, 1907, all that part of Township 37 north of Range 8 east lying east of the Wisconsin River was detached from the town of Newbold and attached to the town of Pine Lake. March 25, 1908, the town of Piehl was created to consist of Township 37 north of Range 11 east, detached from the towns of Gagen (Three Lakes) and Monico. On the same date Sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35 and 36 of Township 36 north of Range 10 east were detached from the town of Pelican and attached to the town of Monico. On May 27, 1909, the name of the town of Gagen was changed to that of Three Lakes. Nov. 10, 1909, the town of Little Rice was formed of territory detached from the town of Lynne, namely: Townships 36 and 37 of Range 5 east, excepting Sections 31 and 32 of Township 36. On March 22-24, 1910, that part of Township 37 of Range 7 east situated in the town of Hazelhurst was detached from said town of Hazelhurst and attached to the town of Cassian; and Sections 31 and 32, Township 36 north of Range 5 east were detached from the town of Lynne and attached to the town of Little Rice. Jan. 8, 1913, Sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 23 and 24 of Township 35 north of Range 10 east were detached from the town of Enterprise and annexed to the town of Schoepke, Sections 4, 8 and 16 were left in the town of Enterprise till Jan. 23, 1913, when they too were attached to the town of Schoepke. Jan. 15, 1914, Sections 1, 2, 11, and 12 of Township 37 north, Range 7 east were detached from the town of Cassian and made part of the town of Hazelhurst. April 28, 1914, the town of Tomahawk Lake was created, consisting of all that part of Township 38 north of Range 7 east, west of the Wisconsin River, and Sections 1, 2, 11 and 12 of Town 37, Range 7, the same being detached from the town of Hazelhurst. May 25, 1921, the town of Stella was created from the territory comprising Township 37 north of Range 10 east detached from the town of Pelican.

The political complexion of Oneida County for the last 40 years, has at nearly all times been strongly Republican. One has to go back to the days of Grover Cleveland to find a majority of the voters of this county favoring a Democratic candidate for president. In the presidential campaign of 1888 Oneida County gave Cleveland 868 votes as against 771 for his Republican opponent, Benjamin F. Harrison. In the same year the vote for governor showed practically the same balance as to parties, 871 votes being cast for the Democrat, James Morgan, while the Republican candidate, W. D. Hoard, received 697. The contest for the governorship in the off year 1890 resulted in Oneida County giving Geo. W. Peck (D) a vote of 803, as against 697 ballots cast for Hoard.

Cleveland, who in 1884 had beaten James G. Blaine and had in 1888 been beaten by Harrison, tried the issue against Harrison once more in 1892 and was successful. From Oneida County he obtained 1,317 of the votes that helped to make him president, while Harrison secured 1,149. Since then the largest number of votes cast in Oneida County in any presidential election has been for the Republican candidate, and the same holds true with respect to the governorship up to the year 1920. The vote for governor in 1892 tallied closely with that for president, Geo. W. Peck (D) receiving 1,322 ballots and John C. Spooner (R) 1,143. But in the off year of 1894 William H. Upham (R) defeated Peck for governor by a plurality in the state of 53,900, Oneida County contributing to Upham's triumph by giving him 1,182, while she cast but 601 for Peck.

Next came the presidential year of 1896, with William J. Bryan and William McKinley as the respective standard bearers of the Democrats and Republicans. McKinley secured 1,453 votes from Oneida County, while Bryan, who stood for the free coinage of silver at a ration of 16 to 1, got but 563. In the gubernatorial contest that year Edward Scofield (R) secured 1,405 votes, while Willis Silverthorn (D) got but 604. In 1898 it was (for governor) Scofield (R) 1,095, Sawyer (D), 708.

In the presidential campaign of 1900 McKinley again defeated Bryan, this time (in Oneida County) by a vote of 1,802 to 708. While for governor Robert M. LaFollette (R) received 1,802 votes and Louis G. Bomrich (D), 719. The county's vote in the gubernatorial campaign of 1902 was: Robert M. LaFollette (R), 1,154; David S. Rose (D), 760.

In the year 1904 Oneida County gave Theodore Roosevelt as candidate for the presidency the liberal support of 1,710 votes, while Alton B. Parker (D) received but 375. E. V. Debs, who ran on the Social-Democratic ticket, received 130. In the race for governor the county gave LaFollette 1,424 votes, while Peck (D) got 689, and Edward Scofield (Nat.-Rep.) received but 39. In the off year 1906 the county cast 1,197 ballots for James O. Davidson (R) and 613 for John A. Aylward (D) for governor.

The year 1908 saw W. J. Bryan (D), William H. Taft (R) and Eugene V. Debs (Soc.-Dem.) in the presidential race, which was won by Taft, for whom Oneida County cast 1,536 ballots. Bryan received 688 and Debs 354. The county supported Davidson against Aylward for governor by a vote of 1,453 to 684. In 1910 in the gubernatorial race 1,109 ballots were cast in this county for Francis E. McGovern (R) and 441 for Adolph H. Schmitz (D).

The presidential campaign of 1912 saw some half a dozen candidates in the field, the three principal contenders, however, being Woodrow Wilson (D), William H. Taft (R) and Theodore Roosevelt, the last mentioned of whom made an independent campaign on the Progressive-Republican platform, thereby splitting his own party and causing the defeat of Taft and the triumph of Wilson. Oneida County still remained true to old-line Republicanism, though barely, giving Taft 774 votes, Wilson 717 and Roosevelt 431. E. V. Debs, the Social-Democrat, was given 175. In the race for governor Francis E. McGovern (R) beat John C. Karel (D) by 1,107 votes to 700, Carl D. Thompson, the Social-Democrat capturing 169. The gubernatorial vote in 1914 was: Emanuel L. Philipp, 933; John C. Karel (D), 547; John J. Blaine (Ind.), 202.

The presidential vote in Oneida County in 1916 came very near to being even,

Charles E. Hughes (R), with 1,089 votes having but a small advantage over Woodrow Wilson with 1,054. For the governorship E. L. Philipp (R) beat Burt Williams (D) in this county by a vote of 1,165 to 813. In 1918 Philipp secured 868 votes, while his Democratic opponent, Moehlenpah got 715.

In the presidential campaign of 1920 Oneida County went back to her former impressive majorities for the Republican candidate, casting 2,424 ballots for Warren G. Harding (R) to 833 for James M. Cox (D). E. V. Debs, Socialist, then serving a sentence in a Federal prison for speeches and propaganda calculated to injure this country in its war activities, was given 426 votes, presumably by a certain portion of the labor element. The Republican candidate for governor, Blaine, though successful in the state, fell considerably behind the head of the ticket, in Oneida County, receiving only 1,571 votes, while the Democratic candidate, McCoy, received 1,074.

During the early period of Oneida County's history there was no systematic educational system, due to the fact that most of the county was a wilderness without white population, except in the vicinity of the lumber camps. Where the lumbermen went accompanied by their families, schools were established for their children, but were abandoned and re-established in some other place when the lumbermen moved on. The first county superintendent was Mrs. A. W. Shelton, who, like all the other first officials of the county, was appointed by Governor Rusk in January, 1887. She served two years, or until January, 1889, when she was succeeded in the office by Albert Prideaux, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, who had become principal of the Rhinelander schools in the fall of 1887, the two offices being then united in one person. As county superintendent Mr. Prideaux had some trouble with the board, who took steps to force his resignation. Without going into the merits of the controversy, it need only be said that he remained as superintendent for some years and was finally succeeded by George Peterson, whose successors will be found mentioned in the article on the schools of Rhinelander, included in the history of that city.

At the present time (1923) Oneida County has 30 school districts, including 53 rural schools, 10 state graded schools and 2 high schools. The state graded schools are divided into two classes, those of the first class, with three teachers or more, being located respectively at Woodruff, Minocqua and Three Lakes, while those of the second class, with two teachers, are located respectively at Enterprise, Hazelhurst, Pelican Lake, Jennings, Starks and Gagen.

The high schools under county jurisdiction are located respectively at Minocqua and Three Lakes, that at Minocqua having four teachers and that at Three Lakes having three teachers. The latter, which has just been completed, gives a four-year course. The school years of 1921-23 saw eight new buildings completed, namely: the Three Lakes high school; a state graded school at Enterprise to take the place of the previous rural school; two two-room buildings in the town of Crescent to take the place of the four one-room buildings in previous use; a four-room brick building at Monico in place of the previous building which was burned; a rural schoolhouse in the town of Pelican, another in the town of Cassian and a third in the newly created joint district of Cassian and Tomahawk Lake. Three Lakes has the only kindergarten in the county outside of Rhinelander.

The rural schools in Oneida County are most of them frame buildings, but there are seven of brick construction and the school at Enterprise is of stucco. Among those of brick are the schools at Three Lakes, Monico and the two in the town of Crescent, all of which replaced frame buildings. The equipment in general is being improved and a higher standard set. The following figures, obtained from the county superintendent, are governed by the date of June 1, 1923, at the end of the school year of 1922-23. The number of teachers, not including those employed in the Training School, is 81. Number of pupils: Rural, 975; state graded, 652; high schools, 79; total, 1,706. Miss Martha Johnson, who became county

superintendent in 1921, will be succeeded in September, 1923, by J. Marion Reed, recently principal of the Minocqua school.

The Teachers' Training School.—The board organized for the establishment of a Teachers' Training School in Oneida County met for the first time in May, 1910, with Arthur Taylor as president, A. W. Brown, treasurer, and F. A. Lowell secretary. On July 5, that year, B. Mack Dresden was engaged as principal, Miss Margaret E. Sutton having been previously engaged (June 7) as assistant. In August the necessary furniture was bought and installed in the old court house building, which has since remained the home of the school. On September 10 the city of Rhinelander was given the use of two rooms on the first floor for school purposes—combined first, second and fifth grades—for \$17.50 a month for nine months, the Training School to have the privilege of practice-teaching in these rooms when necessary. Mr. M. V. Boyce in February, 1922, sketched the subsequent history of the school as follows: "Oneida County Training School opened its doors to those students who would fit themselves as rural school teachers in the fall of 1910. The faculty then consisted of B. Mack Dresden as principal and Margaret Sutton as assistant. During the year 1912-13 Miss Sutton resigned and Miss Nellie Plugh was engaged as assistant. In the fall of 1914 a Model School was added to furnish practice work for the seniors and Miss Bernice Newell was placed in charge of this work. In the fall of 1918 the school opened with an entire new faculty. Mr. W. N. Macken served as principal, Miss Maude Calvert as assistant and Miss Minnie Schofield was given charge of the Model School. In the following year M. V. Boyce was chosen principal. In the fall of 1918 Miss Minnie Schofield left and her place in the Model School was given in charge of Miss Jennie Levings, who remained but one year. In the fall of 1919 Miss Dora McKibben was engaged in place of Miss Maude Calvert and Miss Catherine Rhodes followed Miss Levings as Model teacher. In the fall of 1922 Miss Elizabeth Quinell came to us to take charge of a new Model School, consisting of two rural schools transported in from rural districts. Later in the year Miss Voila Hopkins was engaged to teach methods and to do some academic work. During this time the school had a varied experience in passing through the war period, when it was difficult to get suitable students to prepare for teaching, but it is now on sure footing with a senior class of 38. Since organization the school has graduated 148 teachers. The enticing salaries paid and the opportunity for a valuable experience and training are encouraging many of our best young men and women to enter this field of work and the indications are that the Training School will be filled to its capacity from now on."

CHAPTER XIV

LUMBERING IN ONEIDA COUNTY

The settlement and development of Oneida County, and, indeed, of northern Wisconsin generally, has been due primarily to the lumber industry. It was the lumberman who cleared away the primeval forest which covered nearly the whole vast territory, and opened up a way for the farmer, and whose need of readily available sources of supplies of provisions, tools and other equipment provided initial opportunities to the merchant and started many a little hamlet on its way to temporary if not permanent prosperity. Some of those little hamlets, favorably situated, have since developed into busy and populous villages or cities.

The first logging that was done north of the Tomahawk River was in the winter of 1857-58 at Rhinelander. In the fall of 1857 Helms & Co. cut out the "tote road" from Grandfather Bull's Falls to Eagle Lake on the Eagle River in what is now Vilas County. The crew that cut out this first road arrived at Eagle Lake on New Year's Day, 1858, and shortly after commenced to cut and bank logs. Helms & Co. were from Stevens Point and they banked that winter about 20,000 logs and drove them to Mosinee, Wis., to be sawed. In the winter of 1859-60 Hurley & Burns began logging on Eagle River, as also did Edwards & Clinton, both parties having mills below Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids) and driving their logs to their mills.

When Rhinelander started on its career as a community center, the heaviest growth of white and Norway pine in the state lay tributary to the Wisconsin River just north of here. This belt was 18 miles wide and 40 miles long. All the driving streams about Rhinelander passed through this tract of pine and the railroads brought other timber tributary not secured or conveyed by the Wisconsin River. It was estimated that this belt contained nearly 700,000,000 feet of pine and some 300,000,000 feet of hemlock, besides large quantities of other timber. Twelve miles northeast of Rhinelander was a large tract of fine birch, birdseye maple and curly maple, affording excellent inducements for hardwood mills. Also near Rhinelander there were 50,000 acres of spruce (on estimate 1,000,000 cords of this timber) suitable for pulp and paper making, which industries later developed. It was to the pine that the early lumberman gave his attention. In 1882 Abner Conro came to the site of Rhinelander from Oshkosh, bringing a small portable sawmill, and he and J. B. Tolman, operating under the firm name of Tolman, Conro & Co., cut the first lumber in this section. In 1882-83 they erected a large saw and planing-mill here and continued in operation under the same business style until 1889, when Mr. Conro bought out his partner's interests. He subsequently continued the business with his sons until his death in 1912.

The Brown Brothers, to whose initiative was due the founding of the village and much of its subsequent development and prosperity, also built a good-sized mill, both mills being ready by the summer of 1883. The capacity of the Brown Bros.' sawmill was 75,000 feet of lumber per day of 11 hours, and by September 60 or more men were employed in it. The two mills together cut about 15,000,000 feet of lumber in 1883. Logging was carried on with vim in the vicinity of Rhinelander during the following season, other firms or individual operators being already in the field. The Menasha Woodenware Company operated two camps to the south, with 24 men in each, in what is now the town of Enterprise and between Noisy Creek and Pelican River. The Michigan Lumber Co. logged on Rocky Run and built a tote road 35 miles out to the northwest. James McIntyre and Dereg & Averill had camps on Noisy Creek. McCord & Wright and John Loper had camps on the Wisconsin River at Big St. Germain Creek 30 miles north, and Frank Smith had one in what is now the town of Newbold. With each season the work gathered additional momentum and during the winter of 1885-86 about 20

camp were procuring supplies at Rhinelander. The total estimated cut was 46,000,000 feet. In the Eagle River district, where similar activities prevailed, the cut was estimated at 58,000,000 feet.

In December, 1886, seven firms were logging in the pineries east of Three Lakes, while at Gagen the firm of Washburn & Crane of Rhinelander were employing more than 100 men. It was in that year also that F. S. Robbins began his extensive operations here in association with S. H. Baird under the firm name of Baird & Robbins. They built a mill in Rhinelander on the site of the present C. C. Collins Lumber Co.'s plant. A review of logging operations for the season of 1866-87, printed in the New North newspaper in February, 1887, estimated the amount of timber cut on the Wisconsin River above Rhinelander at 107,700,000 feet, the work being divided as follows: In Eagle waters, 35,000,000 feet divided among twin firms or companies; on the main Wisconsin and tributaries, 72,700,000 feet divided among 25 firms. There were also two camps on the Pelican River, both supplied from Rhinelander, which cut about 6,000,000 feet of logs.

In August, 1887, the Baird & Robbins mill at Rhinelander, with a capacity of 40,000,000 feet, had just been completed. It had a circular saw and band saw, and the firm had a contract to cut 80,000,000 feet of logs for J. P. Underwood of Big Rapids, Mich. This made the third sawmill in Rhinelander and the mill cut was increased that year to 25,000,000 feet. In 1888 the Olson & Frye mill was built and the cut for that year was 45,000,000 feet. This mill subsequently became the property of George Clayton. The work of mill construction now proceeded rapidly. In 1888-89 the D. B. Stevens & Sons' and the Rhinelander Lumber & Shingle Co.'s mills were both erected and the mill cut for the year was increased to 50,000,000 feet. The latter mill, which subsequently came into possession of Chafee & Co. (Charles Chafee, G. S. Coon and John Barnes) was burned about August 1, 1893, and was not rebuilt, though there was an insurance of \$15,000 on it.

The Stevens mill was established by D. B. Stevens and his two sons, Willard T. and Charles, the former of whom, Willard, became president of the company. It was located on the Wisconsin River and had a capacity of 50,000 feet of lumber, 35,000 shingles and 30,000 lath every ten hours, the whole plant covering about 15 acres. Willard T. Stevens subsequently bought his father and brother out and for many years operated the business himself, about 1912 beginning to saw for the Mason-Donaldson Company. The mill burned May 2, 1917. It was rebuilt but burned again in 1922, which second disaster put an end to its operations, as Mr. Stevens has not since been active in the lumber business.

In 1889-90 the "Soo" and the Buttrick mills were built and the cut amounted to 70,000,000 feet. In 1890-91 the cut was 85,000,000 feet and in 1891-92 it was 110,000,000 feet. There were also produced by the sawmills of Rhinelander in the year last mentioned about 55,000,000 shingles and 600,000,000 lath. In December, 1892, there were from 60,000,000 to 70,000,000 feet of lumber piled in the yards of Rhinelander, and 30 cars of lumber were shipped from here each day. The "Soo" Planing-Mill Co., above mentioned, was organized in June, 1892 and made a specialty of custom planing. It had a capacity of 75,000 feet of dressed lumber per day.

The Buttrick mill, built by D. E. Buttrick in 1889, was operated by him until May, 1892, when it changed hands, coming into possession of Brown Bros., and being purchased from them by the Oneida Lumber Company. The latter company, which had been organized in April, that year, at once began operations, employing about 140 men. Its saw and planing-mill were located on the west bank of the Wisconsin River. In 1889 the plant passed into the hands of H. J. Falls & Co., and in 1897 the mill was burned. Other firms or companies which sprang into existence at about this time, or perhaps before, were the Eagle River Lumber Co., Olson & Meiklejohn of Rhinelander, and the Garth Lumber Co. Gilkey & Anson were logging in the latter 80's near Cassian; Cohn & Curran and the Stewart Lumber Co., the members of the latter company being Alex Stewart and Walter Alexander, were among the early operators around Rhinelander, saw-

ing their logs at Wausau, to which place they drove them down the river; some, however, were driven to Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids).

In 1892 the Brown Bros.' plant covered 30 acres of land and was covered by the firm's numerous buildings and lumber yards. The firm was known as Brown Bros. until Jan. 1, 1890, when it was incorporated as the Brown Bros. Lumber Co., with a paid up cash capital of \$100,000. The company is still in existence but is not now manufacturing lumber. They own a planing mill in Rhinelander and are jobbing in white pine lumber. They have timber lands in Washington, Oregon and California. The Conro plant on the neck of Boom Lake and the Wisconsin River also covered 30 acres. The mill's cut per day was 65,000 feet of lumber, 50,000 shingles and 25,000 lath. These mills, and later others, were accustomed to work night and day during the cutting season. The year 1892 was a busy one for the lumbermen. It was in July that year that the James S. Kirk Co., of Muskegon, Mich., decided to build a large box factory in Rhinelander, which plan was soon put into execution, and this factory afforded an outlet for some of the lumber of inferior grade. A similar factory was established by the Yawkey-Bissell Lumber Co. at Hazelhurst. The Keller Lumber Co. had also started work in Rhinelander and in the following year, at least, were employing George Clayton, then proprietor of the old "Soo" mill, to cut for them. This city was the main trading center and outfitting place for lumbermen's supplies.

The Rib River Lumber Co. had a mill across the river from Rhinelander, but in the same year sold it to H. J. Fall & Co. of Stillwater, Minn., who ran it, cutting for the Rib River Company on contract. The planing-mill equipment was very complete. The company owned large blocks of standing pine and also bought scattering pieces as they came on the market as well as logs which came down the river. Wixson & Bronson, employees of Brown & Robbins, bought and operated the Brown & Robbins planing-mill. The Day Bros. Lumber Co., a Rhinelander concern which operated in this vicinity for years, and whose mill had burned, quit business here in 1894. They had been very active, doing most of their logging on the "Soo" railway east of the city. Two other concerns which were quite active for a number of years were the Underwood Lumber Co., which began operations in the latter 80's and the J. H. Queal Lumber Co. The latter was bought by W. D. Brown, Jr., and since 1910 has been conducted as the Rhinelander Builders' Supply Co. The S. H. Bowman Lumber Co. (now having headquarters in Minneapolis) and the Green Bay Lumber Co. worked jointly at or near Rhinelander, owning a mill together. The Rhinelander companies at one time, when at the height of their activity, felled 700,000,000 feet of log timber per year. The Pelican Boom Co., which came to Rhinelander about 1885-1887, handled and sorted the logs, some being sawn here and some going down the river. George E. Wood, one of the early lumbermen of Oneida County, logged at Woodboro, which place was named for him. After logging of the timber there he left this part of the country. Other individual operators were exploiting small tracts in various parts of the county.

The inflammable nature of the material, both raw and manufactured, resulted at times in considerable losses from fire, and besides the forest fires in dry seasons, many of the original mills burned down sooner or later, but were quickly replaced if the owners still had plenty of work ahead. Several such fires occurred at Rhinelander. One in April, 1902, destroyed about \$10,000 worth of lumber, the loss being divided among several firms; it started in the Stevens Lumber Co.'s yard. Another, on July 19, 1904, started in the planing-mill of the Johnson-Hinman Lumber Co., far out on the north side, and besides destroying that building, burned a part of the J. H. Queal lumber yard and 19 dwellings. A still greater fire occurred on Oct. 4, 1905, when the Brown & Robbins lumber yard was burned, together with one or two churches and 44 dwellings. The firm of Brown & Robbins had succeeded that of Baird & Robbins, Mr. Baird having retired and W. H. Brown come in as partner. The business was incorporated under the new name Dec. 3, 1894, and continued under that name until Feb. 1, 1901, when the concern became the Robbins Lumber Company, with F. S. Robbins as president and

treasurer; R. D. Caldwell became vice president and Hattie McIndoe secretary. While operating under the name of Brown & Robbins a mill was built at Robbins, on Sugar Camp Lake and operated for five years. By 1898 this concern had five miles of narrow-gauge railroad pushed into their timber holdings and it was then incorporated under the name of Brown & Robbins Railroad Co. Later it became the Robbins Railroad Co., and the road was extended until it amounted to 45 miles of track.

A report of conditions in the lumber trade, published Dec. 11, 1902, in a local journal, showed that the Brown Bros. had cut something over 35,000,000 feet that season and that their mill had been in operation since January. They had camps in the vicinity of Star Lake and State Line and were also engaged in buying California timber lands. The Wixson-Bronson Lumber Co. had sold their Rhinelander business, including their stock and planing-mill, and purchased an interest in the Daly Lumber Co. at Big Lake, Wash. They had operated for some years in Wisconsin. Rice and Thrall had sold their sawmill at Rhinelander to the Tremont Lumber Co. at Tremont, La., the mill to be taken down and shipped. It will thus be seen that the great timber resources of the Pacific slope and the South were already attracting northern operators. The Robbins Lumber Co. were then in operation day and night the year round. They operated two sawmills, two planing-mills and in time a flooring factory, and in one year logged, sawed and put in 30,000,000 feet of lumber. The company did all the work, no jobbers or teams being hired. At different times two of the Robbins mills burned down but were replaced by new ones. In February, 1903, Charles A. Couro and C. H. Donaldson, both young men, organized a lumber company in Rhinelander. It was dissolved within a year, however, Mr. Donaldson instead entering into business with George W. Mason and forming the Mason-Donaldson Company, a wholesale concern now doing business. At this time the construction of the Rhinelander paper mill was being rushed—a great enterprise depending upon the forest for its supply of raw material, and which has since developed into one of the largest and most important concerns in town.

The lumber industry saw its halcyon days in Rhinelander in the early nineties, when eight large mills were in operation, for the most part running day and night; but even then there were those who saw that such activity could not last forever, as the timber must in time become exhausted. It was but a few years later, in fact, when the ebb tide set in, and a writer reviewing the situation for a Chicago publication, said: "For the work of 1898 but four mills give signs of preparation of the eight mills which at one time were the pride and stay of Rhinelander." Six years later, in 1904, it was estimated that Wisconsin's white pine would be exhausted in four years at the rate of sawing then being maintained—some 2,000,000,000 feet annually. But when the supply of pine was pretty well depleted, the lumber firms turned their attention to hardwood, of which there was still quite a quantity, so the diminution in the volume of work has been gradual, and even now some logging is going on in Oneida and adjacent counties, of pine as well as other timber, with active mills at Rhinelander, Gagen, Tripoli, Winchester and Winegar. The present-day activities, however, are but feebly reminiscent of those of the feverish 90's.

One by one the great lumber kings of the past, in this section at least, have glided from the stage, or are playing other parts. The Brown Bros. sold their mill in 1916, having stopped logging the previous winter. Anderson W. Brown passed away in the spring of the present year, 1923, but Webster E. and Edward O. Brown are still leading figures in the business life of Rhinelander along financial and manufacturing lines. F. S. Robbins is now retired. In 1915 the Robbins Lumber Company sold their plant to C. C. Collins but continued to cut until 1919, operating near Three Lakes. In 1917 they built a new mill, but in 1919 they sold it with their timber tracts and railroad to the Thunder Lake Lumber Company. The latter are now actively operating, their timber tracts being located in Forest County, east of Three Lakes station on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, where they have several camps, with work enough to last for ten years. They

have 45 miles of narrow-gauge railroad, also a store at Virgin Lake, near Three Lakes, with 150 men in the yards at Rhinelander. The officers of the Thunder Lake Lumber Company are (1923): J. D. Mylrea, president and general manager; J. O. Moen, vice president; S. D. Sutcliffe, secretary and manager; and R. J. Mueller, assistant secretary and sales manager.

The Robbins Flooring Co. was incorporated Oct. 8, 1919, and is an outgrowth of the Robbins Lumber Co., the latter being no longer active except in the operation of two large farms at Robbins in the town of Sugar Camp. The company are manufacturers and wholesalers of hardwood flooring, buying their lumber from the C. C. Collins Lumber Co., who are still logging, and whose plant is contiguous to their own in the north end of town; also from the Thunder Lake Lumber Co. and the Mason-Donaldson Co., the last mentioned company doing their cutting in the Crosby mill at Gagen. The product of the Robbins Flooring Co., is sold practically all over the country, chiefly in such markets as Chicago, Milwaukee, Pittsburg, several eastern cities, and, to some extent, the Pacific slope. The men at the head of this company are Albert H. Abendroth, Paul W. Abendroth, James M. Caldwell and Frank S. Robbins.

There are now about 15 lumber companies in Rhinelander, but the Thunder Lake and Collins companies are practically the only ones still actively engaged in logging, the others being wholesalers.

CHAPTER XV

ONEIDA COUNTY AGRICULTURE

Somewhat more than one-half the soil of Oneida County is adapted to agricultural purposes, there being about 500,000 acres of tillable land in the county. Though it was the timber wealth that caused the opening up of this region, the farmer was not long behind the lumberman. The suitability of the soil for most branches of agriculture followed in the northern part of the country was early ascertained. In 1882, when Rhinelander was founded, a small clearing or opening existed in the forest on or near the site now occupied by the court house. It was planted with potatoes and yielded a bountiful crop of excellent quality.

Not much was done for some years, however, except that a few vegetables were raised by some of the settlers for home consumption; but by the early 90's some progress seems to have been made along agricultural lines, as in May, 1891, the county board took steps to procure a site for a fair ground, appointing a committee for that purpose. The matter seems to have been dropped for the time being, however, and it was not until 1895 that it assumed a practical shape. It was in that year that the Oneida County Agricultural Society was formed, with Fred Coon as president and Arthur Taylor as secretary and treasurer. The county board of supervisors took co-operative action, appropriating \$500 to help the society purchase a site for the fair ground, which was the same that is now in use for that purpose, lying just outside the city limits, southeast from the court house, in the town of Pelican. The necessary buildings were erected and a half-mile race track laid out. Frank Parker, who had been very active in promoting and organizing the society, built the grand stand with his own money, but was reimbursed later from the funds of the society after there were sufficient proceeds. By 1903 the Rhinelander race track had the reputation of being one of the best in the state.

From time to time as necessity arose the county board aided the Society by appropriations, as in February, 1907, when \$500 was thus appropriated to help pay for the improvements in buildings and grounds. In January, 1908, the Society or Association, as it was now called, found itself in financial straits, "owing to conditions of fire that prevailed in the county during fair week, 1908, causing many to stay away," and the county board had to help to the extent of about \$1,000, the Association turning over to the board a deed in trust for the land, some 25 acres in all. In May, 1919, the land, including improvements, was purchased from the Association by the county for the sum of \$3,500, but subsequently the property was re-transferred.

The Association was reorganized in January, 1922, and the county board appointed an agricultural committee. The officers after the reorganization were: William T. Gilley, president; Charles Cross, vice president; B. L. Horr, treasurer; and A. J. Bramm (county agent), secretary. The property had been improved at a cost of \$9,000, the additions and improvements including a new exhibition building, two race horse barns, and repairs to the track. Prizes were given for exhibits and for racing. The fairs are held annually early in September, and for 12 years the Oneida County Agricultural Association has made exhibits at the state fair. Trial plats on the fair grounds were started about 1913, and in the same year the Oneida Order of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Association was formed. The Association spends from \$2,000 to \$2,100 each season in premiums for potatoes and other exhibits.

The interest in potato growing was much stimulated about ten years ago when Arthur Taylor began giving prizes for the best exhibits of this vegetable, in particular those best adapted to this soil and climate. These, after much experiment, have proved to be the Green Mountain, Rural New York, Bliss Triumph and Irish Coblér. The prizes are as follows: First prize, \$15 for the best bushel;

second prize, \$10 for the second best bushel; third prize, \$5 for the third best bushel. A fourth prize, of \$3, is awarded for each of the 22 bushels next in quality, making just 25 bushels in all on which prizes are awarded. As a potato growing county Oneida has gained a high reputation. In 1922 it produced 100,000 bushels of certified seed potatoes, chiefly Green Mountain and Triumph, with some Early Ohio. Of the Green Mountain some 80 to 90 cars were shipped to Long Island, N. Y., which is the county's biggest market. The Triumph seed potatoes were shipped to southern states, amounting to about 30 carloads. The Early Ohio went mostly to Illinois and Ohio. Oneida potato growers won first prizes at the State Fair in 1914, 1915 and 1916.

In February, 1922, the Oneida County Land Clearing Association was organized, with 75 members, embracing business men, bankers and lumber companies, who subscribed from \$10 to \$300 each, making a cash fund of \$3,250. They hired an expert demonstrator covering land clearing, holding meetings in every rural schoolhouse, passing around cards among the farmers, who agreed to clear up a certain number of acres. This resulted in 4,586 acres being cleared up during the campaign that year, the greatest amount for any previous season having been 1,000 acres. Many of the farmers had no money either to clear the land or feed their stock. To meet this situation and provide the necessary funds, a finance committee of 40 business men was organized, backed by the banks, and raised \$10,000, of which amount \$6,406.58 was used, covering 56 loans. This land association was so successful that the organization has been renewed and a higher mark set for 1923.

Oneida County was the first in northeastern Wisconsin to employ a county agent under the Smith-Lever Act, the United States paying one-third, the state one-third and the county one-third each, and this measure has proved of great benefit in promoting better farming both along crop and dairy lines.

In the fall of 1922 the present county agent, A. J. Brann, who had taken an active part in the land clearing campaign, organized a Boys' and Girls' Agricultural Club. Each member of the club has a piece of land rented from the father or parents, and operates a little farm of his or her own. The young farmers raise potatoes, corn and garden stuff, seed being furnished free of charge by the banks of Rhinelander. The general organization is divided into various smaller ones, each with a leader or director, Mr. Brann being the director in chief. The Oneida Guernsey Breeders' Association was founded in the spring of 1923 and is putting in community sires. Guernsey cattle are those most largely raised here, though there are some Holsteins. Today there are in Oneida County 946 well improved farms, ranging from 40 to 160 acres under cultivation. The county has been tested for tuberculosis in livestock and placed in the State Tuberculosis Free Area.

Oneida County may be regarded as the potato and dairy center of northern Wisconsin. It contains thousands of acres of choice cut-over, hardwood timber land open for farm settlement and selling from \$10 to \$20 an acre. Most of these lands are on good roads, with schools not far away and can be purchased on easy terms.

According to federal government reports as embodied in the U. S. census of 1920, the total value of all crops raised in Oneida County in the season of 1919 was \$1,858,872. Of this amount \$1,277,139 was credited to "vegetables," showing the great part played by the potato raising industry. Hay and forage comes next with a valuation of \$385,496; then cereals, valued altogether at \$175,528. Of other grains and seeds raised the value was \$14,994; fruits, \$4,478; other crops not included in the above mentioned, \$1,237.

The amount of land planted to cereals was 6,695 acres, which produced a crop of 168,436 bushels. The greatest amount of land was planted to oats, namely, 4,222 acres, which produced a crop of 126,757 bushels. Rye came next, 1,533 acres being planted and 25,750 bushels being reaped. Of wheat there were 473 acres planted and 4,704 bushels reaped; of barley, 178 acres, 3,435 bushels; corn, 155 acres, 5,330 bushels; buckwheat, 75 acres, 1,165 bushels; mixed crops, 34 acres, 745 bushels. Of other grains and seeds, five acres were planted to dry edible beans

and a crop of 111 bushels raised, and 118 acres to dry peas with a resultant crop of 1,623 bushels.

The total amount of land devoted to hay and forage was 10,227 acres, the crop amounting to 19,849 tons. Of cultivated grasses there were 8,578 acres, producing 14,781 tons. The amount sowed to timothy alone was 403 acres, the crop being 560 tons. Of timothy and clover mixed there were 7,287 acres, producing 12,809 tons. Of clover alone, 827 acres, with a crop of 1,299 tons. Alfalfa, 3 acres, 9 tons; other tame or cultivated grasses, 58 acres, 104 tons. Of wild, salt or prairie grasses there were 436 acres, producing 520 tons; of small grains cut for hay, 300 acres, 451 tons; annual legumes cut for hay, 71 acres, 64 tons; of silage crops, 405 acres, 3,110 tons; of root crops for forage, 153 acres, 793 tons.

Vegetables.—The land planted to potatoes (Irish or white) amounted to 4,068 acres, producing 519,241 bushels. The land planted to other vegetables was 120 acres.

With respect to miscellaneous crops, there were 4 acres planted in tobacco, with a resultant crop of 3,500 pounds. The number of maple trees tapped was 1,004; maple sugar made, 25 pounds; maple syrup made, 166 gallons. There were 22 acres planted with small fruits, resulting in a total crop of 22,058 quarts. Of this amount, 18 acres were devoted to strawberries, the crop amounting to 19,344 quarts. There was a single acre of raspberries, producing 1,071 quarts.

In orchard fruits the total number of trees not of bearing age was 1,047; trees of bearing age, 547; bushels harvested, 241. These were divided as follows: apples—trees not of bearing age, 914, trees of bearing age, 445; bushels harvested, 229; plums and prunes—trees not of bearing age, 75; trees of bearing age, 97; bushels harvested.

The number of farms in the county has somewhat more than doubled in the last 20 years. In 1900 there were 350, in 1910 688, and in 1920 there were 724. The farmers (1920) were about evenly divided between native and foreign born. Of farms between 20 and 49 acres there were 172; from 50 to 99 acres there were 248; from 100 to 174 acres, 172; 175 to 259 acres, 53; from 260 to 499 acres, 34; from 500 to 999 acres, 19; 1,000 acres or over, 3. The increase in the total value of all farm property is shown by the following figures: 1900, \$506,628; 1910, \$1,872,399; 1920, \$5,252,505. The value of livestock in 1900 was \$75,558; in 1910, \$215,544; and in 1920, \$634,479.

CHAPTER XVI

RHINELANDER, THE COUNTY SEAT

Rhineland, the county seat of Oneida County, is a city of some 7,000 inhabitants on the Chicago & Northwestern and the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railways, the latter for the sake of brevity being usually called the "Soo." The city possesses many advantages; it has good stores of various kinds, an excellent public library, and a hotel said to be the finest in northern Wisconsin. Its elevation above the sea level is about 1500 feet and its annual rainfall is 34 inches. It has a good water supply and its climate, as that of the surrounding territory, is healthful. Rhineland's greatest asset, however, lay originally in its location in the heart of one of the finest timber regions in the world, and on a convenient natural waterway connected with a lake of great storage capacity. These advantages in the early 70's caught the eye of one who knew what they meant, and from that moment Anderson W. Brown, sometimes called the "Father of the Rhineland," never rested until he realized the splendid vision which then came to him.

Many pioneers of this city have told the story of its early days, and it is upon their varied accounts that the present article, insofar as it deals with that period, is based. Oneida County was then a part of Lincoln and almost its entire area was covered with timber, with white and Norway pine predominating, though there were considerable quantities of basswood, birch, maple, hemlock, balsam and spruce. The earliest settler in the immediate vicinity of Rhineland of whom there is any record was undoubtedly John C. Curren, who, it is said, had arrived on the spot as early as 1854 or 1855. He never had a residence, however, either before or after the establishment of Rhineland, on the property owned by the founders of the city, but lived for many years just south of the Pelican River where it flows into the Wisconsin. Another early settler in the vicinity was Martin Lynch, a trapper and hunter, who married a Chippewa Indian woman and raised quite a family. He was undoubtedly in this country some years before Rhineland was on the map, but the exact date of his arrival is not known. A good many of his children and grandchildren are still in this vicinity. A word picture of the site of Rhineland, as it looked somewhat more than half a century ago, was penned in 1912 by the pioneer, Eugene S. Shepard, and was printed in December in the New North. The following was his description:

"Away back in 1870 A. A. Weber of New London rescued the writer from a job on a farm and made cruiser, cook, compass man, beast of burden and canoe man of him. After traveling up the Wisconsin River to Eagle River we returned and arrived at what was then called Pelican Rapids and camped on the poplar grove point at the mouth of Lake Creek, where Tolman & Conro built their saw-mill. I came down and explored the flat country where the city now stands. The land was covered with a thick growth of jack pine and larger long slim Norway. John C. Curren had settled at the mouth of the Pelican River some 16 years before and had a clearing made where the city park now stands. He was engaged in buying furs of the Indians, and, in a small way, logging in company with L. S. Coon of Wausau or Berlin. About a dozen yoke of oxen were grazing around the country and about a dozen families of Indians lived in tepees around the place and worked as Indians usually do—at intervals. Martin Lynch lived down the river a mile or two. He and Mr. Curren were the only white men living on the river between the Eagle River and Grandfather Falls at that time. The Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway was pushing north for somewhere on Lake Superior, so one day when I was at the land office, I found that a goodly chunk of land had been purchased by that Stevens Point family of Browns and A. T. Anderson, an uncle of theirs. I had met Mr. Anderson T. Brown on exploring trips up river and on the stage coming back and forth."

Such was the site of Rhinelander in the early 70's as seen by Mr. Shepard, and in was in 1872 that Anderson T. Brown first saw it on his arrival here in a birch bark canoe from lower down the river while on a cruising trip in the interest of his father and the Stevens Point Boomage Company. The fine water-power and the great log-storing capacity of the body of water since known as Boom Lake were instantly apparent to him and he saw that here was the place to found a city whose initial prosperity, at least, should be based on the lumber trade. On his return to Stevens Point he communicated his views to his father, Edward D. Brown, and also to his other employers, the Stevens Point Boomage Company and urged his father to purchase the site. But money was scarce at the time and to obtain the necessary capital they took in Edward D. Brown's brother-in-law, A. T. Anderson, who furnished it. In 1874 they made their first purchase from the state of about 1500 acres of land fronting both along the river and around the lake, and subsequent purchases increased the total amount of 2,000 acres. Each party took a one-third interest.

No further action was taken for some years, but in 1878 when the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway began the construction of a railroad from Milwaukee to Ontonagon on Lake Superior, the Browns saw the opportunity to start Rhinelander and accordingly offered the railroad company, through its general agent, J. O. Thayer, one half of the land they then owned to make a rail connection with this place, then called Pelican Rapids, at the same time demonstrating to them the large amount of freightage they would be sure to get in the event of it becoming a busy lumber town. The offer was accepted and a contract drawn up, the deed to the land being executed May 12, 1881, and the company agreeing to reach Rhinelander with their road by Nov. 1, 1882. Accordingly they sent engineers—Geo. L. Young and Charles Vinal—to lay out the town site. The surveyors' and owners' certificates are dated Oct. 10, 1882, the plat being recorded Nov. 27 that year. At the same time the name of the place was changed from Pelican Rapids to Rhinelander in honor of F. W. Rhinelander of New York City, president of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western road. In the same year, the main line having been completed as far as Monico, only 15 miles away, a spur line was run from that point to Rhinelander, where a box car depot was established with George H. Reader as the first agent. The first train reached here November 9. After thus making connection with Rhinelander, the main line was continued north from Monico as far as Watersmeet, Mich., when the original plan was changed and the line built westward to Ashland in order to tap the mining country just then opened up. Owing to limited capital it was built in five-mile sections, bonds being issued as soon as a section was completed in order to raise the money to build the next. Progress was necessarily slow, but the road was finally completed.

In 1875 the Brown Bros.' Lumber Co., consisting of Anderson W. and Webster E. Brown, had been organized at Stevens Point, and Edward O., another brother, had entered the company in 1880. In 1883 the Browns transferred their business and domestic interests to Rhinelander and here built a large mill, another being built at about the same time by the firm of Tolman & Conro. From that time on events marched rapidly. In October, 1882, when Alex McRae arrived, there were two buildings on the site of the present city, both built of logs, one having been erected by Thomas McDermott, Sr., and the other by Frank Jepson, the former having previously run a boarding-car. Where the court house now stands there was an opening in the forest which, the first year, was broken up and planted with potatoes, a crop of excellent quality being raised, foreshadowing what has since been done in that line in Oneida County.

At first the farming community was in better condition than that on the village site. John C. Curran's log house at the mouth of Pelican River was a good one; Leonard Horr was just completing a comfortable house on his homestead, which is now the Brown Bros.' farm opposite the creamery, and Joe St. Germain had good buildings on what is now the John Hess farm. But matters in the village were changing. The buildings either completed or under construction during the months of October and November, 1882, were: Brown Bros.' boarding-house; J. L.

DeVoin's store on the corner now occupied by the Reardon drug store; William Webb's hotel, part of the Oneida House; James McCrossen's small store, where the Nichols hardware store now stands; Coon & Chafee's barn, occupied and used as a hotel during the construction of the Rapids House; the Rapids House itself, which was the first frame building in the village, and the Allan House, which is now the Arlington Hotel. Tolman & Conro also constructed the mill boarding-house and were preparing to build their sawmill. They had brought with them from Oshkosh a small portable sawmill to saw timber and lumber for their larger mill and they also sawed the lumber for the Brown mill, which was completed by July 4, 1883. Other prominent actors on the stage of events at that time, in addition to those mentioned, were Thomas McDermott, Jr., Archie Sievwright, Gurnauer & Dickie, Dereg & Averill and Pat and Frank Smith, loggers. D. L. Barnes, at first store manager for H. L. Powell, soon opened a drug store of his own, which was the first in town. In 1882 he was appointed justice of the peace, D. E. Briggs being elected to that office in the following year and remaining in it for many years thereafter.

To quote E. S. Shepard once more, his account, if somewhat colloquial in style, being breezy and graphic: "I watched the commencement of the city of Rhinelander. It grew like magic. In a few days the railway company got across the creek bridge and laid the iron on the finished grade to where the Chicago & Northwestern depot now stands, and shoved a box car off onto skids for a depot, put in a wye and a sidetrack and were hauling in all kinds of things." After mentioning the two sawmills and boarding-houses connected with them, he continues: "Coon & Chafee came and pitched their tent on the Rapids House site. They had a building up in a very short time, which was used that winter for a hotel, and it was full all the time until the Rapids House was ready for occupancy, and then both of them were chuck full of people. There were buildings going up on every hand. Casper Faust came and built a frame building where the Merchants Bank now stands. Charlie Barnes' father (D. L. Barnes) built a drug store away up Brown Street and put in a stock. Jim McCrossen of Wausau came and put up a drug store about where the post office now is. (This was the site of the present Markham & Stone clothing store). A man from Stevens Point came and built the Oneida House. Brown Bros. and Tolman & Conro got their mills going some time during the spring and summer of 1883. After the railway got to running into Rhinelander down-river lumbermen made this their headquarters. No saloons were allowed on the village plat or on any of the Brown Bros.' property. McCrossen sold out of his drug stock something like 1,800 bottles of Hostetter's bitters."

According to W. E. Brown, the Barnes drug store was the first in town, and the McCrossen store "was a pioneer store and carried general lumbermen's supplies, which included drugs, groceries, all sorts of wearing apparel for loggers, hardware, etc.; in other words was a general department store carrying everything needed in logging and manufacturing lumber." "A man who was badly in need of strong liquor, or more correctly, who wanted it badly, could get it," says Mr. Shepard, "at the Faust hardware store if he exercised due discretion. He would 'sneak off by himself' to the store, open the door under the stairs and step inside when Mrs. Faust was not looking, and draw a glass of something in the liquid form that tasted like corn juice, make a deposit of ten cents on the head of the barrel, or make his own change from what he found by the dim light of a lantern hanging on a nail, listen very quietly for customers in the store, and then step out quick and leave the premises like an honest man." The situation as regards the sale of liquor in Rhinelander has been explained by Mr. W. E. Brown as follows: "Under an agreement with the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway when the town was first platted, all deeds of property sold contained a five years' restriction prohibiting the sale of liquor on the property included in the deed. It was also agreed between the parties interested that no saloon would be allowed on any of the property belonging to them jointly. However, there being so much property belonging to the government, and privately owned, outside of that owned by the founders,

it became very difficult to control the traffic in liquor; and also, as the community was governed by the town system up to the time the city was chartered in 1894, it was found difficult to control the sale of liquor, and after about two years of strenuous experience in trying to keep it out and to relieve the city, it was decided to discontinue prohibition and from that time on the liquor restriction first placed in the deeds was overlooked."

The second drug store in town was started across the street from the Rapids House by P. P. Stoltzman in 1882. Asa Newel built one of the first houses and many residences were built the succeeding summer. "Most of the activity in the summer time was getting up dwelling-houses, planing-mills, lumber sheds and trams and stringing-booms. We only had a town organization and had to struggle some to get that. The country was all Lincoln County to the state line, and the boundaries were very narrow, but we finally got set off into a town by ourselves and things went better."

A few more words about E. S. Shepard, who was one of the best known pioneers of Oneida County and served for years in public office, being practically the first register of deeds and long a member of the county board of supervisors. In character he was quite eccentric and one of his practical jokes has come near to making his name immortal. This was the construction of a monstrous-looking animal with immense claws, and great spines on its back, which he called a "hodag," claiming that he and one or two others (who were in the secret) had captured it among some rocks near Rhinelander. Representing it to be alive, he kept it in a sort of den, where it could not be too closely examined, and by a system of wires could make the animal move, while at other times it was heard to utter wierd howls or terrifying growls. It has been claimed that P. T. Barnum was fooled by it, which is not impossible, as he was not a naturalist, and in any case would have cared little what it was so that he could have fooled the public with it. For some reason or other, the "hodag" made a great sensation and after some 30 years have passed away, is still talked about. Post card pictures of it can be bought in a number of the Rhinelander stores, and even the Minneapolis Journal, in its Sunday edition of June 24, 1923, reprinted a picture of it.

The village had been in existence but a few months when a newspaper was established in it. This was the New North, of which Charles F. Barnes was the proprietor, the first issue appearing Dec. 7, 1882. It contained the following remarks: "Probably never before in the history of the Badger State has a town been laid out within its limits that afforded the natural advantages for the manufacture of lumber that can be found at Rhinelander. Not only does it hold tributary the vast timbered country lying adjacent to the Wisconsin River on the north, but it also possesses a boomage second to none in the state—a lake amply large enough to secure the safe storage of 100,000,000 feet of logs. In addition, the river has a fall (Pelican Rapids) of 22 feet in a hundred rods and 80 feet in half a mile—a fine water-power which can be utilized at a far less expense than any fall of the river, the stream being quite narrow and the bank high. The opening of this point is almost wholly due to the combined efforts of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway and Messrs. Brown of Stevens Point. The railroad company completed their line to this place September 20, some ten weeks since, and are running three regular trains per day—mail, express and accommodation. The company have made one of the finest yards in the state, nearly completed an engine-house that will stall four locomotives, and in a short time will have a commodious and nicely arranged passenger depot. * * * Nearly all the lots in the first plat of the town are sold and many stand ready to purchase as soon as the other platings are opened for sale. Business lots range from \$125 to \$175. Residence lots are sold for \$60 for corner and \$40 for inside lots." The same issue of the paper conveys the information that "T. H. Powell is postmaster, with the office in his store"; further that "C. Faust was the first man to sell goods in the place. He has since purchased a desirable site and put up one of the best furnished blocks, and has nearly everything in the hardware line, paints, oils, sash, glass and door stock." It also appeared that the firm of J. McCrossen & Co. was the first to occupy a

frame building; they handled general merchandise and lumbermen's supplies. The other merchants and business men whose advertisements appeared at that time on the pages of the New North were: J. L. DeVoin, general store; D. E. Briggs, meat market; M. Langdon, groceries; pool table and barber shop; J. N. Keefe, blacksmith's shop; the Webb House kept by W. Webb; the McDermott House, kept by Thomas McDermott, Sr., who had previously run a boarding-car, and a boarding-house kept by M. Allen. W. H. McAuley was a contractor and builder and J. H. Carter was doing a dray business. The Rapids House was nearing completion. The New North office was located in a two-story frame building at the southwest corner of Brown and Davenport streets.

Rhineland at that time was the northern railway terminal and supply point for a large area, and 2,000 or more men reached their camps, scattered throughout the upper Wisconsin River district, from this place. The actual residents of the new and crude little hamlet were, however, few; yet to accommodate the army of woodsmen, prospective railway men and others, the need for hotel accommodations was pressing. The Rapids House, the McDermott House (later the Arlington) and the Webb House (afterward Oneida House) were all running in full blast by the first of the new year, and over-taxed, at the Webb House the lumberjacks often sleeping as thick as they could lie upon the office floor. The business men, though few in number, accorded the newspaper excellent support, and of those largely interested none gave more substantial assistance than the enterprising officials of the old Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway.

In April, 1883, F. E. Mathews was appointed as county superintendent of schools, Rhineland being then in Lincoln County, and about the same time George H. Peters had an advertising card in the paper as counsellor-at-law, with "office in Shepard's land office." Apparently there was as yet no local physician, but the village was visited every Wednesday by Dr. John H. Dawley of Antigo. There was already a literary society in the village, of which Mrs. W. H. McAuley was secretary. Two private residences were built that year by Anderson W. and Webster E. Brown. By November, Archie Sievwright was conducting the Sievwright House, and Langlais, Rheame & Co. a grocery, notions and cigar store. R. A. Lindner was soliciting patronage as a boot and shoe maker. As in all "boom" towns, it was a time of high local prices. It is said that when an early resident expressed surprise on being charged five cents for a darning-needle, the merchant said in excuse, "Well, you see, freights are so high." It was soon after this that W. W. Fenelon built the store on the corner of Davenport Street now occupied by the Wood Hardware Co. Mr. Fenelon was afterward killed by a traveling man with whom he had a dispute and his death was one of the notable tragedies in the history of the city. The man who killed him was arrested but never went to trial, as he died of pneumonia before court was convened. There was a hardware store on the corner across Brown Street, which later was moved down a block to make room for the Merchants State Bank, which had been founded as a private bank by the Browns in 1886 and conducted under the style of E. D. Brown & Sons, and which had been organized as a state bank in 1890. The second bank was started by A. D. Daniels & Co. in the fall of 1888 and has since merged into the First National Bank. The first brick business blocks were put up by Coon & Chaffee, W. L. Beers and the Brown Brothers.

In early days the only way to reach the north side was by a trail that extended through the swamp to the river—a part of the swamp north of Frederick Street that was later filled up. The swamp made a fine dumping place for slabs from the mills, much to the discomfort of the first company to lay water-pipes. It was also a breeding place for vast numbers of mosquitoes which were very troublesome for some years. In 1885 Dr. T. B. McIndoe, the first resident physician, had an office, over Stoltzman's drug store, and in September the following year, if not earlier, Dr. E. E. Graves was also in practice here. Deacon Tibbets, of Antigo, preached the first sermon in the summer of 1883 in a building afterwards used as a blacksmith's shop, across the street from the Rapids House. In 1886 the Congregationalists erected the first church edifice in town, which was used also by other denominations.

Several years after they had got the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway to come to Rhinelander, Brown Brothers again gave one half their landed possessions, this time to the "Soo," in order to bring it here, the Lake Shore road doing the same thing. This is probably the only case on record when one railroad gave another a grant of land to induce it to make the same town. The "Soo" road, originally known as the Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie & Atlantic, was started from Turtle Lake, Wis., in 1884, carried forward in an easterly direction, reaching Rhinelander, 141 miles distant, in November, 1886, and in 1887 was finished from Rhinelander to Sault Ste. Marie. On June 30, 1893, the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western road was taken over by the Chicago & Northwestern.

Early in 1894 an active movement was begun for the incorporation of Rhinelander, a large number of the tax payers being in favor of city government, as they felt that the village was at a disadvantage under the town system. The question was submitted to the voters at an election held March 16 that year, the vote resulting in favor of incorporation as a city. This was accordingly effected, the city being divided into six wards with two aldermen to each, and the first ward caucuses were held on March 21. At the ensuing election W. E. Brown was elected mayor, Charles Chafee, comptroller; A. D. Sutton, treasurer; T. G. Hagen, assessor; C. M. Olson, police justice, and C. F. Dillett, justice of the peace. One of the first acts of the city board was to pass an ordinance closing all saloons on Sunday and fixing 11:30 p. m. as the closing time for week nights.

Among the new problems which soon came up for consideration was the municipal waterworks. Accordingly a small steam pumping-plant was installed near the Davenport Street bridge, the water being drawn from the river. The permit for the first connection tapped was issued Jan. 1, 1896. By 1911 that plant was found insufficient and was superseded by the present waterworks, which consist of two Laidlaw-Dunn-Gordon duplex cross-compound non-condensing pumping-engines of the sizes 14-24 and 11-24 inches, with a combined capacity of 6,000,000 gallons per day; and two 150-horse-power, horizontal-return, tubular steam boilers with a working pressure of 140 pounds. The water is drawn directly from the river and treated chemically by the liquid-chlorine process. The pumping-station and standpipe are in the north end of the city. The standpipe, having a height of 65 feet and a diameter of 20 feet, stands on an elevation, the base of the pipe being 65 feet above the pumping-station. There are now (May, 1923) 1,560 domestic users, and the mains on most of the streets are being extended. The domestic water-pressure is 53 pounds, the fire-pressure 105 to 110 pounds, and there are 173 fire-plugs. The present city engineer and superintendent of the waterworks is A. O. Rendell, who has been in charge for two years.

The improvement of the streets has been carried on according to local needs and there are about six miles of paved streets in the city, with the amount gradually increasing. The development of a sewerage system was begun in 1892, and has been carried on in accordance with the city's needs. The present city hall is a large two-story and basement brick building, with a tower, which stands on a triangular lot between South Stevens, East King and South Pelham streets. It was built in 1908-1909 at a cost of \$25,000.

An electric light plant was installed in Rhinelander in the fall of 1889 by E. A. Forbes, an Iowan from Minneapolis, for the Faust Electric Light Co. It took several months to install and was placed in operation in 1890. In 1897 Mr. Forbes, with C. A. Wixson, arranged for the purchase of the Faust electric light plant for \$21,000, and in 1898 they began operating. It was then a steam plant located in a building that had formerly been the Congregational church and was the first church building erected in the city. In 1905 a dam was built across the Wisconsin river eight miles south of Rhinelander and the Rhinelander Lighting Co. was incorporated for \$100,000; the old steam plant was dismantled and the current was bought from the Rhinelander Power Co. to supply their customers in Rhinelander. In 1915 Mr. Forbes bought his partner out and also purchased a controlling interest in the Rhinelander Power Co. He consolidated the two and now owns what is known as the Rhinelander Light and Power Co. The plant has a capacity of

2,500 horse-power, and the company now owns 40 miles of transmission lines, serving Rhinelander, Monico and Crandon. There are 2,400 customers, among them nearly all the manufacturers in Rhinelander and Crandon. The rates are among the lowest in the state and the company plans extensive additions during the present year, 1923. The officers of the company are: E. A. Forbes, president-manager; W. L. Rideout, vice president; and E. W. Boyce, secretary-treasurer.

The Oneida Gas Company was established by Dr. Alfred D. Daniels in 1907 and is still owned by him. The gas furnished is mostly used for fuel purposes by hotels, restaurants and private residences.

For four or five years after the starting of the village there was no protection against fire except by means of a "bucket brigade" and each citizen constituted himself a fireman. As Rhinelander grew the inadequacy of this means of protection became apparent and at a meeting of citizens held Oct. 25, 1887, two volunteer fire companies were organized, of 25 men each, to be known as Hose Company No. 1 and Hook and Ladder No. 1. though in later years the number of members was cut to 15 men for each company. (This included Hose Company No. 2 organized two years after No. 1). On Oct. 28, 1887, P. J. Johnson was elected captain of Hose Company No. 1, which made him chief of the department, in which position he served until his death in November, 1889. He was succeeded by Captain P. Brennan, Dec. 1, 1889, and the latter on June 3, 1890, by John Moriarty. The next captain of Hose Company No. 1 was J. H. Schroeder, who served as such until May 1, 1894. Up to that time the captain of Hose Company No. 1 had also been recognized as chief of the entire department, but now that rule was abolished and the city council appointed J. E. Jackson chief, who served as such from May 1, 1894, to May 1, 1896. The subsequent chiefs have been: J. H. Didier from May 1, 1901 to May 1, 1903; A. J. Lytle from May 1, 1903 to May 1, 1904, and John D. Cole from May 1, 1904 to the present time. In August, 1893, the department was improved by the addition of a hose-wagon and horses. In 1896 a horse-drawn combination hose-wagon carrying short ladders, hose and chemical, was put into No. 2 station at the north end of town. In 1915 a combination motor-wagon was bought for No. 1 station at a cost of \$5,000. The hook and ladder truck now in use was purchased for \$2,000 in June, 1904. No horses are now used in Station No. 1, and an additional part of the equipment there is a chief's auto car. On July 3, 1923, the city council closed the contract for a triple-combination, motor-driven apparatus of 1,000 gallons per minute capacity. The Gamewell fire alarm system was installed in 1890; it has since been extended and is still in use. The volunteer service was abandoned Dec. 15, 1911, and the department, now of ten members, placed on regular pay. Owing to Rhinelander being a lumber town the department has had many fires to contend with, several of them of considerable size. One which occurred July 19, 1904, starting in the planing-mill of the Johnson-Hinman Lumber Co., far out on the north side, destroyed not only that building but also a part of the J. H. Queal lumber yard and 19 dwellings. A still greater fire was that of Oct. 4, 1905, when the Brown & Robbins lumber yard burned, together with two churches and 44 dwellings. The Rhinelander fire department is now a highly efficient organization, doing good work whenever its services are needed.

The first amusement hall in Rhinelander was a frame building erected in 1888 by Mose Broulette, who came here from Waupaca County. The building was used for shows of all kinds, including dances, and was conducted by Mr. Broulette until 1902, when he sold it to W. H. Gilligan, Sr. It is now known as the "Labor Temple," being used as a meeting-place by union workmen.

The Rhinelander Telephone Company was organized as the Rhinelander Mutual Telephone Co. on April 4, 1901, and began business in October the same year. The directors were D. J. Cole, C. C. Bronson, W. E. Brown, S. S. Miller and Frank Parker, of whom Mr. Brown is the only member still on the board. S. S. Miller was president, C. C. Bronson, vice president; Arthur Taylor, secretary, and M. H. Raymond. In order to distribute the stock widely and prevent concentration in the hands of a few, patrons of the company could at first buy no more than

two shares for each phone used, though the purchasable amount was afterwards increased to four shares per phone. The company was intended to be purely local in its operations, though it built two outside lines—one to the Olson farm, seven miles to the southeast, and the other to Moen's Lake, six and a half miles east, and the latter line was later extended east to Gagen, 14 miles from Rhinelander. The company also took over the local operation of the Wisconsin-Bell Telephone Co., previously established, whose service had not been satisfactory. The limitation of stock sales after a few years resulted in the company accumulating a surplus of \$7,000 which under its laws could not be divided among the stockholders, and, as the surplus was growing larger, a reorganization was effected Feb. 8, 1912, under laws and regulations permitting stock to be sold in larger blocks. The directors of the company as reorganized were: Arthur Taylor, C. F. Barnes, E. O. Brown, D. F. Recker and E. A. Forbes. Mr. Taylor was president, E. O. Brown, vice president; M. H. Raymond, treasurer; George F. Mahoney, secretary, and H. W. McWayne the active manager. In addition to its lines previously mentioned, the company now switches for the Pine Lake Telephone Co., the Oneida Farmers' Telephone Co. and the Bundy-Crescent Telephone Co., all small rural lines. Including the above it now has about 1,800 phones in use. The present directors are Arthur Taylor, W. E. Brown, F. A. Hildebrand, F. T. Coon and Charles F. Barnes. Arthur Taylor is president, Fred T. Coon, vice president; George F. Mahoney, secretary; M. H. Raymond, treasurer, and Joseph J. Kuehn, manager.

There is some difference of opinion among the early settlers of Rhinelander now living as to who was the first postmaster of the community. The New North in its first issue, dated Dec. 7, 1882, mentioned T. H. Powell as then acting in that capacity, but the same paper said in an article on early Rhinelander, printed Dec. 1, 1892: "The first postmaster was J. L. DeVoin, in 1882, the office being located in a tent at first and soon afterwards in Mr. DeVoin's store." E. S. Shepard in his reminiscences assigned the honor to "Billy Beers," meaning W. L. Beers, the first county clerk of Oneida County, but therein he was doubtless wrong. The probabilities seem to favor Mr. Powell, as the editor of the New North, when he brought out the first edition of his paper, Dec. 7, 1882, undoubtedly knew who was then postmaster, but a different editor ten years later (as the paper had changed hands in the meanwhile) might have misquoted the first article, or taken the word of the first pioneer he asked, whose recollection might have been faulty. However, if Mr. Powell was the first, Mr. DeVoin was undoubtedly the second, and at a very early date. Indeed, there are one or two pioneers of the town now living who claim to remember the DeVoin tent in which they got their first mail. W. H. Beers was doubtless the third postmaster, and since his time the history of the office has been as follows: About 1902 Frank E. Parker became postmaster and served for two terms, or eight years, the office under his administration being located where the Seidl clothing store now is on Brown Street. He was succeeded by Stephan S. Alban, who moved the office to the location now occupied by the Markham & Stone clothing store on Brown Street. Mr. Alban died in December, 1913, after serving four years. It was during his last year as postmaster that Congressman I. L. Lenroot and Senator Stephenson secured an appropriation of \$80,000 for the construction of the present post office building. Mr. Alban was succeeded by Charles L. Calkins, who had served as clerk under Frank E. Parker, and who was appointed acting postmaster Dec. 27, 1913, and as such served to May 20, 1914. He was succeeded by N. N. Stapleton, 1914 to 1920, who kept the office in the O. A. Hilgerman building. On April 21, 1920, Charles L. Calkins became postmaster and has since served as such. The Rhinelander post office now belongs to the "first class." It has three rural routes; No. 1 running south and southwest, No. 2 south and southeast and No. 3 north and northwest. The present Federal building—a neat and substantial brick structure—was erected in 1919. The appropriation of \$80,000 included the cost of the site (about \$6,000), furniture, vaults, safes and decorations, the work being very thoroughly done and the interior arrangement being well planned, providing plenty of space and ample storage for years. It contains some special conveniences, such as a nice rest room

for employees, shower-bath and electric water sterilizer. The office contains 525 lock boxes, all of which are rented. Sixteen years ago the business ran to about \$8,000, which is the amount required by the government to justify city delivery, and accordingly it was made a city delivery office at that time. Since then the business has increased at a rate of about \$2,000 per year, and in the main it has been steady. When free delivery was first allowed the office force consisted of the postmaster, assistant and two clerks, and three city carriers. There are now seven clerks and five carriers. The assistant postmaster is Ray Marks. Within recent years, as a result of the war, a department for the sale of revenue stamps has been added, which does a good business.

In the administration of city affairs the schools have always been given careful attention. The following sketch of what has been accomplished in this direction (up to December, 1912) was written by the late Mrs. A. W. Shelton, at one time county superintendent, the data in regard to subsequent facts having been obtained from other sources.

"Rhinelander was settled in the fall of 1882 and the town of Pelican set off in 1883. On April 21, 1883, a school meeting was held and John C. Curran was elected clerk, Casper Faust treasurer, and Charles Chafee director. A one-room schoolhouse was built on the present site of the high school building and school was opened on June 18, 1883, with an enrollment of 18, Miss Jennie Loomis teacher. Miss Loomis taught continuously until Dec. 21, 1883, when she resigned to become Mrs. Alexander McRae, and Miss Cora Phillips, of Omro, finished the year. Miss Mary Kelly of Fond du Lac opened school Oct. 26, 1884, and the following summer a three-room school building was erected on the present high school grounds and the old building was moved across the street, where it is now occupied as a dwelling house. In September, 1885, Miss Jennie Meyer of Lancaster opened school in the new building and was succeeded by Miss Jennie Moulton in September, 1886. In the spring of 1887 it was necessary to employ a second teacher and Miss Lottie Stevenson became primary teacher. In the fall of 1887 Mr. Albert Prideaux was engaged as principal. Mr. Prideaux was a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and remained four years. In January, 1889, Mr. Prideaux also assumed the duties of county superintendent of schools in place of Mrs. A. W. Shelton, who had been appointed county superintendent of schools in January, 1887, when Oneida County first began to function as a political entity. In 1888 a three-year high school course was adopted and Miss Helen Wheeler of Neenah was the first high school assistant. During this time in the town of Pelican, just south of the Curran home, was a one-room schoolhouse with Miss Ella Finnessey teacher. The pupils of this school were all Indians, except that the Curran children attended this school. When a high school course was adopted this school was abandoned and later was moved to the site of the Joe McLaughlin schoolhouse. Most of the Indians went on to the reservation and the Currans came to town to school.

"The growing town created a need for new school buildings and a two-room building was erected on the north side in 1888 which was later known as the McCord annex, and a school opened on the west side. During the summer of 1889 the high school building was built and the old building moved to Oneida Avenue and named the Curran School. In 1890 a four-room building was built on the north side and named the McCord school in honor of Congressman Myron McCord, who was instrumental in securing the passage of the bill that gave the money from the sale of the water reserve land to the public school fund of the county.

"In 1893, following the location of the Wabash Screen Door Company in our city, the South Park School, consisting of four rooms, was built. In 1895 the high school building had a large wing containing three rooms added to it and again in 1900 it was remodeled to gain more room. In the fall of 1904 the Curran school burned and was replaced by a solid brick building which was occupied in the spring of 1906. In October, 1905, a disastrous fire destroyed both the McCord school

and the McCord annex. These were replaced by an eight-room brick building which was ready for use in the fall of 1906. Mr. Prideaux had been succeeded by George Peterson of River Falls Normal, who remained three years, and in 1890 the high school had grown so that it was necessary to have a second assistant. In the fall of 1894 C. M. Gleason, a graduate of Whitewater Normal School, became principal and took steps at once to establish a four-year high school course. In 1897 he was succeeded by F. S. Hyer of Milwaukee Normal, who was followed in 1900 by F. A. Lowell, a Wisconsin University graduate, with three assistants in the high school. In 1901 a supervisor of music and drawing was added to the teaching force and a teacher for the deaf and dumb was employed for a couple of years. In 1905 a fourth assistant was added, in 1906 another, in 1908 another, and in 1909 manual training became a part of the school work and in 1910 domestic science was added to the curriculum. In 1894 Rhinelander was organized as a city, and the school board changed from three to nine members, but it was not until 1902 that the schools were taken from the charge of the county and placed under a city superintendent of schools. The high school principal has since been the city superintendent of schools. In 1906 F. A. Lowell was succeeded by W. B. Collins, who in turn was followed by F. A. Harrison in 1908, and W. B. Colburn assumed the duties of the head of the schools in September, 1912. All these men were graduates of the University of Wisconsin. In 29 years the schools have grown from a one-room building with one teacher and 18 pupils to an elaborate school system with five buildings, several annexes and a beautiful modern high school building in the course of construction, with 36 teachers and about 1,400 pupils."

The high school alluded to by Mrs. Shelton at the close of her article, was completed at a cost of \$100,000 and was opened Sept. 22, 1913. It is one of the finest in the state. Of brick construction, fireproof, it covers three floors, 30 classrooms, auditorium and gymnasium. The curriculum covers manual training, domestic science and commercial work, four years' high school courses. There are 24 teachers employed, normal and university graduates, with a total enrollment of pupils of 486.

The following description of the schools of Rhinelander other than the new high school, which has already been described, was written in the spring of 1923, and is therefore practically up to date: Central school, a two-story brick building; junior high, seventh and eighth grades. Nine teachers, 450 pupils. Also teaches the first to sixth grades. McCord school, a two-story brick building; kindergarten to sixth grade; eight teachers, enrollment 300. Curran school, two-story brick, first to sixth grades; six teachers employed, enrollment 300. South Park school, two-story frame building, kindergarten to fourth grades, five teachers and enrollment of 175. West Side school, one-room frame, first to third grades, one teacher and 30 pupils. Kindergarten at the city hall, one teacher and 35 pupils.

A new west side school will be erected this spring at a cost of \$25,000, brick and modern throughout, to provide for the west side school children. The city has now \$80,000 in hand to build the first unit of a three-unit building on the grounds where the Central school now stands for a junior high.

R. E. Brasure, superintendent of the Rhinelander public schools, came here in August, 1922, from Waupaca, where he was superintendent of schools for two years. He is a graduate of the Stevens Point Normal, class of 1906, and the University of Minnesota, class of 1913. Since coming to Rhinelander he has enjoyed the co-operation of the board of education and has made an excellent record. Free dental service is given the students, milk and lunches are served and a thrift and savings department has been established, all of which has made the public school system of Rhinelander equal to any in the state.

St. Mary's Hospital, one of the most important institutions in Oneida County, may be said to have had its origin over 30 years ago when Doctors Daniels and

McIndoe started a hospital in Rhinelander, which they conducted for several years in the house now owned and occupied by Adam F. Schliesman at No. 103 King Street, west of St. Mary's Church. They then sold their interests in it to the Sisters of the Dolorous Mother, who came to Rhinelander and in 1895 erected what is now the south part of the building, and the latter have since remained in charge of the institution.

Several years ago it was realized that the hospital was no longer adequate to existing needs, it being too small to well serve the city or to be self-supporting. A movement was therefore started to secure funds for an extensive addition. A committee of prominent citizens was formed, including people of various religious denominations—among them one or more Protestant ministers—and a campaign of personal solicitation was inaugurated, the Sisters agreeing to put into the fund a sum equal to that which should be collected. The amount raised by the campaign was \$13,000, in addition to which the Red Cross Society donated \$2,000. The county of Oneida also voted \$20,000 on a contract with the hospital, operative for a certain period of time, to take care of such county poor as should need hospital care. Work on the addition was started in October, 1922, it being necessary to buy additional land for the site, and the addition was finished April 1, 1923, it being built on to the original hospital so that the two should form one building with full interior communication. The cost of the addition amounted approximately to \$115,000, or some \$40,000 more than had been originally intended, but the institution is now one of the most modern and best equipped in the state. Professional service is furnished by the local physicians and surgeons.

The Rhinelander Free Public Library.—The first attempt to establish a public library in Rhinelander was made in 1897 by the Rev. Joseph H. Chandler. It soon evolved into a subscription library, but on December 20, 1897, a library board was organized consisting of G. H. Kemp, S. S. Miller, F. S. Hyer, C. F. Barnes, J. Klumb, Mrs. W. E. Brown, Mrs. E. O. Brown, Mrs. J. C. Wixson and Mrs. John Barnes. For about two years previous to this, a reading-room with a few books had been maintained by private enterprise. These books were donated to the public library in January, 1898, and formed the nucleus of the present collection. As the result of the board meeting above mentioned, the free public library was opened March 1, that year, in charge of Miss Inez Van Tassel, in Room 10, Merchants State Bank Building. Miss Van Tassel remained librarian until March, 1900, when she was succeeded by Erna Kueht, who served as such until April 15, 1902. Miss Kueht's successor was Mary A. Smith, who took charge on April 24, that year. In July and August, 1900, the library had been reorganized under the Dewey system, with card catalogs, by Miss Julia K. Gregory, Mrs. A. W. Shelton and Miss Mary A. Smith. There was no endowment, but the tax appropriations up to June, 1904, amounted to \$5,400; fines and loan desk receipts, \$137.37; gifts, \$34.23. From the day it had opened it had proved a popular institution, the records showing that between 400 and 500 books were drawn the first month. For the first year's work the council placed \$300 to the library's credit and for the second \$500. As these funds allowed books were added and the work increased. Meanwhile libraries all over the state were forsaking the ways of the past. Even small libraries were found to be most profitably and most economically managed when conducted in accordance with the best up to date library science. So August, 1900, saw the library undergoing reorganization under the direction of Julia K. Gregory. From this it emerged classified and catalogued in modern fashion under Miss Erna Kueht as librarian. Again the public showed their approval, so that in one month of the next 18 the circulation reached 976, with an average of 669. For nearly seven months during the winter of 1901-02 the library was closed on account of infectious diseases. In April, 1902, several changes were made; Miss Mary A. Smith was elected librarian and the library was opened daily instead of three days a week as before. The city council in October, 1902, increased the

appropriation to \$800 and in October, 1902, to \$1,000. This increase enabled the work to be enlarged, but the rooms in the Merchants State Bank building were too small to accommodate the books and the people wished to have a reading-room. Several citizens had asked Mr. Andrew Carnegie to remember Rhinelander, as he had various Wisconsin cities, with a gift for a library building. On July 2, 1902, Mrs. Carnegie wrote Mrs. A. W. Shelton, secretary of the library board, that he would give Rhinelander \$12,500 for a library building on the usual conditions he made with his gifts. On January 6, 1903, the Brown Bros.' Lumber Co. offered the site, the Woman's Club pledged \$1,500 for furnishing, the council passed an ordinance making an annual appropriation of \$1,500, and the library board accepted Mr. Carnegie's gift. On January 7, Mrs. Shelton wrote Mr. Carnegie of the action taken on receipt of his letter and expressed the hope that he might increase his gift to \$15,000. In reply Mr. Carnegie said that he did not see his way clear to make the increase. January 30, 1903, Van Ryn & De Gelleke of Milwaukee were selected as architects of the building. On July 2 bids were opened and the general contract let to C. F. Ballman of Antigo. As the total cost promised to go beyond the amount at hand, Mr. Carnegie was again asked to increase his gift, letters being sent by S. S. Miller, president of the library board, and by Congressman W. E. Brown. In reply to Mr. Brown Mr. Carnegie offered to make his gift \$15,000. This was a very welcome addition, as it enabled the board to complete the building and grounds satisfactorily. On August 7, the first trees were felled in the grove covering the lots given. At the time of the laying of the corner stone the library board was composed of S. S. Miller, president; Mrs. E. O. Brown, vice president; Mrs. A. W. Shelton, secretary; Mr. W. H. Gilligan, F. A. Lowell, Mrs. John Barnes and Mrs. F. L. Hinman. In designing the building the architects had followed the renaissance style. Its ground dimensions are 68 by 53 feet and it contains 11 rooms. In September, 1903, 1,072 people were registered at the library out of a population of 6,000 and the library contained 2,500 books and pamphlets. Miss Mary A. Smith's term as librarian ended in September, 1905, and Miss Mary Bevans succeeded her, serving from October, that year, to May, 1907. Miss Ada McCarthy, the next librarian, served from May, 1907, to December, 1909, and was immediately succeeded by Miss Harriet L. Allen, who remained in charge until May, 1914. Miss Allen's successor was the present librarian, Miss Jessie W. Bingham, who commenced her duties as such on August 1, 1914. Since September 15, 1922, she has been assisted by Miss Margaret Gleason. The library not being an endowed institution, the city council annually makes an appropriation for its support, the minimum amount being \$1,500, or ten per cent of the amount of the Carnegie fund, but sometimes a larger sum is appropriated, according to necessities. The number of books and bound periodicals now in the library (April, 1923) is 8,500; pamphlets 650. There are about 3,500 borrowers, adults and children.

The early establishment of a weekly newspaper in Rhinelander—the New North—by Charles F. Barnes, the first issue of which appeared on Thursday, Dec. 7, 1882, has been already mentioned. After conducting the paper for a few years Mr. Barnes in March, 1886, sold it to George W. Bishop and Walter W. Pollock, who were publishing it in 1888 and for a year or two longer as a Republican weekly. Then W. C. Ogden succeeded Mr. Pollock as Mr. Bishop's partner. In 1894 Mr. Bishop became the sole owner of the paper and it was published by him under the name of the Rhinelander Printing Company until his death in May, 1904. During Mr. Bishop's ownership, after he had purchased his partner Ogden's interest, the paper began to be recognized in a political way by the then Stalwart wing of the Republican party in the state. Bishop was a strong supporter of Major Scofield, governor of Wisconsin, who created the Wisconsin State Board of Immigration and appointed Bishop its first secretary, with offices in Rhinelander. Prior to this the Governor wished to appoint Mr. Bishop his private secretary, but the

latter's friends disapproved his acceptance of the position. The New North brought out the candidacy of W. H. Mylrae, of Wausau, Wis., for attorney general of the state and he was elected to that office. An auxiliary membership in the Wisconsin State Board of Control was created at Madison and George W. Bishop was appointed by the Governor to fill the new office, which he accepted. He became the active member of the board, well liked by all, and after a few months was elected to the vice-presidency of that body. He resigned his membership after the advent of Governor LaFollette. The New North was then purchased of the Bishop estate by Park & Co., with F. A. Lowell as the principal member of the concern. For some years Harry E. Slossen has been acting editor but Mr. Lowell also takes an active part in the management and editorial writing. The New North has retained its original name and for a newspaper in a town the size of Rhinelander has passed through comparatively few hands. It is ably conducted and has a large subscription list.

The Rhinelander Herald, a former newspaper of this city, was started in Merrill, Wis., as the West Merrill Herald, and was removed to Rhinelander in June, 1886, its name being then changed to the Oneida County Herald and its politics from Republican to Democratic. It was published Saturdays by D. S. Johnson till April, 1891; then for one year by Mr. Johnson and George M. Patchen. In April, 1892, it was bought by Arthur W. Shelton, who formed the Herald Publishing Co., of which he was president and his wife, Mary Howe Shelton, secretary. In the following year the Herald building was erected and in August (1893) the name of the paper was changed to the Rhinelander Herald. For a year James R. Howe was editor, after which Mr. Shelton assumed the editorial duties as well as the general management. He continued to perform them for some 15 years, or until September, 1908, when his health failed and he died Nov. 1, that year. He had been ably assisted in the management of the paper by his wife, who survived him until recently, dying in April, 1923. In June, 1909, the Herald was sold to Charles F. Barnes and Henry E. Osborne, who published it until August, 1912, when it was discontinued. They continued the job printing business, however, until February 6, 1918, when it was sold to H. L. Bushnell, the present proprietor.

The Rhinelander News is the successor of the Eagle River Vindicator, which was established in December, 1886, by P. F. O'Brien and was issued weekly by him until the fall of 1887. O. B. Moon then became the proprietor, who published it Saturdays as an independent sheet until July, 1890. He then sold it to Samuel Shaw, of Crandon, and bought out Dewar & McIntyre's interest in the Eagle River Review, which had been established by them in the previous month (June 7). Mr. Shaw at once moved the Vindicator to Rhinelander, where till about 1899 or 1890 it was published Wednesdays as a Republican paper by the Shaw Publishing Co. Then W. H. Trumbull became the publisher, who issued it as a Republican weekly (Republican on national issues but independent in local politics) until August 3, 1910. The Rhinelander Publishing Co. was then formed, the publication of the Vindicator dropped and the Rhinelander News issued in its place on Fridays as a Republican paper, the first editor and manager of the new sheet being Edward E. Payne. Three or four years later Mr. Payne was succeeded by Morris H. Barton, and in April, 1917, the News was converted into a daily. While Mr. Barton was doing army service in the World War, G. B. Herrider was in temporary charge. On Mr. Barton's return he resumed the management and continued it till January 1, 1921, when the interests in the paper were taken over by William R. Jaeger, the present manager and publisher. The News is Republican in national politics.

First Congregational Church.—It was in the spring of 1883, in all probability, that Jackson Tibbets, lay worker, deacon and pioneer missionary, then of Antigo, preached the first sermon ever preached in Rhinelander. He seems to have continued with the Rhinelander people till the spring of 1885, when Rev. J. F. Guyton

of Evanston, Ill., commenced work here as pastor. In the same year the house of worship was erected at a cost of \$850, and was occupied for the first time on November 22. It was the first church edifice in town; its site the triangular piece of ground bounded by Alban, No. Anderson and Frederick streets. As yet the church has not been formally organized. It is probably that Mr. Guyton's period of supply closed in autumn and Deacon Tibbets again served the community till the following spring. On June 6, 1886, Dwight C. Stone of Connecticut, a Yale divinity student, began preaching at Rhinelander during his vacation, and in August that year the church was organized with eight members, among whom there was only one male, Arthur W. Shelton. After Mr. Stone had returned to college the church for two or three months was without a regular pastor. Early in the winter of 1886 Rev. Fred McCartney preached for a few Sundays. In January, 1887, Rev. A. A. Andridge began his pastorate and was virtually the first pastor of the church, those who came before him being technically "supplies." Yet their work was important. When the church was organized in 1886, Rhinelander was a village with an estimated population of about 1,200, and the services conducted by Mr. Stone were the only religious services in the town with the exceptional service by a Catholic clergyman from a neighboring village. Mr. Stone's parish, therefore, consisted of a thousand or more people. Mr. Andridge's pastorate probably terminated in January, 1888, and the Rev. William Blackwell began his regular pastorate here on May 1, 1888. The writer of a brief history of the church written in 1908 gave it as his opinion that when Mr. Blackwell came to Rhinelander he found a "loosely organized church, greatly weakened and discouraged." He immediately set about to improve and strengthen the organization. It then formally voted him a call. At a meeting of the members presided over by the pastor May 14, 1888, W. E. Brown, Sam S. Miller, George Jenkinson, J. M. Beals and L. J. Billings were chosen as directors for the ensuing year. G. W. Bishop was elected clerk of the board and Mrs. A. W. Shelton treasurer of the church. The subject of building a parsonage was discussed and it was resolved to circulate a subscription paper for such purpose. Three days later, at the first recorded meeting of the board of trustees, a proposition of Rev. William Blackwell to serve the church as pastor was accepted, the Ladies' Aid Society agreeing to give \$100 toward the minister's salary. The parsonage was finished by August. On May 1, 1889, Rev. William Blackwell was re-engaged to act as pastor for another year. On Oct. 1, 1889, it was resolved by the board of trustees to sell the church premises to Clark & Faust for \$1,200 and purchase Lot 6, Block 19 at same price. Thus the first house of worship erected in Rhinelander was sold to the above mentioned firm and converted into an electric lighting plant. Later it passed into possession of the Rhinelander Lumber & Coal Co. but still stands on the original site. Through the vigorous efforts of Rev. Mr. Blackwell the congregation had outgrown the original edifice and the site selected for a new church was the present one at the corner of Rives and Stevens streets. An entry dated Jan. 15, 1890, records the incorporation of the society, and at the same meeting a constitution was adopted and 55 persons were voted into membership. In April, 1890, Rev. Mr. Blackwell was invited to remain another year and accepted. Work on the new church was commenced about May, that year, and the building was dedicated Sunday, January 18, 1891, the Rev. William Crawford, D. D., preaching the sermon in the morning and Rev. T. G. Grassie that in the evening. By a strong effort the sum of \$600 was raised towards paying the debt. Mr. Blackwell's pastorate terminated, it is believed, at the close of his third year as pastor, May 1, 1891. During that period much progress had been made; the new church had been built, the pastor's salary materially increased, and the congregation grown much larger, but there was a considerable debt which was not raised for six or seven years. Among the most faithful workers during the earlier years were Mrs. Sievwright, and Mrs. S. S. Miller. The next pastor was the Rev. John Humphreys, to whom a call was extended in July, 1891. He resigned in April, 1892, and was succeeded by Rev. William L. Bray, of Kenosha. In the following summer, Mr. Bray declined an invitation to serve for another year and the church had to look for another pastor.

At this period there seems to have been an interval of two or three months between pastorates, the time being occupied in hearing candidates. In January, 1894, Rev. Joseph Hayes Chandler of St. Paul, Minn., was called and, having accepted, began his pastorate here in March. On October 16 and 17, that year, the Rhinelander church entertained the autumn meeting of the Northeastern district convention, and in November there were union evangelistic services under the leadership of Rev. A. E. Burrows of Evanston, Ill. During the early 90's payments were made on the church debt from time to time and in 1895 a strenuous effort was made to lift it. In December, union gospel meetings were held, chiefly in the Congregational church. It is recorded that on March 1, 1896, the church ceased to be a missionary church and "determined to be from that time and henceforth self-supporting and independent." Gratitude was expressed by a resolution to the Home Missionary Society and Rev. T. G. Grassie, its superintendent in this field, for assistance rendered. In January, 1897, the resignation of Rev. Joseph H. Chandler was reluctantly accepted. On Feb. 11, that year, the amended constitution which had been adopted by the "Ecclesiastical Society of the First Congregational Church of Rhinelander" on Jan. 31, 1893, was rescinded and the society united with the church in adopting the Council Manual as amended, revised and adopted by the church Feb. 4, 1897. The articles of incorporation were revised so that all property should be in the name of the church. On May 13, 1897, Rev. George H. Hemp of Maywood, Ill., was installed pastor. During his pastorate 22 members were received into the church. He resigned in the fall of 1899 and was succeeded in December, 1899, by Rev. F. O. Hellier, Ph. D., who served until Sept. 1, 1900. The Rev. Alfred G. Wilson, from Janesville, Wis., was the next pastor, assuming his duties as such Jan. 1, 1901. During the first year of his pastorate a \$1500 pipe organ was installed, the parsonage was enlarged and other improvements made. Mr. Wilson's pastorate proved highly satisfactory. He was repeatedly reelected, his salary being twice increased, and served in all six years, or until Feb. 1, 1907. In March a call was extended to Rev. Charles L. Hocking of the Methodist Episcopal church, who accepted and he served until March, 1908. His successor was Rev. Grant V. Clark of Tomahawk, who served from June, 1908 to January, 1915. In the summer of 1908 the church was remodeled and on Nov. 22 rededicated. After Rev. Mr. Clark left the pulpit was supplied for four months by Rev. A. F. Newcomb. Then Rev. Walter C. Heyl was pastor from September, 1915 to May, 1917. He was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Charles W. Hicks, June 1, 1917. The church membership now numbers 260, with an attendance of 135 to 150; the Sunday school enrollment is 175. The active societies are the Ladies' Aid, the Priscilla Society, the Women's Missionary Society, the Men's Club, organized four years ago, and the Christian Endeavor Society.

The Methodist Episcopal Society of Rhinelander, Wis., was organized in May, 1887, Rev. Geo. W. Verity having been put on the ground by Rev. J. D. Cole, presiding elder of the Appleton District of the Wisconsin Conference. The society worshiped in Good Templar hall on Brown Street. A Sunday school was organized and the Rev. Verity was elected superintendent. In the spring of 1888 the society desired to erect a house of worship. The presiding elder looked the ground over and decided to enter into permanent work. The lot where the church now stands was purchased of Brown Bros. for \$300, the Ladies of the Aid Society agreeing to pay \$150 of this amount. Bros. C. A. Walker, C. J. Davis, A. McRae, J. W. McCormick and E. C. Vessey were elected trustees. Plans and specifications were obtained from Mr. Price, architect of the Church Extension Society of the M. E. Church. Class A of No. 28 Extension plans was adopted. The board proceeded to work and allotted the contract to Raber Bros. of Waupaca, Wis., the sum of \$1,850 being the amount agreed upon for the material and work of erection. After the work was commenced it was found advisable to make some changes in the original plans, increasing the cost from \$1,850 to \$2,105. The work was completed and accepted by the board. The building was dedicated Oct. 15, 1888, Rev. C. B. Wilcox of the First M. E. Church of Oshkosh, Wis., preaching the dedicatory sermon at 11 o'clock A. M. At three o'clock P. M. services were again held and

the sermon was preached by Walter D. Cole, son of the presiding elder. In the evening services were conducted by Rev. J. D. Cole, and a sermon preached by Rev. C. B. Wilcox. At the morning and evening services the sum of \$350 was raised on the subscription, one-half of same to be paid in six months and one-half in 12 months. Conference convened at Racine, Wis., Sept. 22, 1888, and Brother Verity was sent to Simpson Chapel, Milwaukee, Wis., and Rev. Geo. Merrifield was sent to Rhinelander. However, through a mistake of the Bishop, Brother Merrifield was not transferred to the Wisconsin Conference, but to the West Wisconsin Conference. This left Rhinelander without a pastor. After some time Brother Cole secured J. D. Kenestrich, of Indiana, as a supply. Dr. Kenestrich came on the ground in November, under considerable embarrassment, as he was a young and inexperienced man and the society was heavily in debt. Work was recommenced and pushed as fast as possible during the year. At the annual session of the conference in Beaver Dam, Wis., Dr. Kenestrich was returned to the work and with this commenced a more prosperous year. Dr. Kenestrich remained until the fall of 1890. In the latter year and also in 1891 and 1895, the name of Thomas Walker appears on the records as officiating in pastoral offices. He seems to have been an occasional supply, for those years seems to have been covered, for the most part at least, by regular pastors. The Rev. D. C. Savage succeeded the Rev. Mr. Kenestrich in the fall of 1890, apparently without an interregnum, for according to an item in the "New North," issue of Dec. 14, 1892, Mr. Savage was then "serving in his third year." The paper further said that he was "doing good work, the membership having increased under his charge from 22 to 70 and a debt of \$700 having been raised." With respect to the successors of Mr. Savage, as the month and day when each began and ended his pastorage has not been ascertained, except in one or two cases, the respective periods are given by figures indicating the years only. His immediate successor was Rev. S. A. Sheard, who assumed his duties as pastor here in December, 1895. The next pastor, Rev. Robert S. Ingraham, took charge in November, 1897. In the order of succession, Rev. Morley S. Pettit served one year, 1899-1900; Rev. Edward O. Bullock one year, 1900-1901; Rev. Herbert T. Wiltse five years, 1902-1906; Rev. Richard Evans two years, 1906-1907; Rev. S. J. Tink two years, 1908-1909; Rev. Carl F. M. Ludwig one year, 1909-1910; Rev. B. C. Clemens five years, 1911-1915; Rev. C. J. Messenger one year, 1916; Rev. William Wilson four years, 1917-1921; Rev. Hugh A. Misdall, September, 1921 to the present time. About 15 years ago the building was remodeled, enlarged and greatly improved, the memorial windows being put in and an organ installed. The church now has a membership of 300 or more, the Sunday school enrollment being 260; that of the Ladies' Aid Society is 90, the Epworth Leage 35, Cradle Roll 40, Woman's Foreign Missionary Society 40, Girls' Club 20. The boys have an Athletic Club and in 1923 the basket ball team won the challenge cup at the inter-state tournament.

St. Mary's Catholic Church, Rhinelander, was organized in 1883 by Father N. Buschle of Antigo, who preached the first Catholic sermon in the village. The early meetings of the society were held in the house of Thomas McDermott, in a room over Joslyn & Chafee's livery stable and in other places. For several years, in addition to Father Buschle, St. Mary's was occasionally visited by Fathers John Seubert and P. Lochman of Clintonville, and W. Takken (Dean) of Antigo, the last mentioned coming here in 1886 and being in practical charge of the church until 1888, when he was succeeded by Rev. N. July, who was the first resident priest. Under his administration a church edifice was completed in 1888. It was of frame construction, 60 by 48 feet in ground dimensions and had a spacious sacristy, which served for some time as a parsonage. At that time the congregation of St. Mary's numbered about 50 families, between whom and the missions at Tomahawk, Parrish, Harrison, Monico, Eagle River and Minocqua Father July divided his time. In 1889 a new parish was formed, of which Tomahawk became the headquarters. Of this parish the Rev. Charles Hoogstoel was appointed rector, with Parrish, Harrison and Minocqua as missions. Eagle River and Monico remained as before and were attended from Rhinelander. In 1892 Father July

built a commodious parsonage at a cost of \$3,000 and furnished it throughout with the most desirable and modern improvements, the old parsonage being used as a sacristy and winter chapel. On account of ill health Father July resigned in February, 1894, and was succeeded by the Rev. A. A. Gagnon, a Canadian priest, who remained, however, but a short time, being transferred to Rosiere on July 26 of the following year. He was succeeded as pastor of St. Mary's by the Rev. Father Van Roosmalen, who built an addition of 30 feet to the church, added a tower, and also renovated the building throughout at a cost of \$3,400. On June 30, 1896, Father Van Roosmalen went to Sturgeon Bay, being succeeded at Rhinelander by the Rev. B. Hugenroth, who came here from Clintonville, having been appointed to St. Mary's in July, 1897. At that time the congregation, which had grown considerably, numbered some 200 families of various nationalities, and there were several societies more or less closely connected with the church, including the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Sacred Heart Society and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. Three years later, on Sunday, July 29, 1900, the congregation suffered a disaster, St. Mary's church being reduced to ashes. It was early in the morning, before 4:00 o'clock, that the rear of the church was discovered to be in flames. The fire department turned its attention to saving the parsonage and adjacent property. Father P. Schmitz had then been in charge for nearly nine months, having come to the parish Nov. 2, 1899. He had succeeded in obliterating an indebtedness of \$3,800 on the church edifice, and new pews had been placed in the church the day before the fire. The edifice had cost the congregation about \$13,000. It contained a handsome altar, which cost \$1,000, also beautiful statues. The foundation walls were all that was saved. The insurance was only \$4,000. In March that year (1900) it had been rumored that St. Mary's congregation would soon build a parochial school, an addition to the parish for which Father Schmitz was working hard, and in spite of the fire the work on the school went on and it was dedicated on Nov. 18, 1900. It is a large and commodious building, situated in the rear of the church to the north, and having ground dimensions of 82 feet front by 94 feet in depth, with a basement under the entire building. It is under charge of the Franciscan Sisters with headquarters at Manitowoc, Wis. After the fire Father Schmitz took energetic steps to erect a new edifice, with the result that the present large and handsome building was completed and was dedicated in December of the same year. On July 23, 1905, Father Schmitz was succeeded by the Rev. Francis Luettschwager, who was in charge of the parish until April 10, 1907, being transferred to Neenah-Menasha, where he died in November, 1914. Father Luettschwager was succeeded in Rhinelander by Rev. Joseph Hoeflinger, who was pastor of St. Mary's from April, 1907, to June 30, of the same year. The next pastor was the Rev. Dr. Stephen Leinfelder, who served the Rhinelander parish from July, 1907 to November, 1914. During his pastorate, in the summer of 1910, a cyclone swept over a considerable part of the city, doing much damage to the church building, and in the summer of 1911 lightning struck the church, causing much damage. The Rev. Dr. Leinfelder was incapacitated for his work for a considerable time due to a long and severe illness, and died Nov. 10, 1914. While pastor he organized the Daughters of Faith to help the church financially, a society that is still flourishing. After his death the Rev. Edmund Savageau was administrator of the congregation until a successor was appointed in the person of Rev. Anthony Wuchter, who took charge in the latter part of January, 1915. Father Wuchter's successor was the Rev. Walter Beaudette, who assumed charge in October the same year. Father Beaudette having resigned his charge in September, 1917, to become chaplain during the World War, was succeeded by Rev. Basil Didier, C. PP. S., who assumed charge October 28, 1917, and remained until the present pastor, the Rev. Francis Bertram (formerly secretary to the Rt. Rev. Bishop Koudelka of Superior, Wis.) took charge in July, 1918. During Father Didier's administration St. Mary's League was organized, an active and energetic society whose purpose is to help the parochial school financially. Under the administration of Father Bertram, the present pastor, the church building has been thoroughly renovated, a spacious and modern resi-

dence for the School Sisters has been purchased, and, in September, 1919, a local council of Knights of Columbus organized, which now has about 200 members. The parish now contains 400 families or 1,500 souls. No missions are now connected with it.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church (Polish), Rhinelander, was organized Feb. 21, 1909, with 65 families, and with Rev. Paul Raczoszek as the first pastor, who remained here three and a half years. The church edifice, on Stevens near Rives street, was purchased from the Free Methodists and has since been improved. Father Raczoszek was succeeded by Rev. Cost Frydrychowacz, who served for seven months only, as he was old and sick and soon had to go to a hospital, where he died. His successor was the present pastor, Rev. Walter Kalandyk, who assumed the duties of the pastorate Jan. 6, 1914. The congregation now (April, 1923) includes about 50 families, some of the former members having died or moved away. The present pastor also cares for several missions, being assisted in this work by the Reverend Chaplain of St. Mary's Hospital. These are: St. Cunegunda's at Robbins; St. Theresa's at Three Lakes; and St. Mary's at Jennings. At Rhinelander services are held every Sunday, while at Robbins and Three Lakes they are held twice a month, and at Jennings once a month. The societies connected with St. Joseph's at Rhinelander are St. Joseph's and the Holy Rosary.

Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Synodical Conference of North America. The first services of this congregation of Rhinelander were held in the home of a member by Rev. John Koehler (now president of the Lutheran Theological Seminary of Wauwatosa, Wis.) in the year 1885. Rhinelander was made the center of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western mission field, which now comprises 19 congregations, 20 mission stations and ten pastors. The Rhinelander congregation built and dedicated their first church edifice in 1888 on what is now Mason Street. This church was burned down in the big fire which occurred Oct. 4, 1905, but in the same year the congregation built the present frame church building at No. 27 North Stevens Street, at a cost of about \$4,000. Though the congregation was organized as a church in 1888, it was not incorporated until Sept. 22, 1890. Among the signers of the act of incorporated were Rev. John DeJung, Andreas Mohr, Fred Weber and Carl Peter, the last mentioned of whom was the first secretary. In 1892 the congregation numbered 16 families. The first pastor of the church was Rev. K. F. Rutzen who served in 1887. His successors have been: Rev. John DeJung, 1889-1897 (now living at Rice Lake, Wis., and 85 years old); who, however, was assistant only from 1896 to 1897; Rev. John DeJung, Jr., 1896-1921, who was forced to resign after 25 years of service on account of ill health; and Rev. H. W. Schmitt, who assumed the charge in November, 1921, and is still pastor (May, 1923). The parsonage at No. 19 Frederick Street, corner of Brown, and near the church, was bought March 23, 1923. The church has now about 500 souls or 140 voting members, and there is a Sunday school enrollment of 112 with eight teachers. The present board of trustees consists of Dr. Louis Dorpat, president; William Kupper, secretary; Paul Abendroth, financial secretary; Henry Roepcke, treasurer; Herman Greunke and Charles Guenther. August Zehms was an early member and served as treasurer many years. Robert Luethy was secretary of the congregation from 1902, to 1923. There are two active societies connected with the church; the Ladies' Aid Society of 46 members, the Walther League Senior, of over 40 members and the Junior Society of over 20 members. There is also a choir of 20 voices, of which Dr. L. Dorpat is the director.

Immanuel Lutheran Church, formerly known as the Swedish Immanuel, or Swedish Lutheran Church, originated in a Scandinavian church society formed in June, 1890, by Rev. T. H. Wahl from Menominee, Mich. The society was composed of Swedes, Norwegians and Danes and erected a small frame church at the corner of Mason and Alban streets. But linguistic differences were an obstacle to the permanence of the society and in a year or two a separation was found advisable. The Danes and Norwegians, who could understand each other's language better than either could understand Swedish, accordingly withdrew in July, 1891, and built a church of their own now known as Trinity Evangelical Lutheran, the Swedes

retaining the original building. The separate Swedish organization was effected Sept. 7, 1891, and by December, 1892, the congregation numbered 20 families and there were 25 children in the Sunday school. A theological student, Carl A. Rosender, for a while served the infant church as pastor, which he also did later at intervals after being graduated from Augustana College and Theological Seminary at Rock Island, Ill. For several years while he was away the church had to depend on theological students to fill the pulpit. The Rev. J. W. Johnson, who came in 1901 and remained until 1904, may be called the first resident pastor, and for several years after he left the church had to depend again on supplies. In 1908 the Rev. O. A. Landell became pastor and remained one year. Then the pulpit was supplied by visiting ministers until 1914, when the congregation secured the services of Rev. C. A. Silversten, who served until the fall of 1920. He was succeeded by Rev. Walter Lindberg, who remained 13 months. On Aug. 1, 1922 the Rev. E. J. Alstatt came here as pastor and is still serving; he also serves a church at Conover. Immanuel Lutheran Church now has 135 communicants and the Sunday school has an enrollment of 40. The active societies are the Ladies' Aid and the Luther League. Plans are now being considered for the erection of a new brick church building at the corner of North Brown and Edgar streets.

Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church, Rhinelander, was organized July 15, 1891, as the Norwegian-Danish Lutheran Church. A Scandinavian church had been organized in Rhinelander on June 4, 1890, by Rev. T. H. Wahl from Menominee, Mich., and soon after steps were taken to erect a building, which was completed in the following year at a cost of \$1100, and is the same which now stands at the corner of Mason and Alban streets. The first services were held by Rev. Mr. Wahl in 1890 and for a while the Swedes, Danes and Norwegians worshipped together. But the difference in the languages made union services somewhat difficult and inconvenient and a separation was deemed advisable. This was made July 15, 1891, a new congregation composed of Danes and Norwegians being organized by the Rev. M. Mickelson and Rev. J. Ellestad, and with Edw. Johnson, S. Hansley, Chas. Lokken, S. N. Thompson, H. A. Knudson, John Nysted, Hans Anderson, C. R. Hansen, Christ Hansley, John Swanson and Carl Follstad as charter members. Until the following year the new congregation, which had taken the name of the Norwegian-Danish Lutheran Church, worshipped in Zion Lutheran Church (German), the Swedes having retained the original building, but in 1892 the new congregation erected a frame building of their own at the corner of Eagle and Pearl streets. Soon also, as a body, they became a member of the United Norwegian Lutheran Church of America. In a great fire which occurred Oct. 4, 1905, the church edifice was destroyed, but steps were immediately taken to replace it and by the fall of 1906 the present frame building was completed. Since the beginning the church has had in all six regular pastors: Rev. M. Mickelson, 1891-1893; Rev. J. A. Lofthus, 1894-1896; Rev. J. B. Reinertson, 1896-1901; Rev. W. G. Knudson, 1901-1909; Rev. J. A. Snartemo, 1910 to November, 1922, and Rev. A. Lovaas, the present pastor, who assumed charge here in January, 1923. The congregation has increased in membership from 45 in 1891 to about 300 in 1922. Since the organization of the church the English language has been used to about the same extent as the Norwegian, and in the present year (1923) the plan is followed of alternating the two languages, on one Sunday holding the morning service in English and the evening in Norwegian, while on the following Sunday the morning service is in Norwegian and the evening in English. The Sunday school is conducted in English and the present enrollment is about 75. There are several active societies connected with the church, including the Ladies' Aid, Young Peoples' Luther League, Trinity Junior League and the Sunbeams, the last mentioned being for little girls. A Men's Club and a Boy's Club are soon to be organized and in the winter of 1923-24, it is intended to hold parochial school on Saturdays and in the following summer to have a Vacational Bible School. The Rev. Mr. Lovaas has also organized a choir of 35 voices. The name of the congregation was changed to Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church on January 9, 1923. St. Augustine's Church of Rhinelander (Episcopal) was organized in 1892,

being named in honor of St. Augustine, one of the most noted of the early Christian fathers, who in the fourth century was bishop of Hippo in northern Africa. For the first six years the church was served by visiting pastors and for ten years meetings were held in halls. Paul Browne, Marshall H. Greenly and Clyde C. Bronson were the first wardens and vestrymen. The first resident pastor was Rev. Carlton M. Hitchcock, who came in 1898. He was succeeded in 1901 by Rev. George M. Babcock, during whose pastorate the present church edifice was completed and occupied, it being consecrated in August, 1902 by Bishop Reginald H. Weller, D. D., of Fond du Lac (then Coadjutor Bishop). In 1906 the Rev. James Madison Johnson took charge, and he was succeeded by Rev. Campbell Gray, who was pastor from 1914 to 1922. Mr. Gray's successor was the present vicar the Rev. Roy Wallace Mason, who came in March, 1922. The church has now 225 members, or 350 including all baptized persons. The Sunday school, including the Home Department and Font Roll, has an enrollment of 180 and is presided over by three officers and twelve teachers. The regular Sunday services include Holy Communion at 7:30 and 11 a. m.; Sunday school at 10 a. m. On week days Holy Communion is held daily at 7:15 a. m. The church is still a mission. The societies connected with it are: St. Augustine's Guild for women, St. Ann's Guild for girls; the Altar Guild; the Acolytes' Guild; the Senior Brotherhood of St. Andrew; the Junior Brotherhood of St. Andrew; the Guild of the Nazarine (holding meetings Friday) and the Boy Scouts. The value of the church property is as follows: Church buildings, \$9,000; vicarage, exclusive of land, \$7,500; guild hall, exclusive of land, \$4,500; appraised value of all land excluding buildings, \$2,500; church furniture including organ, \$1,800; total value of all property, \$25,300. St. Augustine's Guild has collected about \$6,000 towards a building fund and extensive repairs and improvements are under consideration.

The First Baptist Church was organized April 27, 1894, as a Swedish congregation by the Rev. G. P. Sundstrom, general missionary for the state. It started with eight members, namely: Mr. and Mrs. Carl Norden, Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Gust Peterson and Mr. and Mrs. Emil Nelson. The Rev. Fred Linden, a visiting pastor, served the congregation for a year or more, and for some time subsequently the pulpit was supplied at intervals by theological students, services being held for a short time in a schoolhouse on Thayer Street, and after that for three years in a hall on the same street. Then a small frame church on Mason Street was built, which was occupied in 1904, if not earlier, the congregation then numbering about 20 members. Student pastors still conducted the services and continued to do so for some years thereafter. Gust Peterson filled the pulpit at times when a minister could not be obtained. He also acted as Sunday school superintendent, in which office he continued up to a year ago. The records of the church show that from May to July, 1904, the Rev. O. J. Nelson was pastor, and in January, 1905, the pastor was the Rev. C. A. Anderson. On May 19, 1919, the congregation took over the large church edifice of the English Baptists on Brown street, in which it has since worshipped—a large frame building in fine condition—and at the same time the English language was adopted in place of the Swedish, as some of the English Baptist society remained with their old church. The old building of the Swedish congregation was sold to pay outstanding debts. The pastors during the last few years have been: Rev. Herbert Peterson, who came in June, 1919; Rev. A. B. Colbin, from October, 1920 to October, 1921; and Rev. C. J. Bergstrom, who came in January, 1922 and is still the pastor. The united congregation now numbers 83 members and there is a Sunday school roll of 80. The societies helping in the church work are the Ladies' Aid, the Senior Baptist Young Peoples Union, the Junior Baptist Young Peoples Union, the Dorcas Club for girls and the Count On Me Club for younger girls.

The English Baptist Church in Rhinelander was organized by Dr. D. E. Halterman on Sunday, Dec. 14, 1889. At first services were held in Naylor's store opposite the Fuller House, and afterwards in Brown Bros.' store on Brown Street. The membership gradually grew and in April, 1891, the Rev. H. A. Buzzell became pastor. Seeing the need of a church building, he took steps to raise funds and the

fine church building on Brown Street was begun in August, 1891, and completed and dedicated in April, 1892. A parsonage was built close by the church. In 1892 the church had 41 members and the Sunday school enrollment was 170. But the early promise of future growth was not fulfilled; deaths and removals reduced the number of members without corresponding accessions, and at last in May, 1919, the church building was sold to the Swedish Baptist society, which decided at that time to use the English language for their services henceforth, and a number of the members of the former English Baptist society have remained with their church, becoming members of the united society.

For a number of years there was a Free Methodist Church in Rhinelander, which was flourishing in the early 90's, when a Rev. Mr. Wolfe was the pastor. The society finally dissolved and the church building, a good frame structure, was sold in or about the year 1909 to the Polish Catholics and is now known as St. Joseph's Church.

The Christian Science Society in Rhinelander was organized in 1915, the chief promoters being E. A. Loveton, who was the first president, and Mrs. D. Hanford, who was clerk. The society started with about eight members, services being first held at the residence of Mr. Loveton and later in the I. O. O. F. hall. In December, 1921, the society purchased the old Squier residence at the corner of Stevens and Frederick streets, where the meetings are now held. The present officers are: E. A. Loveton, president; Mrs. Delia Boyce, vice president; E. R. Barager, first reader, and Miss Rachel White, second reader.

No history of Rhinelander would be complete without mention of the principal manufacturing enterprises which have flourished here since the city was founded, some of the most important of which are now in the full tide of business prosperity. To write a detailed mercantile history has not been attempted, as the growth and prosperity of a town depend more on its mills and factories than on its stores, the former being producing agencies and the latter merely agencies for distribution. The first mercantile enterprises in the town, have, however, been mentioned, as the early activities of the place could hardly have been satisfactorily depicted had they been omitted; and mention of some of more modern development may be found in the biographical part of this work, such mention being incidental to the personal history. For many years Rhinelander's largest and most important industry was that of lumbering and it still figures to some extent among the manufacturing activities of the city. But as Rhinelander was simply the headquarters of the industry for this region, the work being carried on all over the county, as well as in adjacent territory, a sketch of the lumbering activities has been assigned to a separate chapter, which may be found under its appropriate title.

One of the important industries that were established here after the town had got well started on the road to prosperity was that of the Wabash Screen Door Co., which had two large factory buildings, each three stories high and 150 by 60 feet in surface dimensions, the second being put up in the fall of 1894 owing to the large and rapid increase in the business. At that time this concern was said to be the largest of the kind in the country, if not in the world, and it continued to prosper until unfortunately the plant burned down on December 7, 1901. Instead of rebuilding in Rhinelander, the company accepted inducements to establish their plant in Minneapolis, where, it is said, they were less fortunate on account of having to contend with labor troubles.

In May, 1886, Johnson Bros. established in Rhinelander a sleigh manufacturing industry, with a plant at the corner of Thayer and Rives streets. It subsequently passed into other hands and was finally discontinued. Rhinelander also had its brewery, which had a capacity of 30,000 barrels annually. The principal owner for some years was O. A. Hilgerman, who came to Rhinelander in 1893, becoming associated with the Rhinelander Brewing Co. In November, 1897 the building burned down but was rebuilt. It was sold to other parties in 1910.

The Rhinelander Iron Company was started in the spring of 1889 by Nicholas and John Didier, brothers, who came to Rhinelander from Muskegon, Mich., in May and June respectively of the same year. Peter Didier, another brother, came here in September, 1889, and took an interest in the business. All of the brothers had had sawmill experience in the largest sawmill and lumbering city in the world at that time—Muskegon. They also brought with them, or secured the services of three practical foundrymen from Muskegon, E. G. Rope, David Burns and Charles Glover. The Rhinelander Iron Company's plant was located in its present position after the timber had been cleared away from the site, the location at that time being a wilderness. The machine shop was built and equipped with machinery in June and July and the foundry complete in August of 1889, the first iron being melted the latter part of that month. The concern was incorporated under its present name in May the same year and is now the oldest manufacturing plant in the city. The manufacturing of sawmill machinery, and the wrecking, moving and erecting of sawmills were the company's main business for 30 years, together with the installation of steam boilers and the erection of refuse burners and smoke stacks. It may be said here that the sawmill and burner work has taken the company into all of the southern and western states and up into British Columbia, Ontario and Manitoba. A feature of the Rhinelander Iron Company's work is the fact that it never has to be done over. The number of men employed has varied from 16 to 60, the variation being due to the pressure of business at different seasons of the year. There has never been any wage dispute between the company and its men. The plant here is completely equipped with electric motors and air compressors and with modern appliances for twentieth century manufacture and repairs.

In December, 1890, Arthur Taylor, who had come to Rhinelander from Marinette, established here the Taylor Beverage Co., buying a plant on the north side of town which he has since enlarged and improved, and he was soon doing a good wholesale business in the manufacture of cereal and soda beverages. On the addition of a wholesale jobbing candy department to the business in 1920 the name of the concern was changed to the Taylor Beverage & Candy Company.

One of the most flourishing Rhinelander industries is the Wisconsin Veneer Company, which was established as an incorporated company in August, 1900, by A. H. Frost, R. C. Dayton and W. R. and C. G. F. Hendy, and a plant was built at the present location. By March, 1902, the concern was employing 70 men. On Aug. 13, 1903, the plant was burned and the concern was reorganized in that year and the business taken over by Dr. A. D. Daniels, J. O. Moen, C. E. Morrill and R. C. Dayton, who continued it, a new plant being completed in March, 1904. On Dec. 1, 1914, another reorganization took place, a considerable amount of outside capital being brought in and the amount of stock considerable increased. Prior to the second reorganization the plant produced veneer only, but it was then expanded to include the production of plywood and both lines of production have been continued up to the present time. For the production of veneer the woods used are birch, ash, elm, basswood, maple, and red and white oak, procured in the territory tributary to Rhinelander. The same woods are used in plywood manufacture, with the addition of yellow pine and mahogany. The original veneer plant had 29,000 square feet of floor space, which subsequent additions and enlargements have increased to over 125,000 square feet. The plant and yards covers 13 acres and includes several large buildings. The total value of the production has been increased from \$100,000 to over \$1,000,000 annually, and about 260 men are employed on an average. The present officers of the company are: J. O. Moen, president; D. F. Recker, vice president, and F. A. Marshall, secretary and treasurer.

The Rhinelander Refrigerator Co.—The origin of this large concern dates back over twenty years, to December, 1900, when the Rhinelander Manufacturing Co. was organized to manufacture furniture, many of the local lumbermen being interested in it. The old Kirk Box Factory was purchased and enlarged and the business begun. In April, 1902, the company was manufacturing refrigerators

also and finding a market for them. Realizing that a new field of opportunity was open, a meeting of business men and citizens was called in August 1902, by W. E. Brown and steps taken to reorganize the company on the basis of a refrigerator company to the exclusion of any other manufacture. From that movement has resulted the present great industry, the buildings of which cover over 175,000 feet of floor space. They comprise the office, power-plant, dry kilns, woodworking departments, metal and wire departments, vitreous enamelling unit, glueing rooms, cabinet departments and finishing rooms, three large warehouses and lumber yards, giving employment to 160 skilled artisans. The concern manufactures and sells 50,000 refrigerators annually and has travelling salesmen with headquarters in the Twin Cities, Milwaukee, Chicago, Detroit, Kansas City, New Orleans, Galveston, El Paso and Portland Ore. The company is incorporated for \$300,000, fully paid in. It has adopted the trademark "AIRTITE", the refrigerators being so perfectly constructed that they have no cracks or seams to let cold air out or warm air in. The chief credit for the growth of this great industry belongs to R. A. Riek, who became identified with the business in 1905 and has since exerted all his powers in making it so successful until it is now nationally known. The comfort of the employees is a strong feature of the management. A club house was established about a year and a half ago, an old building being taken and put into good shape for the purpose. It includes a rest room, dance hall with piano, refreshment bar, cooking ranges, shower baths and other conveniences, while outside on the company's property, baseball grounds are located. The personnel of this enterprising and rapidly growing industry are: President, E. O. Brown; Vice president, A. S. Pierce; treasurer, M. H. Raymond; secretary and manager, R. A. Riek. It may truly be described as a model up-to-date industrial plant and a valuable asset to Oneida County.

The Rhinelander Paper Company's plant is one of which the city may well be proud. The concern was founded in 1903, the promotors and founders being A. W. Brown, E. O. Brown, W. E. Brown, Dr. A. D. Daniels and Paul Browne. The company was capitalized at \$250,000; A. W. Brown was chosen president, Charles Chafee, vice president; Paul Browne, secretary; M. H. Raymond, treasurer, and E. A. Edmonds, manager. A well-designed plant was built and a water-power developed, the company first manufacturing print and wrapping-paper. From time to time the plant was enlarged and improved and about 1915 the manufacture of print paper was given up and the company turned their attention to the manufacture of machine-glazed papers and glassine, the latter on Fourdrinier machines. Their market includes practically all the United States, Canada and South America. The company now has a capital stock of \$3,000,000 and gives employment to 415 paper makers, while the monthly payroll is \$42,000. The general plant is electrically operated by their own hydro-electric plant. In raw material the mill consumes every three days in hemlock and spruce what 40 acres of land will produce, but notwithstanding this large consumption they have a reserve supply for 20 years to come. The officers of the company elected for the year 1923 were: A. W. Brown, president; W. E. Brown, vice president; Paul Browne, secretary, and H. C. Hanke, treasurer and manager. The directors were A. W. Brown, Paul Browne, G. W. Mason, J. Segerstrom, W. E. Brown, Dr. A. D. Daniels and W. H. Raymond.

The Daniels Manufacturing Co. was founded and incorporated in July, 1915, by Dr. A. D. Daniels & Son, J. S. Daniels. They bought the plant now in use, which is located on Thayer Street, on the Soo right of way. The concern is engaged in the converting of tissue paper into napkins and the manufacture of crepe paper products. The officers in 1923 are: A. D. Daniel, president; H. Josephs, vice president; J. S. Daniels, secretary-treasurer, and Paul R. Philleo, manager.

The Rhinelander Box & Lumber Co. was started in 1914, by P. E. Kabel and William Hardell. In 1920 the latter sold his interest to W. C. Curtis. The plant, which is located outside the city limits, includes a saw-mill and planing-mill. The company are large consumers of lumber, using the lower grades for their boxes and selling the upper grades, and the officers run camps which help supply the mill.

They also ship in several million feet of low grade stock from other mills for their boxes. Peter E. Kabel of Rhinelander is at the head of the concern.

Another prosperous concern is the Rhinelander Boat Company, who started their business here in 1903 and now employ 22 or more skilled boat builders, manufacturing boats of every kind used on inland waters. The factory building is 60 by 160 feet and warehouse 40 by 60 feet and the capacity output is 800 boats per annum. The company also manufactures cedar decoy ducks to the extent of about six dozen per day.

Among the latest additions to the manufacturing industries of the city is the Aluminum Flux Company of Rhinelander, which was organized in February, 1922, as an incorporated concern and is engaged in exploiting an invention of William G. Bolus for uniting aluminum to aluminum or to any other metal that will take solder. The process is a simple and ingenious one and the business of the concern is increasing. Mr. Bolus has attained considerable note as an inventor also of useful farm appliances and other articles. The officers of the Aluminum Flux Co. are: T. C. Wood, president; F. H. Piehl, vice president; P. P. Dandoneau, secretary; W. C. Orr, treasurer. William G. Bolus is manager. There are eight directors, all of whom are stockholders, besides one other stockholder.

The Glassine Bag and Novelty Co. was organized in March, 1920, with W. D. Brown, president; E. O. Brown, vice president, and Spencer Brown, secretary, treasurer and manager. The concern is engaged in the manufacture of grease-proof bags for candy, nuts and potato chips and soil-proof cases for collars, neckties and similar articles, the factory being located in the old bottling department of the Rhinelander brewery. About 30 people are employed.

The annual output of Rhinelander's manufacturing plants is \$6,251,000, covering paper, refrigerators and forest products. Its mercantile establishments are numerous and varied, and it has a large hotel with the finest modern equipment—the Onedia—operated on the European plan, and with accommodations for 66 guests. There are also several other hotels in the city—the Commercial, the Arlington and the City Hotel.

Of the three banks of which the city can boast, the Merchant's State Bank is the oldest, having been founded as a private bank by Brown Bros. in 1886. It was then conducted under the style of E. D. Brown & Sons, and had quarters in the building now occupied by the Kate McRae stationery store. It was organized as a state bank in 1890 and has a capital of \$100,000 and surplus of \$25,000 with average deposits of over \$1,000,000. It occupies a portion of its own banking building, which measures 60 by 100 feet in ground dimensions and has three stories and basement. The present officers of the institution are: E. O. Brown, president; B. R. Lewis, vice president; M. H. Raymond, cashier; William Willette, assistant cashier. Directors: E. O. Brown, Paul Browne, F. A. Hildebrand, W. E. Brown, A. Sievwright and E. C. Sturdevant.

The First National Bank was started in the fall of 1888 as the Bank of Rhinelander by Dr. Alfred D. Daniels. Subsequently reorganized, it commenced business as the First National Bank on May 5, 1890. It has now a capital, surplus and undivided profits of \$150,886.40, with average deposits of \$900,000. It is the United States depository, and is a member of the Federal reserve system. Its business is carried on in its own building, a two-story brick, fireproof and with full basement, costing \$40,000, but which would cost double that amount today. This building was erected in 1912-13. The present officers of the First National Bank are: J. O. Moen, president; A. D. Daniels, vice president; D. F. Recker, vice president; W. E. Ashton, cashier; F. A. Hyland, assistant cashier. Directors: J. O. Moen, A. D. Daniels, A. S. Pierce, S. D. Sutliff, F. T. Coon, S. D. Nelson, D. F. Recker, S. F. Weatherly and J. D. Milrea.

The Oneida National Bank, Rhinelander, opened for business April 10, 1920, with a capital stock of \$100,000 and surplus of \$25,000. In 1922 it erected the

building it now occupies, a two-story, full-basement building, 33 by 80 feet, with Bedford stone trimmings, costing with fixtures \$70,000. The Oneida National has proved its worth to those having banking business to transact, as the following growth in deposits will verify: Deposits on opening day, \$158,000; April 10, 1921, \$234,000; April 10, 1922, \$301,000; March 22, 1923, \$390,000. From the day it first opened its doors this bank has extended liberal credit to the merchants, manufacturers and wage earners compatible with good and safe banking, and as a result it has had a steady growth. Its officers are: J. J. Reardon, president; J. H. O'Melia, vice president; John W. Black, vice president; R. J. La Selle, cashier; John H. Woolley, assistant cashier.

The Rhinelander Chamber of Commerce was organized and incorporated in 1891 with a capital of \$7,500 as the Rhinelander Advancement Association, its stock being sold at \$50 per share. It bought land for city lots and factory sites, selling the lots on the building and loan plan. After paying two or three dividends it became less active and lay practically dormant until 1914. It then increased its capital to \$25,000 and reduced its shares to \$10, at the same time changing its policy to that of a non-profit sharing association. The lots for homes were all sold and factory sites given to lumber companies to induce them to settle here. In 1915 the association organized and raised money to build the Oneida Hotel, and then got the state board of normal school regents to designate Rhinelander as the next city in which a state normal school will be built, the county and city giving the site on Oneida Avenue in the southeast end of town. Last year (1922) a land clearing campaign was organized and up to May, 1923, 4500 acres of land had been cleared in the county. The Chamber of Commerce also got 40 business men to sign a joint agreement to guarantee the banks for a loan of up to \$10,000 to the farmers to be used in the purchase of feed, seed and dynamite—no such step having hitherto been taken in the United States—and the farmers availed themselves of the opportunity to the extent of \$6,900. During the war the Chamber organized the War Chest Fund, creating the plan whereby business, professional and laboring men contributed each week an amount equal to what they would earn in one hour in their respective avocations. This resulted in a fund of \$57,000 and it was unnecessary to make a special drive in behalf of that fund. The Rotary Club of Rhinelander was organized in the fall of 1921.

A strong agency in the development of the city during the last 20 years or more has been the Rhinelander Building & Loan Association, which was organized in 1900-01 by Arthur Taylor and Ed Kemp, and on Dec. 31, 1922 had 585 members, 109 having been added during the previous 12 months. The loans made during the year amounted to \$114,520.00, the total assets in loans were \$274,995.00, with cash on hand (at beginning of the year) of \$7,062.77. The association has had a very successful career and has never yet had a foreclosure. The president is Arthur Taylor; the secretary (until her recent death) Mrs. A. W. Shelton; the treasurer, M. H. Raymond. The loan committee (in 1923) is composed of J. M. Baker, Morris McRae, C. F. Barnes, T. C. Wood; the directors are T. C. Wood, John O. Moen, O. A. Kolden, S. D. Sutcliff and H. L. Bushnell.

The Wisconsin Land O'Lakes Association, the main office of which is in Rhinelander, was organized Oct. 14, 1922, its purpose being to advertise and develop the 30 counties of northern Wisconsin from Door across to the St. Croix River on the Minnesota line, especially along the lines of recreation. The territory involved contains more lakes than can be found in an equal area anywhere in the Union; and the average elevation is 1,500 feet above sea level, generally, in the tier of counties that are not on the Great Lakes; also the United States Government, in its Geological Survey, is authority for the statement that there is more oxygen in the air here than in any other section of the Union. The Association advertises the territory in all the Milwaukee papers, also in the Chicago Tribune and Daily News, the Des Moines Register, St. Louis Globe Democrat, Kansas City Star and Louisville Courier. The main office of the Association is in Rhinelander. The officers of the Association are: W. D. Connor, Jr., president, Laona; T. J. Koerner, vice president, Manitowish; E. O. Barstow, secretary, Rhinelander; A. J. Lytle,

field secretary, Rhinelander. The members of the managing board are: Otto P. Walch, chairman, Antigo; H. V. Joannes, Green Bay; M. P. McCullough, Schofield; C. A. Goodman, Marinette; C. J. Coon, Woodruff; J. M. Smith, Shell Lake; W. D. Connor, Jr., Laona; W. E. Brown, Rhinelander; C. A. Rudquist, Ashland; Phillip Young, Cable; and G. A. Griswold, Three Lakes.

Rhinelander began as a sawmill town and as such had a spectacular career. It has long since, however, outgrown that distinction, as the cream of the forest products has been logged off and the sawmill cut has so diminished that in its place Rhinelander commenced the real work of city building and county development, in which, being blessed with men of brain, wide vision and persistent energy, it has made notable progress. Its growth has been one of steady expansion. In 1910 the United States census gave the city 5,542 population, and in 1920, 6,550, built up on the transition from lumber camp to manufacturing center. The present population is about 7,000. The factory payrolls amount to about half a million dollars a month, while the per capita wealth, based on the average bank deposits of the three local banks, is \$349. In addition to the manufacturing enterprises already mentioned there are two creameries that do a business of half a million annually in shipments of creamery butter, paying the farmer dairyman a quarter million dollars in cream checks. The work done in developing the agricultural resources of the county may be found mentioned in its appropriate place, as also that pertaining to the development of this region generally as one of summer resorts, a business that has been coming to the fore for a number of years past and has now reached important dimensions.

In connection with the history of Rhinelander it remains to mention briefly the principal lodges and societies.

A Literary Society was started at a very early day, probably by the pioneer women of the place, though it had some male members.

Rhinelander Lodge No. 242, A. F. & A. M., was organized under a dispensation granted March 4, 1889, and held its first meeting four days afterwards, on March 8, with William A. Doherty, W. M., Edward B. Crofoot, S. W., and J. H. Plumb, J. W. Signet Chapter No. 74, R. A. M., was organized in 1879 with S. H. Alban, E. H. P.; William B. Lasalle, K.; William H. Gilligan, S.; B. R. Lewis, treasurer, and Arthur Taylor, secretary. Maple Chapter, No. 181, O. E. S., was organized in June, 1908, with Ada J. McCarthy, W. M.; Charles W. Scott, W. P.; M. H. Raymond, treasurer, and Lillian M. Boyce, secretary. These Masonic bodies all meet in the same hall, a rented building. All three are strong and thriving organizations.

A Knights of Pythias lodge was founded in the 80's and was a strong lodge for a number of years. But after the establishment of the Elks lodge, the local K. P. lodge began to decline, many of its members joining the new organization, and the membership decreased till meetings were no longer held.

Rhinelander Lodge No. 598, B. P. O. E. (Elks), was instituted in July, 1900, with 25 charter members, and the work brought on by Wausau Lodge. It has now about 280 members. The lodge had been unique in the fact that no intoxicating liquors or gambling have ever been allowed on the premises. During the great war the membership was 100 per cent American, and, in keeping with the character of the lodge as a whole, did its full share in unholding the hands of the government and further its efforts in the great strife. Out of its membership of about 240 there were 60 enlisted men; two died in the service and many won recognition. Of the first 33-enlistments 16 were commissioned officers.

Oneida Lodge No. 48, I. O. O. F., was organized Nov. 16, 1887, with 18 charter members, the charter being dated Aug. 20, 1888. The present membership of the lodge is 130. Snowflake Lodge No. 51, Rebekahs, was organized June 7, 1900, with 15 charter members and now has 91 members.

Laraway Tent No. 17, K. O. T. M., was organized in 1888, and its companion

organization, Pelican Hive, Lady Maccabees, in 1894. In the stirring days of the lumber industry the Maccabee lodges proved popular, and in August, 1900, they dedicated a new hall in the Chafee building. They are still active. About eight years ago Pelican Hive changed its name to Women's Benefit Association of the Maccabees. The Mystic Workers of the World organized their lodge in Rhinelander in April, 1902, with 35 charter members. Rhinelander Aerie No. 359, F. O. E., was organized April 16, 1903, and now has a membership of 506.

There are several Scandanavian societies: The Sons of Norway (Tombarskjelves No. 81), organized in 1908 with 25 charter members, and now having 100; the Daughters of Norway (Vaarblomst Lodge No. 30), organized in 1909 with 24 charter members and now having about 50. Both these lodges meet in I. O. O. F. Hall. The Scandanavian Fraternity of America, organized in 1896 under the name of the Scandanavian Aid and Fellowship Society, is also represented, and another with a similar name- the Scandanavian Fraternity, a social and sick benefit order, the local lodge having about 122 members.

The Catholic lodges (men's) include the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1; the Catholic Order of Foresters, Court No. 443; the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, Branch No. 95, and the Knights of Columbus, Rhinelander Council 2032. Division No. 1, A. O. H., was organized June 14, 1895, with 12 members; the number has since increased to 50. Branch No. 95, C. K. of W., started with a membership of 18 in August, 1898, and at present has from 90 to 100, the number varying according to death, transfers, suspensions and reinstatements, 90 being nearest to the average, however. Rhinelander Council No. 2032, K. of C., was organized Sept. 14, 1919 with 67 members and the present membership (Aug. 1, 1923) is 207. Ladies' Auxiliary, Division No. 1, L. A. A. O. H., was organized March 3, 1903, with 21 members. The present membership is 37. It was formerly larger but has been reduced to its present number owing to many having left the city.

Rhinelander Assembly No. 134, E. F. U., was organized in 1900 and at the present time has 42 members. Lake Camp No. 1749, M. W. A., was organized Aug. 22, 1892, and has a present membership of 394. They rent their hall from the I. O. O. F. Oneida Camp No. 1728, R. N. A., was organized in June, 1899. It has now a membership of 382, of which 354 are adult and 28 juvenile. Pelican Rapids Colony of Beavers, No. 40, was organized Oct. 29, 1910, and has 165 members.

John A. Logan Post, No. 232, G. A. R., was organized Dec. 28, 1887, and had an existence of 22 years or more, surrendering its charter in April, 1910. It had a total membership of 87, of whom but three are now living in Rhinelander and none elsewhere in the county, so far as known to Richard Reed, past commander. The Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., also formed a post in the early 90's or sooner, but this organization has been extinct for over 20 years.

A Boy Scout movement was started in Rhinelander some 12 or 14 years ago, being supported by several of the churches, but as there was no general organization, the interest waned and not much more was done until Mr. C. Brelle effected a better organization of the boys, making it non-sectarian and acting as scout master, the different troops being consolidated on a community basis. This organization has since been continued and is now known as Troop No. 1, there being another troop composed of Catholic boys. After Mr. Brelle, Leslie Guthrie took hold of it, holding the position of Chief Scout Executive, and transformed it into a "First Class" organization. It was also aided by the Rotary Club, which raised funds to recompense Mr. Guthrie for his work, and at the same time Rev. Fr. Gray of the Episcopal church took interest and worked for the success of the organization. Troop No. 1 now holds its meetings in the guild hall of that church, the present scout master being S. M. Riek. This troop consists of three full patrols, or 24 boys in all.

The Forest, Vilas and Oneida Counties Medical Society was organized about 1910, with about 20 charter members, the first president being Dr. C. A. Richards of Rhinelander, and the secretary Dr. J. M. Hogan, now of Oshkosh. Though the

society still exists, no meetings have been held for five or six years. The last election of officers took place in 1917, when Dr. W. A. Bennett (now in California) was elected president, but he later went into vocational military service. Dr. E. R. Boyer of Rhinelander was elected secretary and therefore still holds that office.

The Rhinelander Woman's Club was founded in 1898 as a study or cultural club and was originally limited to 60 members, which limitation was observed up to the period of the World War. About that time limitation was removed and now the club has 180 members. It has its own lecture course and in addition, last season it put on a lecture course for the city. Since the war it has been the main woman's society for civic improvement. The Monday Club, a woman's club for the study of history, with the membership limited to 12, was organized in 1894. It meets one hour once a week from October to April. All its members now belong to the Woman's Club. The Business Women's Club was established January 4, 1921 with about 40 members, its object being to strengthen the friendship and business relations of the business and professional women of the county, to provide down town club rooms, furnish means of recreation and good fellowship between the members. It meets once a month. The woman's societies also include two Delphian organizations the Visiting Nurses' Association, the League of Catholic Women, and St. Elizabeth Court, W. C. O. F. The other organizations for lodge, social or benefit purposes include: Oneida Lodge No. 485, M. W. A.; North Star Lodge No. 122, S. A. F.; and Norflyset Lodge No. 29, S. H. & E. F.

Company B, 127th Infantry.—This company was originally mustered in, in September, 1898, the year of the Spanish-American War, as Company H, Fifth Wisconsin National Guard. Its first officers were: Captain, E. O. Brown; First Lieutenant, D. H. Walker; Second Lieutenant, Thos. F. Brennan. The company was changed to Company L, Second Wisconsin National Guard, in the summer of 1899, being so organized by the first commissioned officers of the company and mustered in by Col. W. H. Patton, the assistant Adjutant-General. It remained as such until October, 1917, when it became Company B, 127th Infantry on the reorganization of the militia. In the World War it was part of the 64th Brigade, which was formed from the 127th and 128th regiments, with such auxiliary troops as artillery, cavalry, etc. The company has a good armory in Rhinelander, which was completed in 1900, being dedicated with a grand banquet on Thursday, Feb. 23, that year.

CHAPTER XVII

THE VILLAGES, PAST AND PRESENT

Cassian is in the town of the same name, its exact location being on the line between Sections 14 and 15, Township 36 north of Range 6 east. It is on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, 20 miles west of Rhinelander and 10 from Tomahawk, the nearest banking point. Cassian was started as Cassanova Junction about 1885, a branch track being built off from the main line of the C., M. & St. P. railway for the transportation of log timber that was sent to Wausau. There was at one time a small sawmill here that cut for the Wausau Box Co. and logging operations in the vicinity were carried on by the Stewart Lumber Co. and also by Gilkey & Anson. After a store had been built the name of the place was changed to Cassian. Jens P. Jensen started a store here in 1903 and conducted it until 1920, when he sold out, though he still owns the building. For a number of years he was postmaster until rural delivery was put in from Bradley. Cassian is now simply a farming community. In the town of Cassian some Indian mounds were found in 1913 by representatives of the Wisconsin Archeological Society.

Clearwater Lake is a small community settlement in Section 24, Township 39 north of Range 10 east, which is in the political town of Three Lakes. It is situated on the east bank of a beautiful lake bearing the same name, and is on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway 28 miles northeast of Rhinelander and four miles from the village of Three Lakes, which is the nearest banking point. The original settlement at Clearwater Lake was made by a small community of Seventh Day Adventists, but it never grew to any notable dimensions as a village. One or two stores, a real estate office and a large potato warehouse constitute the business places here, the warehouse belonging to the Sunset Farm estate owned by Clark J. Kuny. There are a number of summer resorts in the vicinity, however, the beautiful lake attracting many visitors.

Enterprise, a small hamlet in the town of Enterprise, on the line between Sections 20 and 21, Township 35 north of Range 10 east, is on a branch of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 17 miles southeast of Rhinelander which is the banking point. The year 1888 marked the origin of the place, when some settlers came in and took homesteads. The first of these, as now remembered, was George Keeler, the others being William Wenzel, a man named Hooker, and perhaps one or two more. Mr. Wenzel cut timber and sold it to the Payne Lumber Co. of Wausau; he also made railroad ties and his sons later sold pulp wood to the paper-mill at Rhinelander. About 1890 the Schoenick family came in, consisting of Gustav Schoenick and wife, and their sons Herman, Paul, Rheinart, Julius, Gustav and Otto. They bought out the homesteaders and started a store and since then the family has been prominent in the locality, the Schoenick Bros. operating a sawmill and R. Schoenick acting as postmaster and railway and express agent. All the brothers except Paul are also now operating farms at or near Enterprise. Another early settler who took a homestead at Enterprise was a man named Miller, or Mueller, who after a while mysteriously disappeared, so that it was supposed that he had been murdered, and when he did not return after a reasonable time, his place was bought by Carl Massie. Paul Schank was still another homesteader who disappeared without anyone knowing what had become of him, and his place came into possession of Carl Kamke. An Evangelical Lutheran congregation was organized at an early date and a church built. The society has gradually grown stronger and has quite recently erected a new church edifice. Enterprise is on a branch of the Pelican River and is only a mile west of Pelican Lake. A step-daughter of George Keeler and her husband are conducting a summer resort in the vicinity. The village has a state graded school recently erected to take the place of the former rural school.

Gagen.—This once lively village, which has seen its ups and downs and today, after many years of inactivity, is the seat of a sawmill industry, is located on the line between Sections 28 and 29 in the town of Piehl, Oneida County, and at the junction of the "Soo" and Chicago & Northwestern railways. It is 14 miles from Rhinelander, the county seat and banking point.

The origin of the place as a scene of human activity dates back to the year 1886, when Timothy E. and Allen B. Crane from Oshkosh, under the firm name of Crane Bros., put up a large sawmill on the site of the present Crosby mill. The Crane brothers were experienced loggers, originally from Bangor, Maine, Timothy Crane coming west to Oshkosh in 1855, and Allen B. in 1866. With the latter place as their headquarters, they were actively engaged in the logging of pine in the early days of the business in Wisconsin. In 1884 Crane Bros., with Judge G. W. Washburn and his son, John R. Washburn, also of Oshkosh, bought of the Paige estate quite a tract of pine timber—about 50,000,000 feet—in Oneida County, tributary to the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway, whose tracks cut through the middle of it, about one-half being situated on each side. There was no market for pine logs shipped by rail at that time; the problem was, therefore, how to dispose of the timber. In the fall of 1884 a side-track was put in at the site of what was afterwards the village of Gagen—named after Dan Gagen, a well known pioneer of this region—and a warehouse was built. During the winter of 1884-85 the lumber firm logged about 10,000,000 feet of their timber with their own teams, hauled it to their main roadways and put the logs on skids. To the railroad builders they let the contract for the hauling of those logs from the skidways to Rice Lake, situated on the Wolf River about 10 or 12 miles southeast of the siding and warehouse, and the hauling was done by about 100 pairs of mules which had been obtained from Nebraska. The logging operations were started in September, 1884. The logs were driven down the Wolf River a distance of close to 400 miles and were delivered at what was known as the Bay Boom, just above Winneconne in Winnebago County. They were rafted out in September, 1885, at the boom, just about one year from the time that the logging operation started. About half of these logs were sold to C. J. L. Meyer of Fond du Lac, and the balance to Williamson & Libbey Lumber Company of Oshkosh. The rafts were pulled from the boom to their destination by tug boats. About 100 men were employed in the woods in the logging operations, 50 in each of two camps, and many of them had families. Hauling logs by mule teams was a new plan; it required not less than two pairs of mules to each sleigh, and of the lighter mules three or four teams. William J. Wagstaff, now of Oshkosh, who has furnished these and other facts in regard to the origin and early history of Gagen, says: "It cost to put the logs on skids about \$1.75 per M.; the contract to deliver the logs from the skidways to Rice Lake was \$1.75 per M.; it cost to drive the logs that long distance to Bay Boom, where they were rafted, about \$2.00 per M.; and it cost for tolls to the owners of dams en route about 50 cents per M. There was a small charge, probably 10 cents or 15 cents for boomage and rafting." After that year's operations were concluded, owing to the uncertainty of river driving and the long time which it took to deliver the logs, the owners made other plans, and in the next winter's operations—those of 1885-86, which involved the cutting of 10,000,000 feet—the logs were loaded on cars and shipped to Antigo, these being practically the first log shipments by rail. The railroad company charged \$4 per car. These logs were sawed at Weed's mill in Antigo, owned by Henry Weed of Oshkosh, and the product was sold to a Chicago lumber company at two prices, one price for what was called "the shop and better," and another price for the balance of the product of the log. This method of operation also not proving satisfactory, in the fall of 1886, the Crane Brothers and J. R. Washburn built the sawmill, what was called a hotel or boarding-house, a general store and a blacksmith's shop. About 25 or 30 homes were also erected and a post office established, with John R. Washburn, appointed by President Cleveland, as the first postmaster.

The "Soo" railway was constructed through Gagen, and the station built, in 1887. The balance of the pine timber was cut at the local sawmill, the cut being

finished according to recollection, in 1890. The proprietors attempted to prolong their operations by cutting some hemlock and hardwood, which, however, did not bring them enough to pay for the manufacturing, to say nothing of the stumpage; so further operations of this kind were abandoned. The Crane Brothers bought the interest of J. R. Washburn in the sawmill and moved it to Tomahawk. The fact that Gagen was at the junction of two important railroads made it for a number of years an important shipping point for all the products of the forest and of the supplies of all goods necessary for logging and sawmill work, as well as for the products of the mill. The veil of oblivion which for years thereafter hung over the once prosperous village was lifted for a moment in 1898 by Rev. Father Goepfert, of Eagle River, who was then contributing some semi-historical articles to the Eagle River Review, and who said: "Once a one man's sawmill town, and the men moved with the mill. Many empty dwellings are hidden among the trees, and near the crossing of the Northwestern and "Soo" lines can be seen the relics of the sawmill, a once flourishing logging industry. Even the depot two years ago was struck by lightning and reduced to ashes. One hotel and four dwellings are now inhabited; the remainder is a departed city." In recent years, however, Gagen has had a resurrection. In March, 1920, Charles P. Crosby began the erection of a sawmill here, which went into operation in August that year and is still running. Mr. Crosby saws his own logs and since the Stevens mill burned in Rhinelander in 1922 he has done some sawing for the Mason-Donaldson Company of that city. Gagen has a good schoolhouse of the second class, with two teachers. There is also the town hall, a general store and 15 houses, the latter belonging to the mill property. The land in the vicinity is mostly flat, but is interspersed with low mounds or hillocks and some small timber.

Garth is the name of a former village or settlement near Collins Lake in the town of Hazelhurst, five miles southwest of Hazelhurst village, Section 21, Township 38 north of Range 6 east. It was named after an early lumberman, the Garth Lumber Co. having come to the place in the early 90's and begun logging. They also built a sawmill and had quite a busy lumber plant, to which a spur track was run out from the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. After a while the mill burned down but was rebuilt. The company remained there for five years, when they finished their cut and went to Michigan and there is now nothing in particular at Garth except two summer resorts.

Goodnow is on Big Bearskin Creek in Section 18, Township 37 north of Range 7 east (town of Cassian). Any importance it may have formerly had was derived from logging or lumbering operations. A section house on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and a small store are now located there.

Harshaw is another former village and post office in the town of Cassian on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway 14 or 15 miles northwest of Rhinelander. In the early 90's a sawmill was operated there by Norway & Wiley, who about 1895 exhausted their pine cut. Mr. McNaughton, another lumberman of those days, began operating in the vicinity about the same time, having a different timber tract. Until the lumbering operations ceased Harshaw was a busy place; now it is a farming community.

Hixon is a locality north of Hazelhurst where many years ago a rough and domineering French-Canadian, who terrorized the neighborhood, was killed by an Indian whom he strongly provoked.

Hobson is a locality west of Gagen that in former years was the scene of logging and lumbering activities.

Hazelhurst.—The village of Hazelhurst is located in Section 10, Township 38 north of Range 6 east, or in the political town of Hazelhurst. It is traversed by State Highway No. 10 and by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and is five miles from Minocqua, the nearest banking point. It is on the west shore of Lake Katherine, one of the most beautiful bodies of water in the lake region, which is tributary by means of a canal to the Big Tomahawk lake chain. These lakes furnish fine fishing and are favorite resorts for summer tourists and pleasure seekers. Hazelhurst village or hamlet, for its population is now quite small, owes its origin,

like many others in this region, to the lumber industry, and for 20 years or more it presented a lively scene of industry, the Yawkey-Lee Lumber Co. (later the Yawkey-Bissell Lumber Co.) having established here yards and mills. This brought many lumberjacks and mill men here, some with their families, and the national census of 1900 showed that the population of the village was then 1052. This proved in time to be merely transient and the business interests of the place are now represented by a good general store for supplying the surrounding farmers, a small store for the sale of soft drinks, cigars, etc., and one or two summer resorts. The population is perhaps about 50 or 60.

The Yawkey-Lee Lumber Co. started their logging operations in this vicinity in the winter of 1888-89. The company subsequently underwent some changes in personnel. Within two or three years it became the Yawkey-Bissell Lumber Co. James O'Melia, now of Rhinelander, was superintendent of the logging department, while Charles M. Rumery, now keeping a hotel and resort here, had charge of the yard work. The plant included a sawmill, planing-mill, box factory and dry kilns, and Mr. Rumery had 160 men under him engaged in shipping. After the Yawkey-Bissell Lumber Co. was formed, Fred White was made general manager and so remained until 1912, when he went to California. The company logged intermittently, working to and fro among scattered tracts of timber and having usually three or four camps, with 100 to 150 men employed in the woods. In their most flourishing period they owned 13 engines and 400 cars. At last they exhausted their supply of timber and the mill stopped sawing in 1911. By January 1, 1912, they had cleared up their shipments, the latter work being left in charge of Mr. Rumery. The machinery was taken out and shipped to other places, some of it going to Mississippi. As a part of their business interests, and for the benefit of their employees, the company had established a store, post office and blacksmith's shop, and in the latter part of December, 1897, they put electric lights into the yards and village. An article published in the *New North of Rhinelander* in 1892, depicted Hazelhurst as it then was and read as follows: "The Yawkey & Lee Lumber Co.'s plant is on the C. M. & St. P. road, six miles from its northern terminus and about 20 from Rhinelander. The firm is composed of Cy. C. Yawkey, formerly of Saginaw, George W. Lee, formerly of Buffalo, with W. C. Yawkey, a Detroit millionaire, as special partner. The company built their mill and began operations in 1889. The location of Hazelhurst is one of great natural beauty on the shore of Lake Katherine, with many other fine lakes in the vicinity. Hazelhurst is now quite a village consisting of about 400 inhabitants with good schools, church services, etc. The town is finely laid out, the company owning all the land; no saloons or liquor are allowed within its limits. The company own everything, the mill, store, boarding-house, logging outfit, etc., all operated by them. They own upwards of 100,000,000 feet of standing timber and operate their own railroad, which is called the Lake Katherine & Southern Railroad."

After the lumber company had left the place, the store was bought by Schwartz & Anderson, the latter giving personal attention to it and all the inside part of the business, while the former took charge of the outside work, such as contract work for building and repairing. In 1914 the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Anderson is now sole proprietor of the store. Mr. Rumery bought the hotel, or rather that part of it which the company had erected, as he has since enlarged it and is still conducting it. He has also built four good cottages on the shore of the lake to accommodate his summer resort trade. Frank Bryant is operating several summer cottages in addition to a soft drink place. Among the noted summer visitors here are C. C. Yawkey, who has a cottage, Judge Bump, assistant attorney-general at Madison, formerly county judge of Lincoln County, and Dr. Frank Winneman of Milwaukee, formerly of Merrill, Wis. Though the village has no general lighting plant, a number of individual Delco light plants are in use. The first telephone was put in by Charles M. Rumery and Richard Hoover, the latter of whom had a resort in Minocqua. At the present time the village and vicinity are served by the Wisconsin Lakes Telephone Co. A good sized schoolhouse was built here in early days by the lumber company and was used until recently, when,

having got into poor condition, the one now in use was erected on the same school site. It is a two-room school with two teachers. Soon after the lumber company began operations at Hazelhurst a church was built here, which was called a Methodist church, though general services were held in it for a while, but the congregation, never very large, in time dwindled practically to nothing and in the early part of the present year (1923) it was pulled down. The post office has been continued and is an office of the fourth class. Jesse Sipes was the first postmaster and was succeeded by F. M. White, this being during the active days of the lumber industry. Later Alex Anderson acted as postmaster for a number of years, being succeeded July 1, 1918, by Harry Lowe, who is still serving. The office is supplied with 40 lock boxes. The lumbermen, in the flourishing days of their industry established a camp of Modern Woodmen of America in Hazelhurst and meetings were held until the company and most of their men left the place, at which time the camp was transferred to Minocqua. An improvement planned for the year 1923 is a community hall.

Jennings (or Lenox) in the town of Schoepke (Section 14, Township 35 north of Range 11 east), is on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway and the old road or highway between Pelican and Crandon. The post office was named after David Jennings of Milwaukee, (father of the present state senator from Milwaukee) who was active in colonizing the locality, having bought a tract of land here, which he sold to Polish people for farms. Though the name of the post office is Jennings, the station is called Lenox. The population is about 200 or more. To Edward A. Wolfgram is due the credit of having guided the destinies of the village during the last 33 years. Mr. Wolfgram came here in 1900, having in 1898 bought all of section 14 in which it is situated. Every building in the village has been built and is owned by him. These include a large hotel and general store, combined with living quarters, in a two story building of 50 by 100 feet surface dimensions; a garage, 11 residences and a creamery. In addition to conducting the store and hotel, Mr. Wolfgram to a considerable extent engages in the cutting and retailing of cordwood, and in farming, owning 700 acres of land, 140 acres of which are under cultivation. He employs about 25 men. He has shown his public spirit by giving two acres of land as a site for the new school in district No. 2. He also donated the site of the Lenox cemetery and maintains it at his own expense and built the Lutheran church at his own expense, besides personally paying for its upkeep and maintenance. St. Mary's Catholic Mission (Polish) at Jennings was organized about 1907 by Father Zielinski, from Antigo, and is now served from Rhinelander by the pastor of the Polish Catholic church there. The congregation numbers about ten families and services are held once a month. The public school is one of the second class, with two teachers.

Lenox.—See Jennings.

McCord is a station on the Soo Railway, in Section 21, Township 36 north of Range 5 east, or in the political town of Lynn. McCord was an early logging center and there was a sawmill there, which for a while was operated by the Flour City Lumber Co. The company failed, however, and the mill was sold to D. H. Greely, who operated it for some years, when it finally burned down. McCord has been for years a supply center and shipping point for the neighborhood farmers and several men have operated stores there. There is now a small one conducted by Albert H. Morris.

McNaughton is a station and small community center on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway in the town of Newbold, its exact location being in the upper part of Section 6, Township 37 north of range 8 east. It is 12 miles from Rhinelander, the nearest banking point. The place was formerly known as Hazelhurst Junction, on account of the fact that the Hazelhurst & Southeastern road, a logging railway, was built out to connect with the Northwestern so that the lumbermen might have a shipping point on the latter as well as on the St. Paul road. It was subsequently named McNaughton after a well known lumberman who managed a sawmill there for Bradley & Kelly (the Land, Log & Lumber Co.) A pioneer of the county, Marshall W. Lloyd, in association with Thomas Owens, entered a

quantity of land there at an early day, perhaps expecting the development of a large village, but as a community center the place has always remained small, though it has the ordinary accommodations of express, telegraph and telephone, with a general store. There are several houses and barns, a side-track and box car depot. The surrounding country is level and there is but little timber in the vicinity.

Malvern is a station on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway about six and a half miles southeast of Rhinelander. In the active days of the lumber industry some logging was carried on there.

Minocqua.—The village of Minocqua is situated on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway in the town of Minocqua, 26 miles northwest of Rhinelander. The village is famed for its beauty. Surrounded by a chain of five picturesque lakes, it is built on what would be an island but for a narrow belt of land at the eastern point connecting it with the mainland. When the land was surveyed by the government in 1862, the field notes located an Indian village just north and across the water thoroughfare from Gus Nolan's place, and the workmen who graded the railroad there, some 26 years later, unearthed quite a number of bodies. Not very long ago bones could be seen sticking out of the bank in the small cut at that point.

It is said that at an early date the site of Minocqua, or its immediate vicinity was the scene of a fierce battle between the Chippewa and Sioux. On land of the M. C. Wetmore estate (owned in St. Louis) there are two Indian mounds. One of these is on the bank of Gunlock Lake, and was dug into some 20 years ago by Capt. S. W. Ray and two others, when two skeletons were found sitting together with a piece of pottery, like a kettle with a decorated rim, between them. This piece of pottery showed the effects of fire on the inside but not on the outside. Some of the old settlers say that 35 years ago there were two bands of Chippewa in this neighborhood, each under its own chief. When Captain Ray arrived in the spring of 1888, he found eight wigwams and a small log hut situated where the Catholic church now stands, and all occupied by Indians, who had a chief named Noc Wib, for so his name sounded when Captain Ray heard him pronounce it. The settlers called him Chief Minocqua, probably assuming that to be his name, and hence the village came to be so called. On settling here the Indians thought they were within the limits of the Flambeau reservation, a mistake that the government rectified for a time by extending the limits of the reservation so as to take them in, though subsequently they were obliged to move. There were 387 Indians in the two bands in the spring of 1887 when Gus Nolan, one of the earliest white settlers, arrived.

Through Minocqua ran the Flambeau Trail, which had been cut during the Civil War period, and which connected at the head of Tomahawk Lake with the military road from Milwaukee to Ontonagon on Lake Superior. This whole region was for many years a great hunting and trapping ground, and at an early date a trading post was established here by John Jacob Astor, who obtained his pelts from the Indians in exchange for the white man's commodities. This post, which was one of a chain extending from Ashland to Green Bay, stood on ground now the property of Gus Nolan, across Lake Minocqua and about half a mile from the site of the present village. It is fortunate that the shores of the lakes which surround Minocqua were logged at the time when timber was too valuable to leave to the forest fires great trees like those which in their decay now mar the landscape of so many Wisconsin lakes. The place of the fallen giants of the forest has been taken by a new and today well developed growth of pine and birch, maple, balsam, poplar and hemlock. The soil is a rich sandy loam with clay subsoil; it yields excellent crops and some valuable farms are to be found in this territory.

For 30 years or more Minocqua has been the Mecca of summer tourists and lovers of nature from all parts of the middle West. The shores of five lakes are dotted with public resorts capable of accommodating hundreds of guests; all of them are filled during the summer, in addition to which there are hundreds of private summer homes. The village has a population of about 500. On Friday, May

31, 1912, the main portion of the business section was swept by fire, causing a property loss of about \$110,000; but a number of fine brick blocks were subsequently erected to take the places of the old frame ones built in early days; so the ultimate result was to increase the attractiveness of the place. The tide of tourist travel set in in the 80's soon after the building of the railroads, and it has since kept increasing, while the automobile in recent years has added greatly to the number of visitors. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, the only one which runs through the village, was built in 1888; but several years previous to that the Northwestern, or that part of it then known as the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western, had been built through Woodruff, only two miles away, so after the construction of the Milwaukee the village could easily be reached by two railroads. Settlers at once began to come in, especially as there were logging camps in the vicinity which offered chances of employment. Among the earliest were Frank W. Rogers, Robert Stamp, Gus Nolan, John Briner, Frank Schilling, Deloss Daniels and Capt. W. S. Ray. Frank W. Rogers arrived it is said in 1886 and Robert Stamp, who died recently, in 1887, while Capt. Ray was one of those who came in the spring of 1888, when the St. Paul road was being completed here. Others who came about the same time, or soon after, were Mr. and Mrs. P. J. O'Malley, Mr. and Mrs. John Mann, Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Doyle and Mr. and Mrs. Michael Doyle. A. O. Dorwin came in 1891.

In 1888 John Radcliffe built a small sawmill and operated it for four years subsequently. It was located a little west of the present Gus Nolan place on a strip of land which after the building of the dam became an island. Deloss Daniels started the first store in a tent on land now part of the Gus Nolan property. There were four saloons close by, two in tents and two in log buildings. The first buildings put up were on the north side of the railroad track, which here has a north-east-southwest trend, and this was before the town site was platted. P. J. O'Malley had a hotel there on "Water Reserve" land, which was the first building put up in Minocqua, though not on the town site. The village was platted May 5, 1888, by Henry C. Payne, trustee, the plat being recorded on the same date, and according to Capt. S. W. Ray, the lots were not put on sale until May 27, 1889. Pat Madden bought two lots, cleared them with the help of John Manning, and put up the first building on the town site, the Lakeside Hotel, which he conducted for a number of years subsequently. It was the first regular hotel in town, though Jack Sutton had previously run a saloon and kept a few boarders. The other buildings north of the track were taken down or moved later, Pat O'Malley's Hotel among them, which was moved on to the town site, where it is standing today.

John Manning above mentioned came here with Pat Madden, and is still living, being one of the best known among the old settlers. For a long time he was in the employ of the Land, Log & Lumber Co., and is a land cruiser and timber estimator. He has a house in the village and a farm some four miles out. Deloss Daniels moved his store to the location now occupied by the cannon near the station. John Briner was a type of another class, known as "drifters"; he stayed in town but a few years, working at odd jobs, and was nicknamed "The Old Sardine," because of a song by that name which he used to sing in saloons. Other pioneers who should be mentioned were "Johnny" Murray, John C. Fay, M. W. Lloyd, William Schlecht, Edward Briggs, Louis McBride, August Meland, Fred Tripp, Ed Walsh and Frank Roemer. M. W. Lloyd, mentioned in the foregoing list, who arrived in 1888, was superintendent for the Land, Log & Lumber Co. William Schlecht, who first arrived in Minocqua in 1887, has made the village his permanent home since 1890. William H. Fisher came in 1889.

The Briggs House, now known as the Kuntz House, was started later by Edward Briggs and his son-in-law, Louis McBride, who bought a building, moved it to the present location and enlarged it. McBride was the active manager. Briggs had previously conducted a boarding-house for a construction gang on the Northwestern road. The Minocqua House was built and opened by Fred Tripp, who later sold out to Frank W. Rogers and Harvey Selleck. Both the latter are now living, Mr. Rogers on a farm close to the village and Mr. Selleck in Michigan.

Frank Roemer, who conducted a hotel and boat livery, is now deceased; his wife remarried and is now Mrs. Archie Loughrin of Merrill. In 1888 August Melang opened the first blacksmith's shop in Minocqua and about the same time, or soon after, Feehley & Schilling were conducting a livery stable. On July 11, 1888, F. L. Schilling started to put up a store building and about the same time "Johnny" Sullivan, with a partner, began similar operations. Sullivan finished first and opened his store, which was conducted under the style of Sullivan & Schwedes, and was the second in town. Mr. Schilling was not far behind Sullivan and opened the third store. Many others of various kinds have since been founded, and a number are flourishing today, of which mention may be found in the biographies of their proprietors. Ed Walsh, another early settler of the village, took up the work of a guide, at which he spent many years. He now keeps the She-she-sa-ba-ga-ma resort, the Indian name of which means "Wandering Water."

Deloss Daniels was the first postmaster of the village, and held the office until his death. He was succeeded in it by a man named Jensen, who served for awhile, after which Mrs. Daniels had it and handled the mails in her store until she gave up business. The next postmaster was Mike Reardon and after him F. L. Schilling, who served as such from August, 1897 to November, 1915. He was succeeded by A. J. Bolger and the latter by Mrs. Chas. B. Carman. Then in November, 1922, Earle Schilling was appointed and is still serving. William Clausen, who came to Minocqua in December, 1890, subsequently laid out and platted the Lake View Park addition on the south shore of Lake Minocqua, by which latter name the east half of Lake Kawaquesaga is sometimes known; the two being connected by a narrow waterway. Ten years later, in 1900, Gus Nolan established his fine summer resort, "The Northern," which covers ten acres of ground and is on the narrow arm or waterway above mentioned. The numerous fine bodies of water have created a considerable demand for boats, and several firms and individuals have engaged in building them. R. C. Wassaburger builds from 40 to 50 each year, also some launches and handles outside boats; Mapes & Lampert build from 20 to 25 each winter, Mr. C. F. Mapes having been engaged in this occupation for over 20 years; and the Minocqua Lumber Company also builds them, to the extent of 50 or so each winter, so it is safe to say that from 110 to 125 boats, besides a few launches, are built here every year.

The Bank of Minocqua was started as a private institution in 1891 by John Schilling, who is now president and cashier. It was incorporated as a state bank in 1903. The present building was erected a year ago. This bank attended to the financial needs of the village and vicinity up to 1921, when, on August 21, the Security State Bank of Minocqua was organized, with A. O. Dorwin, president; R. C. Wassaburger, vice president, and R. J. Collie, cashier, all of whom are still serving (April, 1923). The directors are A. O. Dorwin, Gus Nolan, Axel Anderson, B. O. Bassett, Geo. A. Foster, C. J. Coon and R. C. Wassaburger. The capital stock is \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$9,958. 87; deposits (April 3) \$149,472.73. In 1914 the firm of Wilson & Schlecht was organized and built a sawmill and planing-mill here. They were succeeded in November, 1919, by the Minocqua Lumber Company, another local concern, with William Schlecht, president; R. E. Schlecht, vice president, and Carlisle J. Huber, secretary and treasurer. They are cutting pine, hemlock and general hardwood in the western part of Oneida County. Their manufacture of row boats has been mentioned, which was started in the winter of 1921-22.

One of the earliest enterprises started in Minocqua was a weekly newspaper, the Minocqua Times, which was founded in April, 1891, by Henry C. Morrill and was conducted by him until November, 1892. This paper is still in existence and is now more than 32 years old. It has, however, passed through several hands. Its second proprietor was Charles W. Hooper, who issued it as a Republican weekly, at first on Wednesdays and later on Thursdays. After a while Mr. Hooper leased it to David Christiansen, who seems to have run it for no great while. Mr. Hooper then gave it up and left town in the summer of 1911, the Times through a mortgage coming into the legal possession of F. A. Lowell of Rhinelander. From the latter

it was bought in March, 1913, for the amount of the mortgage—some \$400 or more—by Theo. Bossacki, who made it a Democratic paper and owned it until Dec. 9, the same year, for the last five weeks of that time (from Nov. 1) renting it to Art Runge from Merrill. In December, 1913, William H. Fisher, Jr., bought the Times from Mr. Bossacki and conducted it till the following June, when he sold it to his brother, Enos E. Fisher, who is the present proprietor.

The Wisconsin Lakes Telephone System, operating in Minocqua, is owned by Charles R. Treat, who bought it in July, 1920, from Charles Showers. At that time it had but 60 phones, and since then Mr. Treat has tripled the number and made extensive improvements in the lines and equipment. The system takes in Hazelhurst, Woodruff and Arbor Vitae in addition to Minocqua. It does all the switching for the state lines and handles long distance through the Bell system. Two years ago a co-operative creamery was established in Minocqua and is still in full operation. Public transit between Minocqua and Woodruff is maintained by stages, which meet all Northwestern passenger trains stopping at the latter station, and there are, in addition, the usual private automobiles.

The water supply of Minocqua is obtained from the lake, the water being treated by the chlorine process in order to purify it. It is pumped into two large tanks and piped out through the village by direct pressure. Previous to 1905 the pumps were operated by a steam engine, but in that year a gas engine was installed. The lighting plant was installed in 1911, with a crude oil engine as the motive power. The light plant now consists of three dynamos with alternating current, operated by three gas engines, two of 50-horse-power and one of 15-horse-power. The electricity thus generated sets in motion three motors which operate the water pumps and also a fire pump, so the water and light plants are now combined. The village has a voluntary fire department, and the streets and roads are well taken care of.

The first school in Minocqua village was held in a small frame building on Front Street, which had been erected for a butcher shop by a man named Bardwell from Plainfield, Wis., who ran the store, however, for but a short time. The first teacher was Miss Mamie Murphy, who is now a resident of Tomahawk and wife of "Johnny" Sullivan, one of the oldest engineers on the Valley Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, previously mentioned as having built the second store in Minocqua. After school had been held in the Bardwell building for one year, a building was erected especially for school purposes. It stood on the north-east corner of the present school grounds, or on Lot 1, Block 5 of the village plat, as laid out by Henry C. Payne. This building cost \$3000 and was in use until the summer of 1893. In the following year it was sold to the Methodists, and the village erected a new schoolhouse, a two-story frame building of two apartments, located on Lots 2 and 3, Block 5. Later two more rooms were added to it, converting it into a four-room schoolhouse, and this answered all educational purposes for the village until the present large brick schoolhouse was built in 1906-07 at a cost of \$20,000. It has two stories and basement and contains an assembly-room, eight class-rooms, library, gymnasium and everything desirable in a modern school building. The first high school class was graduated in 1907 and the school has since been both a grade and high school. The high school class graduated in May, 1923, consisted of 15 pupils. There are three high school teachers and four grade teachers. J. Marion Reed took charge as principal in September, 1922, but will assume the duties of county superintendent in September, 1923. Since the beginning the high school has turned out 127 graduates. Since the village was founded four religious societies have been organized—the Catholic, Baptist, Methodist and Lutheran. There are but three church edifices, however, and of those but two are at present in use.

St. Patrick's Church, Minocqua, had its inception in the efforts of Mrs. Mary O'Malley and some of the pioneers, mainly of Irish descent to build a Catholic church in 1894. Up to that time there was no church of any denomination in Minocqua. After the usual disappointment and failures incidental to any venture worth while, a little Catholic church was finally erected in the year 1894. The

dimensions were modern enough—50 by 25 feet—but the neat little church occupied a commanding site on Kawaquesaga Lake for almost 30 years. In 1891 the interior was badly damaged by fire. After some discussion the pastor and congregation came to the conclusion that a new church was needed and decided to build a substantial and beautiful church rather than repair the old one. Today one of the neatest and most classical Catholic churches in the state graces the village of Minocqua. On Sunday, July 8, 1923, it was dedicated by Rt. Rev. Bishop Pinten of Superior, Wis., many priests being present, together with a large crowd of Catholic people from among the tourists of Chicago, St. Louis and other places. There was also present a large number of non-Catholics from Minocqua and the surrounding country. Several priests have guided the destinies of the local church since 1894, amongst them being the Rev. Father J. J. Mayre, Rev. Father M. J. Delaney, Rev. Father C. J. Dillon, Rev. Father A. R. Munro, Rev. Father Owens, Rev. Father Francis Bertram, Rev. Father P. J. O'Mahoney, and the present pastor, Rev. Father Peter C. Rice, former pastor of Sacred Heart Cathedral, Superior, Wis. The church property fronts the beautiful lake for which Minocqua is famous, and church, rectory and grounds are valued at \$45,000. The church is Minocqua's most imposing building; with its white-capped monastic Irish tower and gold-tinted cross, it is a land-mark for miles around. Beautiful stained glass windows are one of the church's most noticeable features; the fine truss work is commented upon very favorably by visitors. Tomlinson & Egan of Ashland, Wis., were the contractors and Mr. A. H. Rantz of Minocqua was the architect, designing the building as a model village church upon principles laid down by the famous Catholic church architects, McGinnis & Walsh of Boston, Mass. Among the trustees of St. Patrick's Church were Patrick Bolger (now dead), James Carlin and B. Stoben. The present trustees are J. E. O'Leary and Gus Nolan, both residents of Minocqua for many years. The present pastor, Father Rice, was born in Ireland and was ordained priest in the church of which he is now pastor on July 27, 1907. He is one of the most prominent priests in the state of Wisconsin, is well known as a lecturer, and writer to people of several states; as an orator he ranks high in Wisconsin and takes a great interest in everything that concerns the welfare of the community. Amongst the Catholic settlers helping to build the church were P. Bolger, J. Loughrin, Ed. Bolger, Mrs. Lizzie Noble, Mrs. Titus H. Kuemper, A. Revnew and J. McGonigal. Two men were ordained priests from the parish, Rev. E. Bolger and Rev. J. Pilon, both now dead.

A Baptist Society was organized in Minocqua about 1890 and a frame building erected which is still standing and in good condition. The society started with eight or ten members and for some years they prospered, having regular ministers; among the visiting pastors was the Rev. T. W. Goodspeed, now secretary of Chicago University. But in time the congregation became smaller and for the last 10 or 12 years the Baptists have had no regular pastor or services but worship with the Methodists, their own church building at present being out of use.

The Methodist Episcopal congregation in Minocqua was organized June 30, 1893, by Rev. George Evans, Henry C. Payne of Milwaukee donating a piece of land for the church. The original lot measured 50 by 150 feet. The Methodist church building is the old schoolhouse, the Methodists having bought it in 1894 after the town had got through with it. The original trustees of the church were D. A. Schumacher, J. Mercer, W. H. Rall, J. Cottrill and W. V. LeBarron. The first pastor, Rev. George Evans, was succeeded in 1895 by Rev. Elisha Ware. Then in 1898 Rev. E. D. Kohlstedt (now president of the Dakota Wesleyan College in South Dakota) became pastor. He was succeeded in 1912 by Rev. E. P. Mankolsky, who served only from April to September, that year, in the latter month the Rev. George Tennant becoming pastor. The pastors of the church since Mr. Tennant and the years in which they took charge, have been as follows: Rev. Roland Scott, 1914; Rev. Ivan H. Bean, 1915; Rev. George Kunde, 1917; Rev. Joseph Cheek, September, 1922 to the present time (May, 1923). The church has 22 members and a Sunday school enrollment of 65. It is the head of the Minocqua circuit, which includes Winegar, Winchester, Woodruff, Mercer and

Minocqua. There is a union church at Winegar and, also at Woodruff, and the Minocqua pastor serves Woodruff once a month, alternating with the Lutheran pastor. There is no church edifice at Winchester but services are held there once in two weeks on a week night. The Minocqua pastor also preaches once a month to schoolhouse congregations, one in the town of Arbor Vitae, seven and a half miles north of Minocqua; and the other on Squirrel Lake, in the town of Minocqua four miles from the village. A parsonage is soon to be built on the property recently acquired.

The Lutherans in Minocqua have no church building of their own but for local services use that of the Methodists. They also attend Lutheran services in the Union church building at Woodruff.

A camp of Modern Woodmen of America was organized in Minocqua some 30 years ago and is still in existence, and there is also an auxilliary camp of Royal Neighbors. Quite recently, on Jan. 23, 1923, the Masons started a local organization, Minocqua Lodge, U. D., being organized with 23 charter members; by June it had over 40. The lodge occupies quarters over Dorwin's store. There is also in Minocqua a post of the American Legion, known as Carl Mattson Post No. 89.

Monico.—The village of Monico is situated on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway in the town of Monico, Oneida County. It is 14 miles southeast of Rhinelander, the banking point. Until 1897 Monico was in Forest County, with prospects of being made the county seat, but the legislature in that year took Townships 35 to 39 north of Range 11 east from Forest and attached them to Oneida County. The village at present has a population of about 200 and is under town government, having been incorporated. The town of Monico itself has a population of but 300. In October, 1882, when the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway was building into Rhinelander, there was nothing at Monico, the junction point, but a few railway shanties. In the following year the Wisconsin Sulphite Fibre Company bought practically the whole town site and built a factory (on the ground now occupied by the box company) to remove the bark and decay from pulpwood, which was then shipped to the pulp mills at Appleton, Wis. The plat of the village was recorded the same year, April 24, 1883. In the fall of 1884 the company pulled down that factory and put up a new one, establishing a large plant having four or five rotary boilers. Their intention was to develop a paper-mill, but the project was then in its initial stages. In 1887 they platted what is known as the Wisconsin Sulphite Company's Addition to Monico. The prospects looked bright for the growth of the village, but within a year or so the pulp mill burned down, and either for that cause or some other, the company, instead of rebuilding, gave up their plans with respect to Monico, sold out their interests here and left the village. The site was bought by Ed Squier of Rhinelander, who sold it in lots to different parties. The company's store was purchased by a Mr. Roberts of Pelican Lake. This store was a large building, the upper part of which was occupied by the office and sleeping-rooms. The company had operated a boarding-house for their men and there was also a hotel in the village, owned and managed by Caswell & Powers, who sold out in the fall of 1887 to John Meyer.

The first store in the village, except the company's, was that of John Graef, who first ran a saloon and afterwards was postmaster for a short time. It subsequently passed through several hands, Graef selling to L. A. Taylor and Taylor to Nels Nelson, and while Mr. Nelson was conducting it, it was burned. John Meyer who had come to Monico in the spring of 1885, conducted his hotel until 1910, when it burned and he lost \$7,000, having little insurance. He then moved to the farm on the edge of the village, where he now lives. Another hotel was built by B. F. Jilson about 1890, but that also burned some years later. The present hotel, kept by M. A. Wesolowski, is in part one of the oldest buildings now in town, but has been enlarged and improved since the original portion was built. Logging was carried on in the vicinity of Monico in 1885 by Green & Sons and by Clarke, Lennan & Stapleton, and there were several portable sawmills here. The firm last mentioned, the members of whom were Rhinelander men, had jobbers cut their timber for them, they buying it from the Sulphite-Fibre Company. When the

company's mill was in operation, George Hastig, anticipating a prosperous future for the village, established a newspaper here, which he called the Forest County Spy; but when the mill stopped operations he gave up the paper and opened a meat market. Joseph Kurtz built a flour and feed warehouse in 1904 and a store in 1905 and is still conducting them both and doing a good business. An item in the Eagle River Review, issue of June 9, 1898, referred to Monico Junction as "chiefly composed of hotels and railway offices," and added that a number of farmers had recently settled in the vicinity. Alfred K. Jillson, who came to Monico in 1899, was appointed postmaster in 1908, and is still serving in that capacity. The office is located in his drug store, which he established in 1914.

The Monico Excelsior Company was started in 1908 as a stock company by Emil Meyer, Peter E. Kabel, Al Rollman and others. After being operated under the same style for two years, it was changed to the Monico Box & Lumber Co. and as such remained until 1915. It was then bought by Mr. Meyer and the original title resumed. At first the concern made excelsior and boxes, but now excelsior, veneer and cheese boxes, using mostly maple, birch, cedar, spruce, balsam and white birch lumber cut in this part of the country. Mr. Meyer employs about 20 men.

The Monico school in 1885 was a one-story frame building about 18 by 24 feet in size. Then a year later a two-story, two-room building was erected, which was later enlarged by the addition of two rooms, making four in all. This building was burned in December, 1921, a few days before Christmas. School was then held in the Catholic church until the present building was completed just in the spring of 1923 at a cost of \$24,000. It is a fine brick building containing four rooms and a gymnasium. The school is a grade school with three teachers.

The water supply of Monico is obtained from individual wells. The village has the advantage of electric light supplied through transmission wire by the Rhinelander Light & Power Co. There was formerly a camp of Modern Woodmen of America in Monico, organized about 1895, which held meetings for many years but no longer does so. Another lodge formerly active was that of the Equitable Fraternal Union, who had a nice hall. The latter being destroyed by fire, however, the meetings ceased. Fire seems to have been the chief enemy of the village from the beginning, as it has suffered more from that cause than from any other, and more than most places of its size in this region. One fire which occurred October 8, 1920, destroyed two stores, the post office, restaurant and seven or eight residences. On the night of May 5-6, 1923, the railway depot was burned down. A much better one is said to have been planned by the company to replace it. Other disasters or tragedies have also caused excitement at various times. One of the saddest of these occurred Dec. 5, 1912, when Wallace and Ethel Taylor, the former aged 20 and the latter 16 years, children of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Taylor, were drowned while crossing a lake near Monico to join a skating party. Miss Taylor was a student in the Oneida County Training School and was then home on a vacation. The father, Mr. L. A. Taylor, formerly one of the active citizens of the village, is now conducting a store at Kempster, Wis.

St. James' Catholic Church was organized as a mission soon after the founding of the village and by 1898 the congregation numbered about 65 souls. It was served then as it is today by the pastor from Eagle River, but as yet the Catholics had no church building. The edifice now in use, a neat-looking, medium-sized frame building with a front central tower, was erected in 1911. Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church of Monico was organized Jan. 1, 1922, with ten voting members namely, F. C. Kuehn, J. Barnowsky, Carl Barnowsky, Rudie Pederson, John Meyer, Arthur Kuehn, Alex Beaudin, Henry Perganide, Mike Erickson and August Briese. The organization was effected by Rev. F. M. Henning, who is now serving in this his first charge. He is also pastor of the Lutheran church at Enterprise, in which place he resides. The church edifice in Monico was completed in 1923, its dedication taking place June 17. There are from 120 to 125 souls in the congregation with 18 voting members. The Sunday school enrollment is 35 and a Ladies' Aid Society has been formed. Catechetical instruction is given twice a week.

Newman Lake is a locality north of Harshaw, where logging operations were once carried on.

Pelican is a village on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway in the town of Schoepke. The name of the post office is Pelican Lake. The village is situated on the east shore of the body of water known as Pelican Lake, which is one of the largest in the county and is a favorite resort of summer tourists and campers. Dr. E. C. Grosskopf, who visited the lake, and also the site of the village in 1880-43 years ago—when all the territory was in Lincoln County, recalls three Indian villages situated on different peninsulas; one on Point Sabinois, a Chippewa settlement under Chief Sabinois; the next on Pottawatomie Point (later called Chicago Point), and the third on Mekenoque Point, under a self-styled chief of the same name, who was a renegade from the Sabinois camp and a brother of Chief Sabinois. The village of Pelican Lake was started when the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway (now the C. & N. W.) was built through this region in 1882, several hotels and stores being then opened up for business. The first hotel was a log structure run by Day Bros.; later a more pretentious place was operated by Byron Darling, a most genial host and sportsman. Dr. Drosskopf relates, "I remember on one occasion while stopping with him I was suddenly awakened about 2:00 a. m. by a terrible fusillade. Throwing open the window and looking out, I saw by aid of the clear moonlight two monster black bears, dead, who had attacked the garbage barrels back of the hotel. Mine host Darling was the marksman to bag the game." At the present time the village has a hotel, rooming-house, garage, and five or six stores. The Khaki Boat Club has a good boathouse here and there is a public school of the second class with two teachers. There is also a Catholic mission served by the pastor at Eagle River. The northwestern and southern shores of the lake are well wooded.

Pennington—See Starks.

Pratt Junction on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway is a mile and a half south of Pelican. A large hotel was built there in 1889 by John E. Rice, who conducted it for 15 years. In 1898 he also put up a store there, which he conducted until 1903, when he moved to Pelican.

Robbins, a small community center in the town of Sugar Camp, on the line between Sections 11 and 12, Township 39 of Range 9 east, was founded in the flourishing days of the logging industry here. The first settlement was made by Poles, who bought land of the Brown Bros.' Lumber Company and started farms. The hamlet of Robbins lies on the west shore of Sugar Camp Lake, and just a little to the north of the latter is Indian Lake, where the Indians had an old camp ground which they sold to the settlers. About 1890 Fred R. Tripp came and started a summer resort, also trading with the Indians and settlers. The Robbins narrow-gauge railroad, built for logging purposes in the town of Sugar Camp, extended up to the Tripp store and the post office was named Robbins on that account. Owing to the Polish families in the locality, a Catholic congregation was established here Aug. 10, 1893, Brown Bros. erecting the building. It is known as Ste. Cunegunda's, and Father F. J. Toplak was the first priest in attendance. The congregation is now served by the pastor of the Polish Catholic church at Rhinelander and numbers 30 or more families. Services are held twice a month.

Roosevelt is in Section 24, Township 37 north of Range 9 east, or the political town of Pine Lake and is on the north shore of Moen Lake, named after John Moen of the lumber firm of Nelson & Moen, who built a sawmill here and operated in the vicinity until they had finished their cut. Charles W. Swails bought the site in 1907 and subsequently laid it out in lots. In 1919 he started a store and in 1913 he was appointed postmaster, in which position he is still serving. He also conducts a summer resort, which he started soon after his arrival here.

Satuit is a station on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway about four miles southeast of Rhinelander in the town of Pelican. Some logging was formerly done in the vicinity but there was no mill.

Starks, a village and station on the Soo Railway in Section 26, town of Stella,

was originally named Pennington and the Soo line established a division point here, with a hotel and a number of houses for the railroad men. On May 18, 1898, a tornado visited the village and destroyed nearly all of it, excepting only a part of the hotel and one dwelling house. The railroad then moved its freight division point to Rhinelander and started a division point at another Pennington west of Prentice. This killed the original Pennington as an active community center and it passed from public notice, for 14 years amounting to little more than a memory. But in 1912 the place was resurrected by L. Starks, operating under the name of the L. Starks Company, who bought 10,000 acres of land in the vicinity and began raising potatoes on an extensive scale. The company later bought 7,000 acres more, so the property now amounts to 17,000 acres, of which 4,000 acres are under cultivation. Potatoes are the principal crop and about 150,000 bushels are raised yearly. About two-thirds of the 4,000 acres are cared for by tenant farmers who hire their own help. The other third is under the direct personal charge of the company's superintendent, Ray M. Willis. The company has large potato-warehouses here, also a general store, of which William M. Fischer is superintendent. There is a post office kept in the store, and the other features of the community are a blacksmith and repair shop, a good school building, a church, and several pretty white dwellings. The old name of Pennington was not revived but the name of Starks given to the present village by its founder.

Three Lakes is an unincorporated village on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway in the town of Three Lakes. It is in Township 38 north of Range 11 east; and therefore previous to 1897 was in Forest County. It was the lumber industry that gave the place its early importance. The Three Lakes Land & Lumber Company began logging here in the early 80's or before, and in December, 1886, there were seven firms logging in the pineries east of Three Lakes. In 1890 the interests of the Three Lakes Land & Lumber Co. were bought by Joseph Lave, who started a sawmill, buying the machinery of a mill in Rhinelander that had burned down, and installing it here. After conducting his mill for a few years, it met the usual fate of early-day sawmills, being destroyed by fire, and in 1900 he sold out to Woodruff & McGuire. This firm built a good mill one mile north of Three Lakes, with a capacity of 75,000 feet per day, and logged all their timber within a radius of 10 to 12 miles from the village. In 1904 they sold their outside holdings of timber land and moved their machinery to Three Lakes, Wash., where they are still located. At the present time the Thunder Lake Lumber Co. of Rhinelander are cutting some timber here, which they turn into lumber at Rhinelander. There is a forest of timber, for the most part of original growth, north and east of Three Lakes, which is now owned by J. P. Underwood of Chicago, besides some scattered timber to the south and east, also included in the Underwood interests.

In 1900 in addition to the lumber activities here, there were several merchants and others doing an active business. F. S. Campbell, now in Utica, N. Y., was conducting a general store. Frank Steiner, now of Bellingham, Wash., also had a store here, as also James Donnelly and William J. Neu, while John Stypczynski was the village blacksmith. When the railroad came through, a box-car depot was put in and Frank Steiner was the first depot agent. The present Three Lakes Hotel, formerly the American House, was conducted in 1892 by "Stub" Fesenden and Ace Miske. Later Charlie Tuttle bought it, built on to it an addition for a saloon and ran it for five or six years. It later changed hands a number of times until in 1922 it was bought by James R. Nelson, its present proprietor. In 1892 the Lake House, now used as a fruit store, was operated by James Donnelly, who subsequently sold out to "Billy" Hall, and later a man named Vernet had it. Then Hank Ginsler and later J. B. Locy conducted it, the latter finally selling out in order to establish the present Locy House. The other hotel now in the village is the Badger House, built in October, 1921, the proprietor of which is Herman J. Puls. When James R. Nelson came here in the early days he used to find snow and ice under the moss in the cedar swamps in the middle of summer, as it never thawed, the sun being unable to reach it. The water was very pure and could be drunk from any part of the swamp without risk. In 1890 the water reserve land

came into the market and a lot of people homesteaded then, others having previously done the same. This land with its water frontage had been originally reserved for dams, it not being considered at that time as having much value for agricultural or similar purposes, and it could be bought for a song, but later the price went up. Mr. Nelson, who in those times, bought 80 acres for \$300, in 1890 sold the tract for \$6,000 and it is now worth much more than the latter figure. In the latter 90's most of the farmers in this vicinity were Polish.

The Independent Order of Good Templars, in former days a wide-spread temperance organization, in 1891 erected a good frame building in which to hold their meetings, and in which, as elsewhere mentioned, the Catholics held some of their early services. The building is still in good condition. Physicians used to come to Three Lakes from Eagle River when called on, and one or two settled here and remained for a while but never stayed long. The first policeman in the village was August Asman, who was serving when George Ball, the present police officer, arrived in 1892. In the busy days of the logging industry the policeman's job was no sinecure. The average lumberjack was a thirsty soul, and when he struck town with several weeks wages in his pocket he aimed to have a good time, regardless of the cost. Not unfrequently when intoxicated he became quarrelsome, and it is remembered that on one occasion a drinking gang started fighting in a saloon in Three Lakes, and the fight waxed so fierce that the building was literally torn to pieces, while next day all the participants were either in bed or had their arms or heads bandaged up.

At the same time better influences were at work and there were those in the village who were not unmindful of their moral and religious obligations. The first religious services in Three Lakes were held on Sunday, July 25, 1886, by a party of ministers who were camping at the lakes, and "it was decided to organize a Sunday school." Some years later, or about 1893, a Free Methodist society was organized and continued active for many years subsequently. Their church building was erected in or about the year 1901, Fred S. Campbell donating the lot. Services were held at intervals by ministers of different denominations until five or six years ago, when the Free Methodist element died out and the Rev. W. J. Davies, the present pastor of the Congregational Church at Eagle River, began to preach here. In 1922 the Congregationalists bought the building and in the spring of the present year (1923) it was put into thoroughly good condition. The Rev. Mr. Daniels of Watertown now holds services here from June to September.

The Catholic mission of St. Theresa's was established in Three Lakes over 30 years ago, the first priest to serve it being Father July, who conducted services in the schoolhouse. After that the congregation met in Good Templars' Hall and occasionally in the schoolhouse until the church was built, work on which was started in 1892, but progressed slowly on account of insufficient funds. After it was completed the congregation was served by Rev. Prosper Goepfert, who was pastor at Eagle River from 1894 to 1899. After that Father F. J. Toplak succeeded Father Goepfert and served both the parish of Eagle River and St. Theresa's mission at Three Lakes for 20 years. After him there were two or three priests who each served for a month or two, and then the mission came under the jurisdiction of Father Walter Kalandyk, pastor of St. Joseph's (Polish) Catholic Church of Rhinelander who has served it until recently. The societies connected more or less closely with the church are the Holy Rosary and the Polish National Alliance.

The hopeful and persevering journalist has more than once tried his luck in Three Lakes. About 1888 or 1889 a man named Iver Anderson published a very small weekly sheet here, which he called the Three Lakes Echo; it had but a brief existence. A more ambitious and, for a while, successful attempt was made by W. J. Neu, who is still a resident of the village and one of its active merchants. Mr. Neu had previously published a paper called "Forest Leaves" in Crandon, and about 1892 he moved it to Three Lakes, he and Sam Shaw getting the Forest County printing, with Anderson an unsuccessful rival. When in 1897 Three Lakes became a village of Oneida County, Mr. Neu moved the paper back to Crandon, where he remained for two years. He then returned to Three Lakes, and here in

1909 he started a paper called the Forest Advance, a single sheet which he operated for several years, obtaining lots of "ads" and homestead notices. Then after being admitted to the mail service, he enlarged the Advance to an eight-page paper, and conducted it for awhile subsequently until he went out of the newspaper business.

The State Bank of Three Lakes was established Nov. 6, 1912, with a capital of \$10,000, which was increased to \$25,000 on July 25, 1918. The bank was organized by Clark Kuney and his relatives and business associates and continued to do business until April 2, 1923, when it was closed by order of the state banking commissioner, who found that it had accumulated too much "frozen paper." It was subsequently reorganized and reopened in September, 1923, as the Peoples State Bank of Three Lakes and as such is now doing business.

There are two potato warehouses at Three Lakes and another one mile north in the same town. Practically the sole interests of the village and town today are farming and the summer resort business. The normal population is about 800, but in the summer tourist season the village and town together have a population of from 6,000 to 10,000 people. The village is on State Trunk Highway No. 32, and it is noteworthy that this town was one of the first in the state to go into the construction of state highways, which it did in 1911. There are local lodges of Modern Woodmen of America, Royal Neighbors and Beavers, the two former of which were established in the early 90's—about 1892—and have each at the present time a membership of nearly 40. In 1922 the Modern Woodmen erected the building in which they now have their headquarters. Three Lakes is a clean and pleasant looking village, with good roads and some cement sidewalks. The buildings are mostly frame, but are practically all in good condition and are kept well painted. One of the oldest pioneers now living here is Mrs. Dan Gagen, whose husband, now deceased, came to Eagle River with John Curran, Finn Lawler and other noted pioneers.

About a year ago a fine new school building was erected in Three Lakes and will open in September, 1923. There were 21 graduates from the common school in May, 1923. There are nine months school per year. The new schoolhouse has four classrooms, an assembly room upstairs, while in the basement is a good gymnasium in addition to the furnace and lighting rooms. The only kindergarten in the county outside of Rhinelander is at Three Lakes. The old schoolhouse is a large, two-story frame building of good appearance, and there are five schoolhouses in the town of Three Lakes outside of the village. It is said that more teachers have been turned out here than in any small village in the northern part of the state.

Tomahawk Lake is a small village in the town of the same name (Section 3, Township 39 north of Range 7 east) on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. It is but half a mile from the east end of the lake of the same name, which is one of the largest lakes in the county. In the early 90's there was a sawmill here, owned by Bradley & Kelly, (The Land, Log & Lumber Co.) who employed a man named Lefebvre to operate it for them. One of the early settlers here was William H. Lathrop, the present postmaster, who has been conducting a store in the place since 1905, having taken a homestead in the vicinity in 1901. Mrs. Lathrop was postmistress from 1909 to 1916. The village has grown up gradually since lumbering days, and there are now two or three stores and an auto livery here. The railroad has sidetracks and a good station. On the main road, fronting the tracks, there are some seven or eight houses, and scattered through the wood northeast of the station are a number of cottages. About three miles west of the village is a camp for tuberculosis patients under the care of F. A. Reich, and out somewhat in the same direction is the Minne Wawa Boys' Camp. The land in the immediate vicinity of the village is flat.

Tripoli is a busy village of 500 population on the "Soo" Railway, lying partly in Lincoln and partly in Oneida County, the highway which runs east and west through the village (Trunk Line No. 14) here being right on the line dividing the two counties. That part of the village which is on the northern side of this highway is in the town of Lynne, Oneida County, and that part on the south side of

it is in the town of Somo, Lincoln County. County Trunk Line T, starting from Trunk Line 14, runs south from Tripoli, and there is also a county trunk line which runs north from Tripoli toward the lake country. This latter has no number as yet and is only completed for about ten miles, though in all probability it will eventually intersect with Trunk Line No. 70 running from Fifield, Wis., to Woodruff, Wis.

It has been said that there was a logging camp here as early as 1866 operated by a man named Israel Stone, and it has been erroneously stated that he came from Maine. He was not, however, a white man, but a quarter-breed Indian who had married a very nice white girl, daughter of a respectable homesteader in the Spirit country. He acquired a homestead there himself and it is just possible that he may have done some logging on the site of Tripoli for some of the white pine loggers from the Wausau territory. A daughter of the family and some of the sons are now living in this vicinity. There was also another camp when the "Soo" railway was built through in the 80's. The landing on the Somo River, where the sawmill is now, was started by loggers who logged the white pine in the earlier days.

The building up of the village of Tripoli, however, is due to H. H. Stolle, who in 1899 bought 80 acres on the site, on which tract stood a small portable sawmill which had been put up there about a year and a half previously by a man named Myrick from Minnesota, from whom Mr. Stolle bought it. There were three or four log houses with the mill at the time. In this little mill Mr. Stolle began cutting the timber which he cleared from his land. There was no village here then, nor were there any real roads; there was just the landing and a winter logging road to it from the north, and a foot path to the place where the sign board bearing the name "Tripoli" stood on the "Soo" Line passing track. When the "Soo" Line built these passing tracks they gave each one a name and among them was the name "Tripoli." A suggestion was later made by some one that the village should be named "Stolle," but as it was not encouraged by Mr. Stolle the idea was dropped and as Tripoli the village has since become well known.

In 1900 Mr. Stolle moved his family here and in 1901 entered into partnership with E. T. Rollins of Minneapolis. He built a larger mill and had the railroad company build a long side-track to it from the main "Soo" Line. His next step was to have a telephone put in which connected the mill with Brantwood, where there was a "Soo" Line agent, the wires being strung along the telephone poles; there was no agent at Tripoli, though one was placed there a few years later. The trains at first were run on very irregular time.

Mr. Rollins not being a practical mill man, soon sold his interest (in 1901) to the W. O. Barndt Lumber Company of Minneapolis, which concern was a partnership of W. O. Barndt and L. Lempert, each of these men taking a 25 per cent interest with Mr. Stolle, on which the Stolle-Barndt Lumber Company was organized, which continued for many years in the lumber business. In 1911 Barndt and Lempert sold their interests to F. L. Roenitz of Chicago and the style was changed to the Stolle Lumber Company. In June, 1918, this concern sold out to the Bissell Lumber Company. In 1919 Mr. Stolle opened a general store in Tripoli, and in 1921 the Stolle Mercantile Company was incorporated with a capital of \$25,000, and with himself as president, August H. Meyer vice president, and Clarence N. Stolle secretary and treasurer. In 1922 he started again in the lumber business on a somewhat small scale and now operates a sawmill, manufacturing or handling lumber and shingles, veneer and pulp logs, bark, pulp, cedar and general forest products. It was he who in 1903 built the first wagon road in this section to within three miles of Tornahawk, and a wagon also road leading to Rhinelander and Prentice. He organized the town of Somo and was the first town chairman, serving 15 years, and built roads in all directions through the heavy timber. Tripoli was referred to in a Rhinelander paper, March 20, 1919, as follows: "Tripoli is a lively town with over 12,000,000 feet of lumber heaped up. The mill is being overhauled and many new houses are being built. It is said that the Bissell Company have a 20-year cut there." Mr. Stolle was the first chairman of the village board and

put in the telephone system; he was also active in the establishment of a school and the Congregational church. The lumber interests include two sawmills and a veneer and a planing-mill, while the other places of business are the state bank, a good hotel, a boarding house, two general stores, a garage, two butcher shops, blacksmith and repair shops, a moving-picture theatre, and two pool rooms keeping candy and cigars. The first school was started on the Lincoln County side in a small shanty covered with tar paper, and with Mary Fogarty as teacher. In the following year it was moved into a log building. Then a frame building was used for a few years and subsequently an addition was built on to it in the shape of an "L," when it became a two-room graded school. That building was used for some years and is at present the town hall, one wing, however, being occupied by married teachers. In 1912 a large two-story building was erected for a combined high and graded school and was thus used up to the close of the last school term (June, 1923). Since then a new high school building has been completed, 68 by 74 feet in dimensions, with a concrete basement which is used for a gymnasium. This school was opened in September. For the last eight years an annual Community and School Agricultural Fair has been held and has proved quite a success.

The post office was established in 1901 by Mr. Stolle, who first placed it on the Lincoln County side, but later on, his place being nearer to the station, which is on the Oneida County side, he moved it into the latter county. After serving as postmaster for 17 years, he resigned the office in favor of William J. Winters, who has served since 1918. It is now an office of the third class.

The Bissell Lumber Co.'s plant at Tripoli was originally established 20 years ago or more by H. H. Stolle, whose personal history is elsewhere given in this volume, and Mr. Roenitz, the latter being then vice president of the American Hide & Leather Company. After being conducted for a number of years with Mr. Stolle at its head, though from time to time with different partners, it was bought by the Bissell Lumber Co. in June, 1918, and they have since remained the owners. This company, whose main office is at Wausau, Wis., was incorporated in 1916 and the present officers are: F. K. Bissell, of Marshfield, Wis., president; W. H. Bissell, of Wausau, vice president; and Leo Schoenhofen, of Marshfield, secretary and treasurer. The local business is managed by B. D. Stone of Tripoli, while Joseph King of Tripoli is invoice clerk, Thaxter Lee, also a local resident, is stenographer and H. B. Basing is bookkeeper. The Tripoli plant is a large and important one and this is one of the few concerns that are still actively logging in this region, employing in their logging camps in winter from 250 to 300 men and in summer from 100 to 150, so the company's railroad is busy hauling the whole year round, their facilities for so doing being increased in winter by the use of three Phoenix caterpillar tractors. The supply of raw material thus produced is turned into manufactured products at the plant in the village, the lumber capacity of the mill, equipped with the modern machinery, being 50,000 feet for every ten hour run, the annual output being 18,000,000 feet. The veneer output is 120 cars annually, or 14,400,000 sheets, while the annual amount of other products is, 20 cars of cedar posts and poles, 50 to 100 carloads of hemlock tan bark and 30 to 50 carloads of pulp wood. The raw material is hauled to the mill over distances of 4 to 11 miles, and 180 men are employed in the plant and yards. Adequate local offices are maintained, being housed in an immense frame block adjoining the yards, and in the same building the company operates a large general mercantile business, where the employees may procure their supplies. The families of the mill employees are housed in comfortable homes erected by the company and rented to them at reasonable prices, and these dwellings constitute the greater part of the town. A retail yard is also maintained where all kinds of building material may be obtained.

The Tripoli State Bank began business June 28, 1920, in a small frame building as an incorporated concern with a capital of \$10,000 and surplus of \$1,500. The incorporators were C. K. Ellingson of Ladysmith, J. A. Morner of Prentice, H. H. Stolle and H. R. Graeber of Tripoli, A. E. Lindros of Clifford, W. H. Sanderson of Tripoli, A. T. Bader and Hugo Kandutsch of Kennan, Leo Schoenhofen, George

T. Parsons and the Bissell Lumber Co. of Marshall, R. Meyer of Tripoli, A. J. Wilson and William Featherstone of Rhinelander, Triff Goodwin of Marshfield and F. J. Kandutsch and B. D. Stone of Tripoli. The officers were B. D. Stone, president; H. H. Stolle, vice president, and F. J. Kandutsch, cashier. The deposits on opening were \$16,600, which had increased by April 14, 1923 to \$114,123. The savings deposits are now about \$20,000, and the present surplus \$3,000, and this result is shown after discharging one half the indebtedness for a new and substantial brick building, 24 by 30 feet, with good equipment, which was erected in 1922 and into which the bank was moved in September, 1923.

Many years ago a Woodmen's lodge was organized in Tripoli by H. H. Stolle and was active for awhile but subsequently became inactive. More recently the interest was reawakened and the lodge is again very active.

The Lutheran Mission.—In 1912 Mr. J. Fehrmann and Gustav Steffen journeyed to Tomahawk and asked Rev. E. Kowalke to serve the few Lutherans at Tripoli, and since then they have been served from Tomahawk. The first members were J. Fehrmann, G. Steffen, August H. and Henry Meyer and Mrs. M. S. Nyberg. The first services were held in the town hall, and since 1918 have been held in the Congregational church. The Lutheran congregation has decreased and increased, but has not yet grown strong enough to build its own church; but though small it is active. In 1920 through the efforts of Aug. Meyer, the people built a garage in Tomahawk so that their present pastor might better serve them. There is an active Ladies' Aid Society, the officers of which are: Mrs. C. Zielke, president; Mrs. William Winters, treasurer; and Mrs. August H. Meyer, secretary. Miss Lydia Kaufmann is president of the Luther League. The officers of the congregation are C. Zielke and J. Fehrmann; the organists, Miss Hilma Salverson and Miss Ellen Allberg.

Soon after the Stolle family settled at Tripoli Mrs. Stolle started a Sunday school that has since expanded into a Congregational Church society, and about six years ago the society built a church edifice. The leaders in the movement were Mrs. and Mr. Stolle and they were assisted by other people living in the neighborhood. They also made arrangements with the Lutheran people for the latter to use the Congregational building, which they are doing today. There are a few Catholic families in Tripoli, who are ministered to about once a month by a visiting priest. In addition to its present activity, the village of Tripoli appears to have a bright future. The soil in the neighborhood is the best silt loam for farming purposes and the country around is being settled quite fast. It will doubtless prove a fine dairy locality.

Wicklow is a locality north of Cassian, where formerly there may have been a lumber camp not now remembered. There is no village there.

Woodboro, a village of 110 inhabitants or more, is situated in the town of the same name, or in the west part of Section 24, Town 36 north of Range 7 east. The village was started in 1890 by Geo. E. Wood, of Chicago, operating under the name of the Geo. E. Wood Lumber Co. In that year he bought a tract of timber from Coon & Wilcox and began his logging operations here. In 1891 he began the erection of a sawmill, which he completed in the following year. As when he had got under full swing he employed about 150 men a village was started, the company building some 50 houses, also a large boarding-house and store and establishing a post office. As a lumbering headquarters Woodboro enjoyed prosperity for about 14 years, or until May, 1904, when the company lost their planing-mill and lumber by fire, several hundred thousand feet of lumber being burned. During the time they operated they cut about 200,000,000 feet of pine timber, owning and operating their own log railroad of standard gauge, which they built. S. D. Sutliff, now of Rhinelander, was their bookkeeper. There was a boarding-house in the village, which also burned down. At present there are two stores and hotel accommodations, but the once lively and populous community is no longer there. The Geo. E. Wood Lumber Co. retained possession of their land—some 7,000 acres—until four years ago, when they sold it to a Chicago real estate company, who are disposing of it to settlers for farming purposes. The site of the village is a

beautiful one near the west bank of Squash Lake.

Woodruff.—The village of Woodruff lies in Section 2, Township 39 north of Range 6 east, or in the political town of Woodruff, Oneida County. It is on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, which crosses the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul at Woodruff Junction, about half a mile or so to the southeast. From Woodruff stages run to Minocqua, an attractive summer resort three miles to the south and slightly west. The village is also on the banks of Mud Lake, sometimes called Snake Lake, and in every direction, at no great distance from the village, are scores of other beautiful lakes, glistening attractions in the great summer resort region of northern Wisconsin. Many pleasure seekers visit this locality in the summer time, remaining for a longer or shorter time, according to their inclination, and while they are in the vicinity the general business of the village is greatly increased.

The site of Woodruff was originally the homestead of Antoine Toussaint. James A. McLean, still a resident of the village, came here about 1893 and found but a few buildings, the first of which had been put up about 1888. There was a small general store, owned by Ole Swanson and Frank Markee, which was managed by Mr. Swanson, who was postmaster, while Mr. Markee ran a hotel in which there was a bar. At that time John B. Mann was conducting a resort at Trout Lake, 12 miles to the north of the village. Mr. Weyerhauser of Chippewa Falls, in company with certain Eau Claire parties forming the Eau Claire Logging Co., had headquarters at Woodruff, as also had the Dells Lumber Co. The two companies were logging mostly in the vicinity of Boulder, about 15 miles to the north. The Ross Lumber Co. logged to the southeast of Woodruff, but had their mill at Arbor Vitae. Mr. Weyerhauser owned the timber around Boulder, but later sold it to the Yawkey-Bissell Lumber Co., who finished the cutting. The Ross Lumber Co. also sold to them. C. C. Yawkey logged to the west and south of Woodruff within a distance of eight miles, having his mill and yards at Hazelhurst. There were no big timber tracts near Woodruff, but only scattered "forties," which were logged by various parties. A Mr. Glendenning had the first sawmill in Woodruff, which he conducted for two years, from 1891 to 1893. There were other sawmills within a few miles of Woodruff, one at Tomahawk Lake and one at McNaughton.

The first postmaster of Woodruff was Ole Swanson of the firm of Swanson & Markee, and he continued to handle the mails until after he and his partner failed as a result of the fire of Feb. 19, 1901, which destroyed the business part of the village from the site of the present Phillips garage to the post office. David A. Kahn, who had started his store about 1890, was one of those who was burned out, but he made a new start and has since remained here, being now the proprietor of a large and well stocked general store. After the fire William Doolittle became postmaster. He was clerk for Mr. Kahn, in whose store the office was then kept, and he had it for three or four years, at the end of which time he was succeeded by his wife, who was postmistress for six or seven years. On Jan. 8, 1913, she was succeeded by the present postmistress, Mrs. Alice Hoyer. The Woodruff post office belongs to the third class and as yet has no rural routes. There are 32 lock boxes and the office is housed in a building rented by the government. The amount of mail handled greatly varies at different times of the year, in summer there being from 800 to 1,000 more patrons than during the rest of the year.

The Woodruff State Bank was founded in 1920 under its present name and began business on July 26. The incorporators were: C. S. Smith, president; H. A. Nelson, cashier, and C. F. Brodock, E. M. DeLong and W. W. Mead. L. Holte was vice president. The directors were C. S. Smith, L. Holte, Henry Beque, A. Blumenstein, A. J. Mickleby, A. Revnew, E. M. Weaver, John Zillmer and P. C. Christensen. The bank started with a capital stock of \$10,000 and has since acquired a \$1,000 surplus, the deposits amounting to about \$100,000. The building occupied is rented. The present officers are: P. C. Christensen, president; A. C. Hanson, vice president; and H. A. Nelson, cashier, who are also included among the directors. The other directors are A. Blumenstein, E. M. Weaver, A. J. Bolger, A. Revnew, J. J. McDonald and J. E. Zillmer.

The Woodruff schoolhouse is an old frame building, and the village needs a

new and better one, but has not yet been able to obtain it on account of there being so much state land not paying taxes. One grade of high school is taught, making it a nine-grade school. Near the school is the Union church, a neat frame building used by the Methodists, and also by the Lutherans from Minocqua. It was built in the spring of 1912. The English Lutheran congregation was organized in January, 1919, with 15 families, the pulpit being supplied by Rev. A. J. Snartemo of Rhinelander, and it was due largely to his efforts that the society was formed.

There are several fraternal lodges in the village, including those of the Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Royal Neighbors. At one time the Eagles had an organization here but it died out. Woodruff Lodge No. 45, I. O. O. F., was started in the year 1900 and had its quarters where they are now. It lost its equipment in the fire of 1901, but replaced it and has had a continuous existence up to the present time, having 76 members in May, 1923. In the summer of 1923 the lodge erected a two-story building with lodge rooms on the upper floor and store space below. Maple Leaf Camp No. 4695, W. M. A., was established in 1898, and after being in existence for about a year, erected their building. The membership is now 90 or more. Rose Camp, R. N. A. (Royal Neighbors) was started in 1912 with 34 members and has about the same membership now, or perhaps a few more.

There are two hotels in Woodruff, the Wisconsin House, kept by Victor Erickson, and the Spear House, kept by Mrs. Spear. The village has had a slow growth, but is neither slipping back nor standing still, there being visible signs of present improvement, one of the most conspicuous being the new building of the Northern Lumber & Supply Co. The various stores and places of business are situated on the main street running parallel with the railroad tracks and on the west of them, which street is paved. The buildings are of varied construction, brick, frame and stucco. The town hall, a small building is situated in the village.

CHAPTER XVIII

VILAS COUNTY—ITS ORGANIZATION AND GOVERNMENT

Under Chapter 150, Laws of 1893, Vilas County was erected from territory formerly a part of Oneida, comprising all of that county lying in Ranges 5 to 10 east, (both inclusive) north of the line between Townships 39 and 40 north, and Townships 39 north of Ranges 6 and 7 east, and Township 40 north of Range 4 east. Under Chapter 278, Laws of 1897, Townships 40-41-42 north of Range 11 east, were detached from Forest and annexed to Vilas; and the north half of township 39 north of Range 10 east was detached from Oneida and annexed to Vilas. Under Chapter 57, Laws of 1905, Townships 39 north of Ranges 6 and 7 east were detached from Vilas and re-annexed to Oneida. Under Chapter 202 of the same year Townships 41 and 42 north of Range 12 east were added to Vilas from Forest County. Vilas was thus given its present boundaries. The county was named in honor of William F. Vilas of Madison. A native of Vermont (1840), he removed to Wisconsin in 1851, and was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1858. During the War of Secession he attained the rank of lieutenant colonel; was post-master general of the United States (1885-88); secretary of the interior (1881-91); and United States senator (1891-97). He died in August, 1908, leaving to his alma mater the bulk of his large fortune. (Organization, Boundaries, and Names of Wisconsin Counties; Louise Phelps Kellogg, Ph. D.; Wis. Hist. So. Proceedings, 1909).

The first officials of Vilas County were appointed by the governor and were as follows: T. I. Loughlin, county clerk; N. A. Colman, district attorney; F. J. Deckert, register of deeds; T. B. Walsh, treasurer; W. D. Neville, clerk of the circuit court; Max Sells, sheriff; Daniel Graham, surveyor; Alex Higgins, superintendent of schools; James Oberholzer, coroner. The county was then included within the Fifteenth Judicial District, the presiding judge of which was John K. Parrish, who served until Vilas County was set over into the Sixteenth Judicial Circuit, of which Charles V. Bardeen was the presiding judge. The latter's successor, Judge Willis C. Silverthorne, served until 1908, since which time Judge Alexander H. Reid has presided. The first county judge, E. C. Allen, served until 1895, when he resigned and F. W. McIntyre was appointed by Gov. W. H. Upham to fill the unexpired term. When Vilas County was set off it contained the two towns of Eagle River and Minocqua. The court house, which is the building still in use, but which has never been fully adequate to the needs of the county, was built in 1893-94, and the jail, also the one now in use, in the summer of 1895.

The first volume of the county board's proceedings, covering the period from the organization of the county in April, 1893, to November, 1899, having disappeared from the county clerk's office, data in regard to that period has been obtained chiefly through personal interviews with early settlers here, and partly from the back files of the newspapers. The second volume of records opens with the month of November, 1899, at which time the county was divided politically into the three towns of Eagle River, Arbor Vitae and Minocqua. That of Arbor Vitae consisted of Townships 39, 40 and 41 north of Range 7 east and Townships 40 and 41 north of Range 8 east. The town of Minocqua, created in March, 1889, comprised Township 40 north of Range 4 east, Townships 40, 41, 42, 43 and 44 north (T. 44 being fractional) of Range 5 east, and Townships 39, 40, 41, 43, 42 and 44 north (T. 44 fractional) of Range 6 east. The balance of the county was the town of Eagle River, which comprised Townships 42, 43 and fractional Township 44 north of Range 7 east; Townships 42 and 43 north of Range 8 east; Townships 40, 41, 42 and 43 north of Range 9 east, and Townships 40, 41, 42 and 43 north of Range 10 east. Owing to the northern boundary of the county having a northwest-southeast trend, the townships 43 and 44 in all the ranges mentioned were

fractional, it being almost a full township in Range 7 and only a small fraction of one in Range 10. Loosely speaking, the town of Eagle River comprised the easterly and northeasterly part of the county, the town of Minocqua the western part, and the town of Arbor Vitae the central southern portion.

Aside from scattered lumbering or logging activities, the village of Eagle River the county seat, was the chief place of activity in the county and its history has been fairly well preserved. At that time the property valuations in three towns were: Eagle River—Real estate \$617,653.46; personal property \$32,346.54; total \$650,000; Minocqua—Real estate \$314,535.17; personal property \$35,464; total \$350,000. Arbor Vitae—Real estate \$372,645.99; personal property \$127,354.03; total \$500,000.

The town of Flambeau was created June 5, 1900, comprising the north half of Township 40 and all of Townships 41, 42, 43 and 44 north of Range 5 east, the said territory previously forming a part of the town of Minocqua. The first town meeting was held at the Flambeau Lumber Co.'s boarding-house (Sec. 8, T. 40, R. 5) the first Tuesday in April, 1901. In December this year the county offered a bounty of \$5 per head on wolves and \$3 per head on wild cats and lynx. At the same time the town of Eagle River voted to construct a bridge across Eagle River, at the foot of Railroad Street in the village of Eagle River, the town agreeing to pay one-half the cost, or \$3,500 (the total being (\$7,000) on consideration of the county paying the other half. In the same month the county school tax levied was \$1,200. The sheriff-elect (Joseph Elliott) having offered to board all prisoners in the county jail (except those committed for vagrancy or disorderly conduct) for \$4.60 per week each, his proposition was accepted. For the others all told he got \$1,500 per annum. The public printing was let to the Minocqua Times. In December, 1901, the general county tax was \$10,800, court expenses, salaries and sundry expenses, \$9,200, making a total of \$20,000.

For several weeks the board was busy with the ordinary routine business of the county concerning assessments, equalization of taxes, road and bridge building, etc., which it is not necessary to here describe more particularly. In May, 1905, on petition of the Yawkey-Bissell Lumber Co., territory in Township 42 north of Range 7 east, in the town of Eagle River, was detached from the latter town and attached to the town of Arbor Vitae; and territory in Township 40 north of Range 8 east, town of Arbor Vitae, was detached from the latter town and attached to the town of Eagle River.

The town of Hackley (now Phelps) was created in the spring of 1905, probably in May, the exact date not being clear in the records. It consisted of Township 41 north of Range 11, 12, east, and fractional Townships 42 north of Ranges 11 and 12 east. In December that year the value of real estate in the county was assessed by the county board at \$4,125,000; that of personal property at \$875,000; total \$5,000,000.

On Jan. 3, 1907, the town of State Line was set off from the town of Eagle River, namely: the north half of Townships 42 north of Range 9 east, the fractional Township 43 north of Range 9 east, the north half of Township 42 north of Range 10 east, and the fractional Township 43 north of Range 10 east. The first Tuesday in April was the date for the first town meeting, which was to be held in the office of the Mason-Donaldson Lumber Co., two miles east of State Line station.

At the same board meeting, Jan. 3, the town of Conover was created, being set off from the town of Eagle River, and was described as all of sections from 1 to 30 inclusive in Township 41 north of Range 10 east, and the south half of Township 42 north of Range 10 east; the first town meeting to be held in the red brick school-house near Conover station.

The town of Farmington was set off from the town of Eagle River, as follows: Township 40 north of Range 8 east, and the west half of Township 40 north of Range 9 east. The first town meeting was held in a schoolhouse in Section 22.

The town of Presque Isle was also formed at this time, consisting of the upper half of Township 43 north of Range 5 east (taken from town of Flambeau); the whole of Township 43 north of Range 6 east; the fractional Township 44 north of

Range 5 east, and the fractional Township 44 north of Range 6 east. In July, 1909, the town of Presque Isle received some additional territory, including fractional Township 44 north of Range 7 and Sections 5 and 6 and west half of Section 4, in Township 43, Range 7.

In March, 1910, there were complaints that the court house was too small and an addition was recommended by a committee. The records about this time and for some years thereafter contain considerable information in regard to the schools, which in this volume has been embodied in a separate article.

The town of Plum Lake was created Dec. 8, 1910, out of territory detached from the town of Arbor Vitae, namely: Township 41 north of Range 8 east, and the east half of Township 41 north of Range 7 east; the first town meeting to be held in the schoolhouse in the village of Snyder first Tuesday in April, 1911.

In September, 1911, the county being in good financial shape, steps were taken toward developing a system of county highways, in order to open up the rich farming lands and develop other natural resources of the county, and for this purpose a bond issue of \$60,000 was effected, the bonds bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum; the bonds to be in denominations of \$1000 each and to become due and payable in sets of three each year, the first set of three on April 1, 1912, and the 20th set of three on April 1, 1931. A committee of three was appointed to confer with like committees from Oneida and Forest counties in the matter of the proposed highways. The bonds were sold to the Thomas J. Bolger Co. of Chicago at a price in excess of the par value. The total assessed valuation of the county, as equalized for the year 1910, was \$9,251,417. Some territorial changes were made in June, 1913, but the ordinance was repealed in the following month and the territory restored to the towns from which it was taken.

In September, 1913, the legislature having passed the Stevens-Whiteside bill providing for the appointment of a joint legislative committee of eight members, three from the senate and five from the assembly, to investigate generally the matter of the State Forest Reserve, its effect upon the tax payers of the state, and particularly to investigate the soils within the proposed State Forest Reserve in Forest, Vilas, Oneida, Iron and Price counties, the matter came up before the Vilas County board which appointed a special committee, known as the Inter-County Forestry Committee, to meet and confer with committees from the other counties mentioned and agree upon some general and complete plan of campaign, in the mutual interest of the several counties, the main object being to preserve for settlement by farmers all lands that were suitable for that purpose. This committee met in Rhinelander Nov. 1 and appointed an executive committee of one man from each county to do what they might think best to promote the mutual object, and a fund of over \$6,000 was raised for the purpose. It was charged that the state forester was attempting to have the state take over about 1,500,000 acres of land in the said counties for the purpose of reforestation regardless of the character of the soil and its suitability for the purpose of agriculture. In December the same year a movement was set on foot and money appropriated to secure the services of an agricultural agent.

On May 12, 1914, the town of Eagle River was depleted of further territory whereby the towns of Presque Isle, State Line, Plum Lake, Conover and Farmington were enlarged. The towns of Lincoln and Washington were also created, containing practically the same area and territory as they have today except for some slight changes made in September, 1917, which transferred section 25 and some government lots in sections 23, 24 and 26 from the town of Lincoln to that of Washington. The south half of Township 43 north of Range 5 east was detached from the town of Flambeau and added to that of Presque Isle.

On March 13, 1918, an ordinance passed the board which detached from the town of Arbor Vitae and attached to the town of Flambeau Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31 and 32 in Township 40 north of Range 6 east, and Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, 32 in Township 41 north of Range 6 east.

It remained for the board to create but two new towns for Vilas County to assume practically its present appearance on the map, and this was done on May

11, 1921, when the towns of Winchester and Cloverland were created, the former from territory comprised in the town of Presque Isle and the latter from territory in the towns of Conover, Lincoln and Farmington. On several occasions the board has created other towns, but their action in the matter not being sustained by the legislature, the ordinances were soon repealed. The only additional territorial change noted on the records up to June, 1923 was that on July 12, 1921, Sections 1 to 40 inclusive of Township 40 north of Range 9 east, were transferred from the town of Farmington to that of Cloverland, whereby both those towns assumed their present form and area. Nothing is now left of the old town of Eagle River. For a while the village of Eagle River was the only portion remaining of the old town of that name, but on the incorporation of the village in March, 1921, the town finally disappeared.

In December, 1917, the question of purchasing land for a poor farm came up, the county board hearing the report of a committee on the subject, but after discussion it was found that a majority of the members were not in favor of the project and up to date no poor farm has been established. The paupers are sent to the poor house at Merrill, Lincoln County, and the expense of their maintenance is paid from the fund for outdoor poor relief.

The report of the assessor of incomes of Vilas County for 1922 showed that the aggregate true value of all real estate in the county was \$8,960.835; that of real and personal property, \$10,268,152. The latter was divided as follows: Horses, mules and asses, \$113,507; neat cattle, \$78,190; sheep, \$1,960; swine, \$3,357; wagons, carriages and sleighs, \$17,719; merchants' and manufacturers' stock, \$256,080; logs, timber, lumber, etc., \$267,576; steam and other vessels, \$70,170; bank stock, \$66,700; automobiles, \$181,470. Total personal property, \$1,307,317.

The aggregate value of all real and personal property in Vilas County by towns was assessed by the county board, Dec. 6, 1922, as follows: Arbor Vitae, \$970,340; Cloverland, \$283,503; Conover, \$832,747; Farmington, \$262,864; Flambeau, \$430,236; Lincoln, \$681,806; Phelps, \$1,893,027; Plum Lake, \$641,759; Presque Isle, \$1,892,320; State Line, \$1,256,883; Washington, \$610,955; Village of Eagle River, \$601,713. Total, \$10,268,152.

Politics.—It is not the intention here to go into the details of local politics, but only to touch the subject as it concerns the broader issues having to do with the destinies of the state and nation. Along these broader lines, Vilas County has almost uniformly by a majority vote aligned herself with the Republican party, as shown by the vote for both president and governor.

The citizens of Vilas County, as such, cast their first vote for president in the campaign of 1896, when the respective standard bearers of the two parties were William McKinley and William J. Bryan, the latter the apostle of free silver coinage. The Republican, McKinley, obtained here 754 of the votes which placed him in the presidential chair, while Bryan was given 443. In the gubernatorial campaign that year Vilas County cast 731 ballots for Edward Scofield (R) and 459 for Willis Silverthorn (D). In the contest for governor in 1898 Scofield was again favored, receiving 695 votes, while his Democratic opponent, Sawyer, received 587. On each occasion Scofield was elected.

In the presidential election of 1900 McKinley and Bryan were again the standard bearers. The population of the county was then 4,929. The number of ballots cast for McKinley was 1,208; for Bryan 488. In the race for governor Robert M. LaFollette obtained 1,194 votes in Vilas County, his Democratic opponent receiving 502. In the off-year of 1902 LaFollette got 760 votes here in this county and D. S. Rose (D) 516.

The next presidential year was in 1904, when Theodore Roosevelt was the Republican standard bearer and Alton B. Parker the Democratic. E. V. Debs was also standing for the presidency on the Social-Democrat ticket. This county cast

1,467 ballots for Roosevelt, 322 for Parker and 39 for Debs. In the gubernatorial campaign R. M. LaFollette captured 1,217 votes, George W. Peck (D) 566, and Edward Scofield (Nat.-Rep.) 35.

In the contest for governor in the off-year of 1906 Vilas County gave James O. Davidson (R) 682 votes, and John A. Aylward (D) 187. The year 1908 saw William H. Taft leading the Republicans in the presidential campaign, with W. J. Bryan again the Democratic standard-bearer. Taft polled 794 votes in this county and Bryan but 278. E. V. Debs (Soc.-Dem.) got 17. At the same election the Republican candidate for governor, J. O. Davidson polled 794 votes and John A. Aylward (D) 262. In 1910 the vote for governor was: Francis E. McGovern (R) 532; Adolph H. Schmitz 95.

In the presidential campaign of 1912, when there were three main contenders—Woodrow Wilson for the Democrats, William H. Taft for the Republicans, and Theodore Roosevelt running independently on the "Progressive-Republican" ticket, here as elsewhere the Republican vote was split, Taft receiving 304 ballots and Roosevelt 212. Wilson received 327, the largest cast for any particular candidate, and E. V. Debs, again running on the Social-Democratic ticket, made a fair showing with 71. There were two other candidates, the vote for whom, however, was insignificant. Of the three candidates for governor, F. E. McGovern (R) received 416 votes, John C. Karel (D) 383, and Carl D. Thompson (Sol.-Dem.) 61. In 1914, an off-year, the largest number of votes was cast for John C. Karel, who received 262. E. L. Philipp, the Republican candidate, received 254, and John J. Blaine (Ind.) 40.

The presidential race in 1916 was between Woodrow Wilson, seeking reelection, and Charles B. Hughes, who sought to recapture the presidency for the Republican party. But the time was unfavorable. The World War was then raging, though this country had not yet been drawn into it, and the relations with Mexico were unsettled and unsatisfactory. The people were evidently averse to "swapping horses while crossing a stream," and as the result of the election, Mr. Wilson remained in the presidential chair. Vilas County, however, showed its Republican leanings by casting 531 ballots for Hughes and but 467 for Wilson. It also supported E. L. Philipp (R) for governor against Burt Williams (D) by a vote of 566 to 368. In the off-year 1918 it again supported Philipp against the Democratic candidate, Moehlenpah, by a vote of 334 to 306.

In 1920 Vilas County cast 903 ballots for Warren G. Harding (R) for president, 255 for James M. Cox (D) and 185 for E. V. Debs, the Socialist. It also supported Blaine for governor by a vote of 696, casting 450 ballots for the Democratic candidate, McCoy.

The World War.—On May 10, 1917, at the spring session of the county board, it was unanimously resolved to organize a County Council of Defence to co-operate with the State Council of Defence in support of the administration of the government, each member of the county board to appoint in his respective town a council of defence consisting of five or more members, the said town council to co-operate with and report to the County Council of Defence. The resolution was signed by following members of the board, chairmen of their respective townships: Charles H. Kamke, Arbor Vitae; Peter Hedeon, Conover; Frank W. Carter, Eagle River; John R. Powell, Farmington; William Selves, Flambeau; Henry Rath, Lincoln; C. M. Christianson, Phelps; John W. Oliver, Plum Lake; Charles A. Backshom, Presque Isle; and Geo. G. Sanborn, Washington.

The home work was well carried out in all departments, as shown in statistical figures. Vilas County's quota for the first Liberty Loan was \$20,000, and it is said that \$25,000 was actually subscribed, but the credit was given Chicago, Ill., Grand Rapids, Mich., and other cities. On the Second Liberty Loan the quota for the county was \$20,000 and the amount subscribed \$38,250. On the Third Liberty Loan the county made a still better record, the quota being \$25,000 and

the amount subscribed \$92,050. This was a larger percentage of over-subscription (368½ per cent) than any other county on the entire Ninth Federal Reserve District had (comprising northern Wisconsin and Michigan, Minnesota, Montana and North and South Dakota), and in recognition the county was awarded a Liberty Loan flag with one star, Vilas being the only county in the district receiving such recognition. For the Fourth Liberty Loan the quota was \$60,000 and the amount subscribed \$101,950, or 169 per cent, which placed the county fourth in rank among those over-subscribing their quotas. It had 891 subscribers out of a population of 4,375 people. The quota for the Fifth or Victory Loan was \$35,000 and the amount subscribed \$74,250, or 212 per cent, another fine showing, exceeded only by that of the Third Loan.

The contributions in all war funds were as follows: The Five Liberty Loans, \$331,500; War Savings and Thrift Stamps, \$60,000; Armenian Relief Fund, \$413.75; American Red Cross, \$7,215.96; the Young Men's Christian Association, \$1,100; the Knights of Columbus, \$400; the United War Work Fund (quota \$3,000), \$3,907.87; Smokes for Soldier Boys' Fund, \$572.65; Grand Total, \$405,110.23. In the Armenian Relief Fund Vilas was the banner county in Wisconsin, her percentage being 141 as against 135, which was that of the next highest county.

During the war Vilas County had about 700 families of whom 609 signed food pledge checks; some families were not seen, and less than 20 families refused to sign food pledge checks. The Fuel and Food administrators reported all government regulations cheerfully complied with. The county agricultural agent reported that the farmers planted and harvested over 200 war acres of wheat, as compared with from five to ten acres in previous years; the increase in barley and rye was nearly the same as the wheat increase. The women of Vilas County filled every requisition asked by the American Red Cross and measured up to 100 per cent in war work patriotism.

The outstanding feature of Vilas County's contribution to the winning of the war was the response made to all demands by the Indians on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation and by the sawmill workers and lumberjacks in logging camps; on every call and on every occasion they were there to a man. In Vilas County the property representing 75 per cent of the total assessed valuation of the entire county is owned and held by non-residents. Such non-residents contributed very little to the above.

What Vilas County gave in man power: Men enlisted, 270; in navy, 57; marines, 6; national army, 38; volunteers in special branches (foreign armies), 2; total, 373. Of that number at least two met death in action and two or more others died in the service; or as a result of it, as the death of one occurred after the war closed; the number of wounded and gassed was 17. These figures apply to the white population, as some 40 or more Indians from the Lac du Flambeau Reservation got into the service, of whom at least one was killed and another died. In addition to the above several Vilas County boys enlisted outside the county. It is worth mentioning that six boys of the Divine family of Clear Lake served in the war and the seventh tried to enlist, while the family of Otto Flodine sent four sons and a son-in-law to the war.

Wilson Trapp, one of the youths who made the supreme sacrifice, died May 23, 1918, when the British transport *Moldavia* was torpedoed. He was from the town of Arbor Vitae, and was a member of Company H, 341st Infantry.

Emil Gehrke, also of the town of Arbor Vitae, and a member of the Sixth Regiment, U. S. Marine Corps, was killed April 1, 1918, on the battle front in France, while helping to stop the German drive against the British lines.

Of those who died in the service whose records are available, Frederick James Walsh, of Eagle River, a second class seaman, died of the "flu" at the Great Lakes Naval Station, Sept. 21, 1918. William T. Davies, of Eagle River, second class U. S. N., R. F., was taken ill while in the service, from which he was released April 30, 1919. He died of tuberculosis at Tucson, Ari., Jan. 10, 1920.

The population of Vilas County as given in 1890 was 1,706; in 1895 it was reported as 3,801, of which the village of Eagle River had 1,454; in 1900 it was 4,929; in 1910 it was 6,019, and in 1920 it was 5,649. At the present time (December, 1923) it is about 7,000. This shows a decrease due to the diminution in the logging industry. At the same time the population of the Lac du Flambeau Indian Reservation has also decreased, as it was 661 in 1900, 529 in 1910 and 512 in 1920. During the summer, however, the white population is largely increased by the influx of summer tourists, sportsmen and other visitors who crowd the numerous resorts on the lakes.

CHAPTER XIX

HISTORIC ROADS AND EARLY SETTLERS

In May, 1923, the Vilas County News published an article entitled "Historic Military Road," which, as the subject is closely concerned with Vilas County, is here reproduced practically verbatim: "Many questions have been asked concerning the military roads which pass through the northern part of Wisconsin. The most important road is the one from Fort Howard at Green Bay to Fort Wilkins at the mouth of the Ontonogan River on Lake Superior. In 1863 the United States Government made a land grant to the states of Michigan and Wisconsin for the purpose of building a military wagon road from fort to fort so that supplies, ammunition and mail could be transported from Green Bay to Lake Superior in case the passage around was cut off by an enemy in a future war. In 1872 this road was completed and after that mail was transported regularly from Green Bay to Fort Wilkins by means of men on foot in summer and dog teams in winter. There are some very interesting stories related about these times, especially of the hard times they had in getting through in winter with the dog teams. Whenever the road got too bad for the dogs to haul the load of mail, the drivers would take the sacks of papers and hang them upon some tree where they would stay until the next summer, or until a dog team came along which was not loaded very heavily and could convey them. They drove cattle through to Lake Superior from down the state for food during the year. Whenever these cattle were being driven through they had to be led, so the men at the trading posts were hired to cut marsh hay and stack it along the trail about every half day's travel. The marshes being numerous, there was always enough hay to supply the cattle on their journey. Sometimes, however, when the stacks were far apart the cattle were made to carry their own food by strapping a small bundle of hay to their horns, out of their reach. The drivers and the mail carriers could usually get enough partridges along the trail to supply their wants. They carried blankets, and whenever they could not reach the next trading post for night, they slept with the cattle. When this route was first opened there was very little game in this country. There were so few wolves in the early days of traveling that the mail carriers carried only a revolver, but as the country began to be settled the game came also. The wolves followed the deer; then came the fox, the coyote, and other flesh-eating animals.

"The military road which started from Green Bay went first to Shawano, where a fine town has grown up. Then it went to Virgin Lake, where now a summer resort takes the place of the old trading post which furnished a part-way station for the travelers on their way to Lake Superior. The next place the road is known to have struck is Anvil Lake, about nine miles east of Eagle River. Here some of the men from Eagle River had a hunting cabin where they spent some of the happiest days of their lives. They killed the deer in those days not for the sport of it but for meat. The road went almost north from Anvil Lake around the east end of Big Twin Lake, where Phelps now stands. Here also a small town has grown up through the lumber industry. The road west went from this point to Lac Vieux Desert, where there was a trading post and trading with the Indians was carried on. This was once the chief battle ground for the Indians of this section. * * * * This place is at the head of the Wisconsin and is known to all the Indians of northern Wisconsin. There are some old ruins of battle grounds still there, although they are scarcely noticeable until they are pointed out by some one who knows the grounds. There is one place in particular which can be seen from the car as one drives along the old military road, and that is the old breastworks of rocks which have all crumbled into just a mound about 20 feet wide. One would judge from the width of it that it must have been at one time a very high, strong structure. The trading post established there has become the

site of the Maple Grove Resort. The old post, however, still stands, and the Indians come across the lake from their small village and get supplies at the resort. The Indians here are speedily becoming extinct because of their unhealthful living conditions. From this old trading post the road went north to Watersmeet, Mich., where there is a small town established because of the railroad connections between the north and south bound trains and those going east and west. The road passes within about three miles of the Big Falls on the Ontonagon, where some trapper or settler once made his home."

"Prior to the time of the government survey there was a road which started at the present city of Wausau, ran through Jenny (now Merrill), then north through Pelican Rapids (sometimes briefly referred to as 'Pelican,' but which is now Rhinelander), thence north along the west side of Columbus Lake (an old 'bach' named Alex Columbus built a log shanty on the west side of Columbus Lake, hence the name); thence north to Gagen Hill and crossed the Eagle River near Morey's Resort. Stations—the word 'station' meant in those days a stopping place—were established along this route, where also a mail route between Wausau, Wis., and Ontonagon, Mich., was established. Mail was carried in those days by dogs on dog trains in the winter and by men packers during the summer months. The late George Sturdivant made several trips as a mail packer between the present city of Rhinelander and the Kee-mi-con post office at Eagle River.

"John Curran, formerly of Rhinelander, kept the Pelican Rapids station. Dan Gagen's was the next station, which was here at our Gagen Hill, the two being only about 30 miles apart. A good many trappers used to come to this country about that time and fur buyers used to follow them up and try to purchase their several catches near spring time. It is related of one fur buyer that after he had had his lunch put up by Mrs. Gagen, and having nothing else to carry, he asked a French packer, who had about 50 pounds of mail to carry, if he would also carry his lunch for him, and the packer said that he would just as soon carry it as not to Pelican. Needless to say the fur buyer never overtook the packer and his lunch.

"Dan Gagen's place was always a good place to stop at, at any old time or times; you could always be sure of a welcome, a clay pipe or two and a plug of good old black tobacco, if necessary, and something good to eat. Dan was a man of good education, could put up a good argument on 'most any subject and could quote Shakespeare by the yard. Mr. Gagen passed to the 'happy hunting grounds' in the fall of 1908 at Three Lakes, just ten miles south of here, where Mrs. Gagen still resides with her son Henry. She occasionally visits the 'Old Place,' as she calls it, during the summer months. Gagen Hill is now owned by John E. Mitchell of St. Louis, Mo., one of nature's noblemen, who is preserving and beautifying it. At the western point of the hill he has a 32-foot log canoe, well painted, and on a good foundation which will last for years, with the letters 'W. A. B.' painted thereon. This canoe was presented to him by our old-time friend, William A. Bradford, who passed away in August last. The writer with Mr. Bradford had made many trips with this old canoe. Mr. Mitchell is preserving many of the old landmarks."

CHAPTER XX

LOGGING IN VILAS COUNTY

"The first logging in Vilas County," says Mr. Finn Lawler, "was done on the Eagle Chain of Lakes in the spring of 1856 by the firm of Fox & Helms, of whom Fox was the practical woodsman and logger and Helms the business man and financier. John Curran, then of Rhinelander, was their foreman. Their first logging camp was just west of where the present iron bridge crosses Eagle River as you approach Hemlock Resort. In 1855, or thereabouts, Mr. Fox erected a good dwelling-house on the east side of Eagle Lake, where he and his family resided; this place is now called the Eagle Waters Resort. Mr. Fox had two daughters and one son. He cleared several acres of land and developed a remarkably fine garden. In fact the first loggers were the first farmers, among them those who worked around Lac Vieux Desert in 1856-57. After trying logging for some ten years, they found it did not pay, as it took two years to get their logs to market and hence they gave it up, some of them taking to agriculture instead.

"A little prior to the time when Fox built his house on Eagle Lake, his partner Helms had received an appropriation from the then Marathon County for the purpose of cutting a road from Jenny (now Merrill) to State Line. 'Old Man' Draper, father of John Draper who died recently, and grandfather of Louis L. Thomas, drove an ox-team through Wausau to Lac Vieux Desert when the road, so-called, was completed. One of the requirements was that a road suitable for the passage of teams was made. It has been reported that Draper drove the ox-team through with a wagon, but the wagon had only two wheels.

"Helms also started a bank, which was called the Marathon County Bank and it was supposed to be where the Fox dwelling-house stood; nothing except the sand bank, however, has ever been seen. Money was actually issued—as other wild cat money was about that time—and passed." A three dollar bill of this bank is now in possession of the Farmers and Merchants State Bank of Eagle River.

"In 1878 the lumbermen of the Wisconsin Valley erected and built a dam on the Wisconsin River at the head of Otter Rapids. That same year John Phelps, who owned an interest in a lot of timber, erected some very nice logging camps on the bank of Eagle River at or very near the present site of George O'Connor's residence. The foreman of the camp was one Otis Saunders. The logging was done with oxen as the motive power. Along in February, 1879, the Otter Rapids dam broke; the water had washed around the south end of the dam. Saunders lost a yoke of cattle in the Eagle River, directly north of where the power-house now stands, on account of this washout.

"On Sept. 20, 1879, Frank C. Tambling and Al Bradford moved into these same logging camps; this camp was run by Tambling and Bradford. In the fall of 1880 Bradford built a logging camp on the north shore of Duck Lake, of which he was the foreman. In his employ were a lot of old-time residents: Bill Murphy, blacksmith; Lon Merical, who drove oxen; Hi Dunfield, an old-time woodsman and logger, and Buck and Mike Miscal, all of whom, including Mr. Bradford himself, have passed to the Happy Hunting Grounds. Tambling and Bradford also had another camp that same winter on the north side of Cranberry Lake, and employed Dan Ketchum as foreman. Dan and Finlay McDonald also had a large camp on the northwest corner of Silver Lake (now within the village limits). They had in their employ Jim Thompson as cook, Justice Brand from Wausau, Wis., who scaled for them and who wore spectacles and looked very venerable. Every Saturday evening court was held and the writer appeared as attorney for either the plaintiff or defendant, Jim Thompson being the attorney for the opposite side. Court was conducted in an orderly manner, and the guilty party was always fined a certain amount of smoking as well as plug tobacco, and also invariably received

corporal punishment, which was administered by husky fellows who used a stick of plug tobacco, about 12 inches in length, in administering same, and as the culprit had to remain on his hands and knees on the floor of the camp, you can imagine for yourself which was the most vulnerable part of his body. Of all the people who then worked around these several camps Clinton Croker and the writer seem to be the only ones left. From this time on logging became general until all the good pine timber had been cut and removed. Then followed the shingle mills which operated in this vicinity for a number of years."

According to an item noticed in an old issue of the "New North" newspaper of Rhinelander, the timber cut in Eagle River District in the winter of 1885-86 was estimated at 58,200,000 feet. Speaking of the old dams used by the early loggers, F. Lawler, who saw them first in 1872, says that invariably they had been patched up and used by the beavers. "There was one dam below Long Lake, another between Cranberry and Catfish Lakes and one near where the old dam was on the Eagle River, near the present residence of John Drager. There were three of those dams on the Deerskin River also."

The successful exploitation of the forests was made possible after the railroads had been constructed into this territory in the 80's. It was then that Rhinelander was started and logging operations were soon proceeding on a large scale in Oneida, Vilas and neighboring counties. They were continued on that scale for a number of years and then, with the exhaustion of the timber, gradually diminished. They have not yet, however, entirely come to an end, as several lumber companies are still operating in Vilas County, notably in the vicinity of Phelps, Winchester and Winegar (see history of those villages). But logging in this part of the state is no longer the business it was once, and to that cause is due the decreased population of some of the villages and the practical disappearance of others once flourishing and widely known, of which little but the name now remains. The development of the summer resort business, however, during the last 25 years or so has gone far to compensate for the rapidly diminishing timber industry and has proved the basis of a new prosperity, probably of a more permanent kind.

In a special edition of the Vilas County News, published in May, 1923, there appeared an article entitled "Changes in Lumbering," which described in an interesting manner the difference between the methods of 40 years ago and those of today. It read substantially as follows:

Changes in Lumbering.—Forty years ago a man entering a camp by the tote road would have seen a set of log buildings differing in size according to the size of the crew which was kept there. Upon entering them he would find each to have a different purpose and construction. The first would be an office where all the necessities of the men would be kept; such as rubbers, tobacco, clothing, and a few other little odds and ends of less importance. There would be someone here who would keep the time of the men, how much money each had drawn, how many logs were but and hauled each day, and he would take care of the men's vans or charges.

"The next building would be the cook shanty, containing two long tables made of rough lumber, and covered with a white oilcloth. The tables were set with tin dishes. The "chuck", as the men call it, is put on the table in large dishes heaped up until they will hold no more. Although they do not have a very large variety of foods at the table, the men never leave it hungry because then they couldn't be expected to do a full day's work. The cook's house is not open for admittance except at meal times or when some one of the sleigh teamsters cannot get back in time for his meal. The cook does all the pastry work and all the planning for the meals and the "flunkies" take care of the other work; that is, keeping the house clean, setting the tables, washing the dishes, and waiting on table. The cook and his helpers are most generally men; very seldom is a woman ever seen cooking in camps or even helping. The reason for this is that the work is too heavy, and could not be done by the ordinary woman.

"The next building would be the bunk house where the men sleep. There is a row of double wooden bunks all the way around the wall, placed one above the other until they reach the roof. They are spread with heavy woolen blankets and

quilts on top of plain boards which serve for springs. The boards are covered with straw about six inches deep. There is very little ventilation and the only means of heating is a large box stove in the center of the room, with wood piled around it. After one has inspected the camps of the men, and continued on the road which seems to have the most traffic on it, he will come to the barn. There are several stacks of hay alongside the log barn which is only one story high. If he enters the barn he will find two rows of stalls—one on each side of the barn; which is partitioned off by small poles, one on top of the other.

"When he continues on the trail he will find himself headed for the woods, where the men are working. There are many skidways of logs along the road, which will be iced if in use. The sleigh tracks are rutted into the ice bed about four inches, to keep the sleighs from jumping out of the road. The men are at work loading logs on a sleigh with the single chain. A long chain, called the decking line, is fastened on the sleigh by means of a swamp hook. Then it goes down around the log which is to be loaded on the sleigh, from the front side, and back over the sleigh to the crosshaul team which pulls the log up on the sleigh. The logs are then fastened to the sleigh by means of stakes, instead of corner binds and wrappers, which are used now. All that could be heard in those days was the click of the ax, and the voice of the ox-driver as he drove his team skidding out the logs. They did not have cross-cut saws then as they do now, but had to cut down all the timber, and cut it in log lengths with the ax. All the timber was hauled out of the woods by oxen with yokes, in place of horses with harness. The oxen had no heavy skidding rigging to haul around. All they had was a large chain. They were shod the same as a horse is shod now except that on account of their split hoof, the shoes were nailed on in halves. They didn't haul the logs to the railroads then as they do now, but hauled them either direct to the mill or to some river which flowed past the mill. Then when the spring freshets came they would roll the logs into the river and float them down to the mill.

"The same person entering the camps lumber of today would find many changes in them, and also in the work. He would find the office with a bookkeeper, and a place for the foreman to stay. The office is very clean. All the furniture is made, not of rough lumber, but of good material. Nearly every camp has a telephone connection with town or with the adjoining lumber camps if they are all owned by the same company. Instead of having the roofs made from split logs hollowed out, they are made of boards covered with roofing.

"In the sleeping quarters for men other changes are noticed. In place of the old wooden bunks there are steel bunks with good springs, mattresses, and good bed clothing. The bunks are still arranged around the wall in the same order, but the stove is of a newer model. This camp is properly ventilated, and provided with sanitary wash bowls. Perhaps it has also another improvement, which is coming into use more and more where the camps are used for more than one winter, and that is the electric lights. The lighting plants are made cheap enough now so that each company can easily have power in its blacksmith shop, and running water in the camps. When the visitor goes in to dinner he will be treated to a meal of good healthful food fit for a king. Here will be a great variety of vegetables, several kinds of sweets, and good bread and butter. The tables will be set with heavy earthen dishes, and covered with a spotless white oilcloth. There will be noticed also a change in the cook's work, because most of the pastry is now bought from bakers, and the cook does more cooking for the meals in place of doing just pastry work. The camps now buy their cookies, and sometimes even their bread.

"When he goes to the woods to watch the men work he will hear the ring of the ax, and the sound of the cross-cut saw. There will be heard no longer the voice of the ox driver. In his place there is a teamster driving a team of horses, and when he speaks it is in such a low tone of voice that he can be heard only a short distance. The horses are used now because they are faster on their feet, and can do more work in a day than oxen. When the visitor goes to see the men load the sleighs he will be surprised to find them using a "jammer." This jammer is a

device for hoisting logs up into the air, and over on top of the sleigh. The jammer is made of two stout straight poles about thirty-five feet in length. These legs are set upon a set of two runners with heavy beams between them, and balanced there with a third leg about ten feet long braced from one side of the runners to a brace (connecting the two large legs) which is about ten feet from the ground. When the jammer is in use there is a cable fastened from the top of the two legs to some solid tree or stump straight back from it, so that it can hold the top of the jammer in place over the sleigh. The device that is used for hauling the logs up, is the block and tackle. One end of the cable is fastened to the top of the jammer, while the rest of it is threaded through a block at the crotch of two short cables which have "pups" or hooks on the other end of them—then back through another block at the top of the jammer, down through another block at the foot of it, and out to the horses which pull the logs up onto the sleighs. The pups or hooks at the end of the short cable are held against each end of a log until the team tightens up the slack. Then they are pulled into the log by the strain put upon them. The sleigh load of logs is hauled to the railroad instead of to the river this time, either by horses or tractors. The road is grooved as before with a deep rut to prevent the sleigh from leaving the road. The large logging companies now generally have railroads which they run into the woods. This enables them to log the year round. In the old days, whenever they wanted to haul logs in the summer they had to use two large wheels with a strong axle between them, and a tongue fastened to the center of the axle. The logging of today has changed in other ways also. Instead of taking nothing but pines more than a foot in diameter at the top, as they did forty years ago, they take everything down to six inches in diameter at the top. The lumberjack has changed with the time also, from the rough, coarse man to a more high spirited person who would rather be quiet on Sundays than out quarreling, or listen to the phonograph instead of just spending his time in his bunk."

Forest Fires.—The Milwaukee Journal on Nov. 11, 1923, published an article on forest fires and how the state has planned to fight them. It was furnished to that paper by Elmer S. Hall, chairman of the State Conservation Commission, from Boulder Junction, Vilas County, while on a trip investigating the state holdings in northern Wisconsin. Although not always carried into practical operation, the method planned is a good one.

According to Mr. Hall, big steel towers have been erected by the state and from these a watch is kept during dry weather. The towers are connected by telephone lines and a compass arrangement, which makes it possible for two towers to locate a fire with mathematical certainty. The Journal article says further: "The extent of the state's land holding in northern Wisconsin is not generally understood. These state forest lands lie chiefly in Vilas, Oneida and Iron Counties, where they are fairly well blocked, facilitating their protection and administration. In Vilas County 23 per cent of the land area belongs to the state. The supreme court decision in the state forestry case has limited the work on these lands mainly to fire protection. To prevent forest fires an effort has been made to educate the public and notices have been posted over the region cautioning campers, hunters and fishermen to be careful with fire. Reduction of fires set by locomotives is secured by spark-arresting devices on locomotives, a man being detailed to this work. He is authorized to require needed repairs or even to order a locomotive out of service, if necessary. Sighting fire, a lookout telephones it in, with his estimate of the location with reference to some lake or other landmark. Perhaps it has already been reported from another tower. If not, the man in charge at headquarters telephones the other towers from which it should be visible. With numbers from two towers he can, by means of his map on the wall locate the fire by intersection. Then the nearest ranger is notified to take charge of the fire. There are four ranger districts, besides the one around headquarters, and these are responsible for about 400 square miles of land.

"The ranger usually has a small crew during the fire season engaged in building roads and fire lines, or planting, and these men are at once ready to go. Small

fires are controlled by throwing sand on them, or water if it is available. A long-handled shovel and an axe are the most useful tools. Larger fires must be checked on some strategic line, as a fire line already cleared; a narrow place between lakes or wet swamps, or an old logging road where several furrows can be plowed. A backfire may be set, if advisable, but the line must be held and finally the entire line must be surrounded. There has been only one bad fire season in the last few years, but dry weather, especially in spring and fall, when there is no green vegetation, means trouble in the forest region. Many think that so long as no merchantable timber is consumed fires cause no loss. They speak of 'brush' fires, not realizing that the brush is largely composed of small trees, which, if protected, will form the forests of the future.

"One of the most serious injuries, seldom even considered, is the injury to the soil. The organic matter is reduced to ashes and it requires years for such soil to regain its fertility. Fires also kill the few remaining seed trees, leaving the area to grow up to inferior species. In addition there is the destruction of wild life in the area, only fully realized by one who has seen the remains of a partridge hen burned on her nest, or a doe searching for her fawn over a valley white with ashes. Wisconsin has confined its efforts only to the state land region of Vilas and adjoining counties and to the jack pine barrens of Bayfield County and vicinity. * * * Protection doubtless will be extended to other regions, as the legislature has authorized the organization of not more than eight fire protective districts of 1,000,000 acres or less."

CHAPTER XXI

AGRICULTURE IN VILAS COUNTY

The great number of lakes in Vilas County, and also in certain parts of a large amount of marsh land, considerably limit the area of good agricultural soil. Moreover, the greater part is, geologically speaking, the sandy product of outwash plains, productive at first but demanding careful management in order to prevent exhaustion. But it was owing less to this cause that agriculture made a slow start in the county than to the fact that for many years most of the land was covered with forest and the logging and lumbering industry was the one that absorbed the first attention of the people and kept them busy. Since the clearing of the land many people have given their attention to farming. Before reviewing the progress made, it may be well to take a backward glance and so to begin at the beginning.

According to Mr. Finn Lawler, the first land cleared and used for farming purposes in Vilas County consisted of Lots 1 and 2 in Section 17, Township 42 north of Range 11 east; Lot 1 of Section 11, same town and range, and Lot 2 of Section 10, same town and range, the two latter lots being on an island in Lac Vieux Desert that was cultivated by the Indians at a distant period in the past. The lots in Section 17 were cleared prior to the government survey made in May, 1861, perhaps by agents of the American Fur Co. The name of the lake, given to it by the old French traders and voyagers, meaning "the deserted planting ground, or farm," is expressed in its Indian name, "Keteg-it-tee-gon-ing."

"Logging in those days," says Mr. Lawler, "was done with oxen and the oxen were left here during the summer months. The owners of the logging camps employed a few good axe men to clear some land, which they did around every camp—from two to five acres—and then planting potatoes and rutabagas, the rutabagas being used largely for feed for the cattle during the winter months. These same people, left here to clear the land and look after the cattle, also made marsh hay, which was the only hay used at that time for feeding their oxen during the winter months, with the rutabagas. Blue-joint was the grass which grew profusely in this part of the country, particularly on the Wisconsin River. One meadow was called Big Meadow, which produced hundreds of tons of blue-joint each year. On a recent trip down the Wisconsin I found that the 'Big Meadow' is now largely grown up to alders and other brush.

"These early loggers logged here around our lakes and streams for about ten years, but discovered that it did not pay, as it took two years to get the logs to market—one year to Pelican and another from that place to Stevens Point, there being no Rhinelander then. In 1856 Fox and Helen also started a farm on Section 24, Township 40 north, Range 10 east, east of Eagle Lake; at one time they had eight acres under cultivation. The property is now owned by Mrs. Kyes and was the location in early days of the Kee-mi-con Bank. A man named Blondel also started farming in 1856 on the north side of the north inlet of Eagle Lake. This is a part of the old Young homestead. These people left the country in the early 60's when logging operations ceased. It was about 1858 or 1859 that Mrs. Draper and the grandmother of L. L. Thomas, with another woman, packed on their backs from Rice Lake (Muskequagamom) the seed rice which now form one of the largest rice beds in our northern lakes.

"A few of the white men who worked in the camps in those early days remained in this vicinity after the others had left, notably, Hiram B. Polar, Dan Gagen, Alex Draper, Theopolis Draper and Charles L. Perry. Polar settled on Virgin Lake three miles east of Three Lakes (in Oneida County), traded with the Indians and raised some cattle. C. L. Perry, nicknamed 'Kentuck,' settled at Long Lake, cleared three acres of land and trapped and traded with the Indians. Alex Draper

settled directly north of Morey's resort on Lot 3, Section 14, Town 40 north, Range 10 east, and cleared four acres. His old clearing was used for raising potatoes by a man named Webb in the summer of 1882 and he raised a good crop. Dan Gagen remained in this vicinity on 'Gagen Hill' until the spring of 1872, when he removed to Pine Lake, near Hiles; he had about eight acres under cultivation at that time. He was the last white man to leave this vicinity.

"In the spring of 1873 some of the Indian bands began to plant some vegetables, as well as tobacco. Numgo, whose camp was on the ground now occupied by "The Morey," also raised vegetables and tobacco for five or six years. He also used some of the land formerly cleared by Dan Gagen for potatoes. In 1875 he must have had one acre of potatoes, but some of the other Indians dug up a good deal of seed potatoes he had already planted and ate them. This ended Numgo's farming; he had become discouraged when they dug up his seed potatoes.

"Everything remained in statu quo until 1875, when the writer (F. Lawler) with Charles L. Perry ('Kentuck') cleared four acres in the N. W. quarter of the S. W. quarter of Section 7, Town 40 north of Range 10 east, planted rutabagas and potatoes and a little garden stuff. He also built a house on the property, known as the Dairy Dollar Farm, and cleared two acres. Strange to say, all of the above-described land belonged to the government. Perry passed away to the Happy Hunting Ground in February, 1898. The writer is still alive."

Other land entries were: By Horace R. Foster, Nov. 2, 1885, on Section 21, Town 40 north of Range 10 east, (this is known as the Numerich farm); by Emmet Marco, Dec. 16, 1892, on his present place on Section 19, Town 40 north of Range 10 east; by Hugh Croker, Feb. 21, 1896, on Section 7, Town 40 north of Range 10 east, with other lands; by John Moran, Feb. 25, 1896, on Section 20, Town 40 north of Range 10 east (the farm now owned by Henry Smith); by George St. Louis, June 4, 1898, on Section 19, Town 40 north of Range 10 east. These lands all lie in what is known as the "Croker district" and have been continually used for farming purposes since their entry.

The agricultural development of the county went on but slowly so long as there was plenty of work to be obtained in connection with the logging and lumbering industry, but as that began to diminish some of the loggers, instead of following it to distant parts, took up land and tried their hands at farming; a few others did the same, and by 1900 there were in the county, out of the total land area of 597,760 acres, 13,171 acres in farms, of which 2,172 acres were improved. The number of farms was 83 and the value of all farm property \$145,401.

In 1910 the number of acres in farms was 19,269, of which 4,605 acres were improved. The number of farms was 149 and the value of all farm property \$668,187. Much more interest was being manifested in the subject and some of the farmers were getting good results.

In September, 1913, a committee of three members was appointed by the county board to make an investigation and ascertain what desirable lands could be purchased for a county fair, and on the same date "a sum not to exceed \$300" was appropriated to cover the expense of an exhibit of agricultural products grown in Vilas County at the State Fair to be held in Milwaukee Sept. 8 that year. The gathering, shipping and display of said products was placed in charge of Joseph T. Nemacheck of Eagle River.

The report of county agricultural representative Oscar Gunderson in December, 1914, alluded to Vilas County's limited farm population and the fact that many of the farmers had been either lumbermen or miners with no previous experience in tilling the soil, which fact, however, made them more open to suggestion and assistance than men who through long farm experience had acquired much self-reliance and conservatism. Twelve farmers' meetings had been held during the summer in schoolhouses, all well attended. Two potato growers' associations were formed, one at Eagle River and the other at Conover, and in this connection experiments were made with commercial fertilizer furnished by the University. Some farmers were trying to improve their herds by buying pure bred bulls. A car of crushed limestone had been purchased for farmers near Eagle River and

Conover to try the effect of lime on the growth of clover and alfalfa. Two silos had been built during the summer, which made but four in the county, as only two had been previously erected.

A vegetable and potato show was held at Eagle River Oct. 30, with good exhibits and keen competition for prizes, the sum of \$65 having been contributed by the business men for that purpose. In September potatoes from this county were exhibited at the Grand Rapids Potato Convention. A creditable exhibit was made, Vilas County taking rank as eighth among the 15 counties exhibiting. Tests of lime, and commercial and other fertilizers were made, and rotation of crops and plenty of stock, particularly dairy stock, recommended.

During the following year many cows were tested for cream and two herds tested for tuberculosis, but no disease found. The crop tests showed that with the use of lime alfalfa could be grown successfully three crops a year; also sweet clover; nine more silos were built and a creditable exhibit of grasses, grains, potatoes and other vegetables made at the state fair at Milwaukee. Some orchard work was also started.

On March 11, 1916, a meeting was held at the office of Lawler & Wiegand, in Eagle River, for the purpose of forming a Vilas County Agricultural Society. Charles W. Wiegand was chosen president of the meeting and Oscar Gunderson secretary. Those present in addition were Alex Higgins, Amos Radcliffe, Verne Richards, Nate Emmons, Walter Raymond, Charles Adams, Walter Arnold and Roy Beebe. A constitution and by-laws were drafted and adopted, all the members present signing. Hans Hansen of Conover was elected president, Stanley Korpala of Washington vice president, Oscar Gunderson secretary and Nate Emmons treasurer. At the next meeting it was resolved to hold a one-day fair Sept. 7, on the city common, to be called the Vilas County First Annual Fair, and committees were appointed to take hold of the matter.

The work of the county agent consisted largely of plot demonstrations, also assistance in the construction of barns, silos and other farm buildings, in livestock improvement and increase, and in food preparedness propaganda due to the war. Stump-pulling demonstrations had also been given at Eagle River and Phelps, which had helped to create an interest in land clearing. Five canning demonstrations were given during the summer of that year by Mrs. Nellie Jamieson of Madison, in which the women of the county showed considerable interest. The local fair, Sept. 20, was a decided success. There were 248 entries in the farm products class and 78 in the cattle class. Nearly eight hundred dollars were awarded in prizes, of which the state paid 80 per cent. An exhibit was made at the State Potato Show at Madison in November, and Vilas County ranked ninth in County Booth and fourth in Rural New York exhibits out of 16 counties represented, a good record. O. E. Gibson has been agricultural agent since the spring of 1919.

In May, 1917, the county board was asked for an annual appropriation for the fair, which was subsequently granted, and thus activities went on, the Association becoming stronger with the advent of new members. In May, 1919 a resolution was adopted to purchase the grounds known as the Hirzel Fields from the Lutheran Aid Society of Appleton for the sum of \$1,500. It was decided to give the east field to the agricultural agent for an experimental plot and that the Eagle River ball team should be allowed to play ball in the west field. In 1919 it was decided to exhibit at the State Fair, and that the local fair be held two days, Sept. 3 and 4; also to make an exhibit at the State Potato Show in December. In June, 1920, it was decided that no exhibit be sent to the State Fair, on account of the early date, but that exhibits should be made at the State Potato Show, the Mid-West Horticultural Show and the International Stock Show if funds should be available. The local fair was set for Sept. 15-16.

In 1920 there were 417 farms in Vilas County, one of which contained more than 1,000 acres. The value of all farm property amounted to \$2,578,793, this value being distributed as follows: Farm land \$1,294,357; farm buildings \$784,233; implements and machinery \$192,408; live stock \$307,775. There were 390 farms operated by owners, 12 by managers and only 15 by tenants.

With respect to live stock, of horses there were 725, valued at \$113,843; mules 9, valued at \$1,475; cattle 2,293 valued at \$144,324; (beef cattle 102, valued at \$4,953, and dairy cattle 2,191, valued at \$139,372); sheep 1,475, valued at \$21,663; goats 21, valued at \$196; and swine 681, valued at \$15,439. The number of chickens was 9,788, other poultry 157, with a total value of \$10,522. There were also 13 hives of bees with a value of \$138.

The census reports on dairy products showed the following items: Milk produced (as reported), 500,430 gals.; milk sold, 38,631 gals.; cream sold, 13,154 gals.; butter fat sold, 39,178 lbs.; butter made on farms, 53,603 lbs.; butter sold, 10,470 lbs.; cheese made on farms, 855 lbs.; value of dairy products, \$79,167; receipts from sale of dairy products, \$57,370. The number of eggs produced (as reported) was 48,525 dozen; eggs sold, 18,984 dozen; chickens raised 13,374; chickens sold, 3,335; value of chickens and eggs produced, \$34,626; receipts from sale of same, \$11,859.

The total value of all crops was \$570,197, divided as follows: cereals \$57,159; other grains and seeds \$2,402; hay and forage \$149,958; vegetables \$357,021; fruits \$2,302; all other crops \$1,335. The figures showing the respective number of acres sown to the various kinds of cereals together with the respective quantities harvested were: corn 112 acres, 3558 bushels; oats 1,448 acres, 44,515 bushels; wheat 205 acres, 1,769 bushels; barley 114 acres, 2,193 bushels; rye 210 acres, 2,979 bushels; buckwheat 64 acres, 1,040 bushels; mixed crops 18 acres, 341 bushels. There were four acres planted to dry edible beans, with a resultant crop of 26 bushels, while 31 acres were planted to dry peas, the crop amounting to 432 bushels.

The amount of land devoted to hay and forage was 4,215 acres, which produced 7,552 tons. The principal kind was timothy and clover mixed, to which 2,736 acres were sown, producing a crop of 4,430 tons. The number of acres planted with Irish or white potatoes was 1,346, the crop amounting to 136,459 bushels. Fifty acres were sown to other vegetables in regard to which there was no detailed report. There were 2,978 maple trees tapped, the production of maple sugar being 2,330 pounds and that of maple syrup 171 gallons.

The total number of acres sown to small fruits was 13, the crop amounting to 11,839. These were mostly strawberries, of which there were eight acres, producing 9,634 quarts. One acre was sown to raspberries, producing 605 quarts, and one to cranberries, producing 230 quarts.

Of orchard trees there were 560 not of bearing age and 191 of bearing age. The greater number were apple trees, of which there were 445 not of bearing age and 159 of bearing age. Of plums and prunes there were 58 trees not of bearing age and 24 of bearing age; of cherries 53 trees not of bearing age, 3 of bearing age.

These statistics show that in spite of some natural disadvantages, Vilas County has some land very suitable for agricultural purposes and that it is being developed in a manner highly creditable to the local farmers. There is room for more farms and still further improvement, as the records for future years will doubtless show.

In potato growing the county's record is particularly good. In 1922 eight car loads of certified seed potatoes were distributed among the farmers through the creamery at Eagle River, the Rural New York being the chief variety, with some Green Mountains and Cobblers. Yields of from 200 to 300 bushels per acre are quite common. The county has never had a crop failure. The rainfall is ample, especially during the season. As clover grows wild on large tracts, and there is an abundance of wild flowers, some farmers devote their spare time profitably to the apiary business and the production of honey is increasing. Tobacco raising has also been tried successfully, though that industry is still in its infancy here. One farmer planting a trifle less than an acre, produced and sold 800 pounds of the cured leaf. Land clearing and dairying have received close attention and a number of farmers have bought pure bred cattle and are improving their stock.

Membership in the Vilas County Agricultural Society, as it is now called, is limited to inhabitants of Vilas and adjoining counties, males and females above the age of 18 years being eligible. There are four classes of membership, Honorary, Life, Sustaining, and Annual. The honorary members are those who have honorably served four full terms of office or rendered conspicuous service in the society.

The life membership is granted to everyone who pays \$25 to the society. The sustaining membership includes those who pay \$15 to the society. The annual membership is obtained by paying the annual fee of two dollars. Fairs and cattle shows are held annually at Eagle River.

CHAPTER XXII

THE SCHOOLS OF VILAS COUNTY

A history of early school days in Eagle River, written by Grant Cook, former pupil, teacher and county superintendent, and given local publication (in the Vilas County News) in May, 1923, has been drawn upon for many of the following statements, a few errors which it contained having been corrected:

"The first school in Eagle River was held in a log building, the use of which was donated by John O'Connor and which stood at a spot, now in the street, just north of the Finn Lawler home. The first winter there were but few pupils and the teacher was Miss Anna O'Connor, who was succeeded in the spring by her sister, Miss Matilda. A few people still reside in the village who went to that first school, which was rather remarkable in being orderly, and therefore uneventful in a new lumber town.

"The second term, the following year, was an entirely different proposition. During the spring and summer of 1884 the village settled rapidly, if the people who came, stayed awhile, then moved on again could be called settlers. A man teacher was thought necessary and George W. Bliss from Antigo was hired. He got away for the Christmas vacation and decided that 'no job' was preferable to coming back. Then followed a succession of almost anybody out of a job who sought excitement and was willing to try the Eagle River school for a round or two. There seems to be no record of these transitory teachers, but the farce of a school was finally closed in June by an old gentleman named Alexander H. Twilight.

"The first schoolhouse is worthy of description. The log shanty was about 24 feet square, very low, and had a 'scoop' roof made of halved and hollowed-out laid from two logs at the ridge to the eaves. The interstices between the logs of walls and roof were stuffed with sphagnum moss from a nearby marsh. There were but three small windows and the room was very dark except on sunny days. A fourth window was added the second year when the school got so large that nearly all the lumberman's bunks which filled the west end of the room had to be taken out to make room for the 30 odd pupils who crowded in daily. The school furniture was made from pine boards by a local carpenter and was patterned after the "forms" in English schools at that time. The desks were about 16 feet long and three wide, with tops sloping to each side so that the children sitting on the long benches faced each other at about the right distance to kick shins under the desks. With four or five such desks and twice as many benches crowded into the small space about a large box stove, it is little wonder that no one got much in the way of education that fond parents desired.

"Some of the pleasures of that school were often ludicrous. The whole school would run to the railroad bridge, the part now filled in on the north side, and forming in a long hand in hand line, jump into a deep snowbank. There were a few older boys and girls who could always be depended on to propose something new to suit any condition that might arise, like crossing the river west of the school on thin ice and the last ones breaking the ice to prevent the teacher following. That day no one stopped yelling as they coasted down a steep little hill long enough to hear the teacher calling from the north bank. Finally all had to go around to an old log bridge and got back to school about two o'clock. The favorite pranks were to put a tin can down in the stove pipe from the roof, get a half-witted chap to put cayenne pepper in the stove or drive a skunk under the shanty. All of these secured temporary vacations.

"The teaching, and especially the punishments of that old school, were amusing. One teacher had a plan to catch some one whispering. The pupil was yanked out on the only floor space, and, after a few swats with a ruler, told to stand there

and catch someone else whispering while teacher heard the recitations. One sweetly pert little miss was caught and stood crying near the writer's desk. He whispered that he was sorry for her. Well, she told, and moreover told what he said, so he got the ruler and the laugh of the school and, as he tried to live up to the school code, remained standing on the floor over half a day. The pert little lass later married a German count and had to live in Berlin, but the writer has no regrets.

"Another favorite punishment was to put the pupils in the bunks with their feet hanging out. One of Eagle River's fairest daughters was thus punished and, being but little over the kindergarten age, crawled back into the corner and went to sleep. There was a high time when her big brother got ready to go home and no little sister could be found. The teacher had forgotten where he put her. This teacher used to stand the boys in an empty butter tub for breaking any of his rules. An overgrown lanky lad finally got his feet fast and the teacher had to wreck the tub to get him out. This ended the butter tub stunts.

"Every year of school ended with a picnic when all animosities were forgotten and everyone had as good a time as possible. This second year of school was an exception, as neither the teacher nor anyone else would sponsor anything for the gang of roughnecks that would have attended such a jollification.

"The following summer a two-room schoolhouse, now the M. Frankel home, was built. Mrs. Hughes from Antigo taught the upper grades and Miss Tillie O'Connor the primary. This school made progress. Mrs. Hughes was a woman of many years' experience and reigned by tact and diplomacy. The school rooms soon became crowded, however, and a six-room building was built about 1887 on the spot where the present grade school stands. Many Eagle River people will remember the names of teachers who followed during the next few years: Smiley Jones, Couch, Cross, and many others. All were teachers of character and ideals. Hardly a youngster of those school days but has made a fair success of life and more than a few will give the teachers credit for their start. Doctors, lawyers, merchants, preachers, nurses, farmers, almost all the professions are represented in the school's alumni. All of these must be pleased to see Eagle River's newest school nearing completion. It shows that the present citizens are anxious to give the best chance possible to the youth of the community to make a success under the new and ever changing conditions that constitute life."

In the fall of 1892 it was decided to erect a new school building in Eagle River, which was completed in 1893 and is the large brick high school now standing, with a corner tower, a good schoolhouse for its day, though now of an old-fashioned type. Its construction cost \$23,000 and it was opened and occupied in the fall of 1893 with 250 pupils in attendance and with Mr. Cross as principal.

In the school year of 1897-98 Eagle River had an excellent school with seven teachers, J. A. Walsh being principal and Alexander Higgins county superintendent.

In December, 1901, the amount levied by the county board for the support of the schools for the ensuing year was \$3,000, which was divided among the four towns then constituting the county as follows: Eagle River, \$500; Minocqua, \$1,000; Flambeau, \$500; and Arbor Vitae, \$1,000.

The report of the county superintendent in January, 1910, alluded to the rapid growth of the schools, necessitating the employment of more teachers and in some instances the building of new schoolhouses. The equipment generally was good and eight of the country schools had qualified that year on the first class rural school list, with nearly as many more taking the necessary steps to do so. A tenth-grade room had been added to the Arbor Vitae schools. Of the 25 boys and girls graduated from the eighth grade and common schools the previous year, the majority were doing high school work.

According to the census of 1910, the school population of Vilas County was then 1,363, of which number 695 were male and 668 female. The number in school 24 weeks or more was 615; the total number of days attendance (aggregate of all the pupils) 148,448. The financial receipts were: from county tax \$47,073.90; from state tax \$9,943.53. Three institutes were held during the year for Vilas

County teachers, one at Eagle River, one at Hackley (now Phelps) and a joint institute at Minocqua, all well attended.

In January, 1911, there were 26 schoolhouses in the county and five buildings rented for school purposes. Among the country schools there was marked improvement in repairs to buildings and equipment during the previous year. The value of all the school buildings and sites was estimated at \$55,950; of school furniture and equipment, \$3,370; of school libraries, \$1,875, and of text books, \$2,000; total \$63,195. There were 49 teachers, two of whom, however, were referred to in the superintendent's report as "in parochial school at Clearwater."

The school population for the school year of 1910-1911 was 1,545, the daily average attendance being 883, the best record being in the Pioneer school in the town of Conover, where only eight days were lost by all the pupils and the attendance was over 99 per cent. The schools at Posterville (now Winegar) and Winchester had become state graded schools of the second class. There were 28 schoolhouses in the county and four rented buildings used for school purposes. Eagle River had the best building and was the best equipped. The State Line School had the best building of any of the small schools, as it was built for 80 pupils and there were only 12 in town at the time. The combined seating capacity of the schoolhouses was 1657, some schools being crowded, while others had plenty of room. The total cash value of all school property was about \$65,500, and there were 51 teachers, three of whom were teaching in parochial schools at Clearwater and Eagle River. In 1913 each town in the county constituted one district.

In July, 1912, the school population was reported as 1,601, with an enrollment of 1,384, or 86 per cent, and an average attendance per day of 838, or 61 per cent, the high school attendance at Arbor Vitae and Eagle River, however, not being reported. The school libraries contained 3,697 books, of an estimated value of \$3,443.50, and the total cost of running the schools for the year was \$49,872.53.

The superintendent's report in October, 1914, showed that there were 1,375 children of school age in the county, of whom 702 were boys and 673 girls; that 595 boys and 559 girls attended school, a total of 1,147 or over 83 per cent. The average attendance was 784 or over 68 per cent, the low per cent being due to many children moving out from Arbor Vitae and Lac du Flambeau. There were accommodations for 1,465 pupils and crowding was the exception. Text books were furnished in all nine districts of the county and transportation was furnished in four districts.

In December, 1922, the amount levied for the support of the common schools in each town was: Arbor Vitae \$1,000; Conover, \$1,000; Cloverland, \$1,500; Farmington, \$600; Flambeau, \$400; Lincoln, \$1,500; Phelps, \$2,500; Plum Lake, \$1,000; Presque Isle, \$3,000; State Line, \$300; Washington, \$1,100; Village of Eagle River, \$1,100; total, \$15,000. The annual report for the school year of 1922-23 showed that there were 36 rural schools in Vilas County, with 37 rural teachers, one of the schools having two departments. There are four state graded schools, with 18 teachers, and two high schools, with eight teachers. The school census for the same year showed that there were 2,066 children of school age (4 to 20 years) in the county, of whom 1,522 were actually enrolled, the average daily attendance being 1,239, or a little over 81 per cent. There were 102 pupils graduated from the eighth grade.

CHAPTER XXIII

EAGLE RIVER, THE COUNTY SEAT

Eagle River, the county seat of Vilas County, is an incorporated village situated in Township 40, north of Range 10 east. It is on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway and on State Trunk Highways No. 32, 63 and 70.

The village lies chiefly on the south bank of the Eagle River, whence it derives its name, and which was so called, it is said, from the large number of eagles that formerly built their nests in the adjacent forest. Before reaching the village the river follows a tortuous course, from time to time temporarily losing its visible identity as it passes through the famous Eagle chain of lakes, some 25 in number, and extending for a distance of 50 miles, though the two ends of the chain are but 16 miles apart. About half a mile northeast of the village it emerges from Yellow Birch Lake, once more appearing as a river, and passing southward and then westward through the village to join the Wisconsin River, which it does a couple of miles beyond, in Section 31.

The rise of the village dates from the coming of the railroad in 1883, but a few pioneers appeared in the vicinity some 20 years or more before that. Among them was James Hall, who about 1863 settled with his family on the northern bank of Eagle Lake, about three miles from the site of the village. Two years later C. L. Perry began farming near Yellow Birch Lake, and at about the same time Daniel Gagen made a settlement on Gagen Hill and also made a start in agriculture. This region was then a part of Lincoln County.

The great event which opened up all this territory and started it on the road to civilization and prosperity was the coming of the railroad then known as the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western, but which since June 30, 1893, has been a part of the Chicago & Northwestern system. An account of the building of that railroad may be found in the chapter on Rhinelander contained in this volume. It may be said here, however, that in the fall of 1882 the construction work was stopped, when Rhinelander had been reached and the other branch had been built to Three Lakes, work on the main line being resumed in the spring. The Rhinelander branch was not carried any farther for some years. The road reached Eagle River in June, 1883, and at once the influx of new settlers began. Some of these were mere "rolling-stones," too restless to remain long in one place, but others, possessed of patience, determination and other qualities of good citizenship, became permanent residents and were the upbuilders of the community. Prominent among the latter was John O'Connor, founder of one of the leading families of the village and a benefactor of some of its chief institutions, and whose son George is now filling the office of district attorney. Mr. O'Connor arrived at Eagle River on April 12, 1883. He was the real founder of the village though it was platted in the name of his wife. In the same year, 1883, Thomas B. and William J. Walsh settled here, being later joined by their parents and other relatives, and soon became prominent in various capacities.

Lyman J. Cook and George P. Dickinson, Eagle River's first merchants, and the former being the first postmaster of the village, also arrived in that year (from Norrie, Marathon County). Mr. Cook was a native of Chenango County, N. Y., and then a man of 33 years. Some 30 years later, about 1913 or 1914, he wrote his reminiscences, which include an interesting account of how he and his partner, Mr. Dickinson, came to Eagle River, what the place looked like then, and some of the first events that happened here. His account read substantially as follows:

"George P. Dickinson and myself came to Eagle River the first part of May, 1883. The end of the railway track proper was Monico, but the work train ran up to the swamp where Gagen now is. The right of way was cut out to Three Lakes, where the engineers were encamped. We stayed all night with them and

came on to Eagle River with them in the morning. On arriving here we found a crew getting out timbers for the railway bridge. There was a pole bridge for teams across the river below, where the railway now stands. There were railroad shanties and crews all along the right of way. One shanty was near the bank of the river where Al Denton's house now stands. We later bought this and used it for a store.

"The following winter Frank Tambling and wife lived in a set of cabins where George O'Connor's house now stands. C. L. Perry and Finn Lawler lived in a cabin at the foot of Yellow Birch Lake. We went up there and got a canoe and went up the lakes after being at Eagle River a few days. We concluded it all right and went back to Norrie, where we had been in the store business about four years, selling general merchandise and drugs. We had sold out our business and were looking for a new location.

"The following June I started for Eagle River with a large tent and a stock of clothing, notions, and light groceries. Mr. Dickinson stayed in Norrie to settle our accounts. I came as far as Three Lakes on the train and from there by wagon. I pitched my tent on the north side of the pole bridge, between where my house now stands and the river. I brought an old man, Horace Foster, with me as cook. I also brought an old oil stove. He could not make bread or biscuit that we could eat. I bought bread of Mrs. Tambling; everyone wanted lunches. Mr. Foster tried but did not make a success of it. Then George Kimball pitched a tent near mine, and one for his family, and started selling lunches. The engineers put up their tent next and we had a big start for a village.

"Up to this time all the supplies for the village came up the Wisconsin River by team and canoe. The railroad men soon laid a track to Eagle River and had a depot in a box car. By the last of June the railroad had the bridge built and soon ran the first train across it. At that time we bought the boarding-shanty and commenced fixing it up for a store. I shipped up lumber and built a frame shanty back of the tent and moved my family here.

"In the meantime John O'Connor came and built a shanty where Finn Lawler's house now stands. He got ready for logging and moved his family here. One of the shanties we afterwards used as a church. The first town election was also held there. We had sent a petition for a post office, which we got later. I was postmaster up to the time Grover Cleveland was elected president. After that my politics did not suit, my resignation was asked for and A. A. Denton was appointed; I ran the office about one year as deputy.

"In September Geo. P. Dickinson built a log cabin, which stills stands, and moved his family here. Up to July we did not know what town we were in when the assessor came up to see what we had. We were in the town of Ackley and the voting precinct was east of Antigo. We put in an awfully cold winter in an old log shanty. In the fall of 1883 the T. B. Scott Lumber Company built a store, which now stands, with T. B. Walsh in charge. In the meantime a hotel had been built where the Milwaukee House now stands, also a saloon about where Roderick's building stands. York and Son commenced building a sawmill, afterwards sold to the Gerry Lumber Co., who finished the same and ran it for a number of years.

"In the fall of 1883 we started a school in O'Connor's log shanty, with Miss O'Connor as teacher. We were all striving for a town but all we got was a justice of the peace and a constable—Dan Graham, J. P., and William Stevens, constable.

"In the winter of 1885 the legislature gave us a town, consisting of Ranges 8, 9 and 10, from what is now the county line north to the state line. In the spring of 1885 we held our first town meeting; Finn Lawler was elected chairman and I was elected treasurer, which office I held for the ensuing six years.

"In the summer of '84 Dickinson and myself built a store where the creamery now stands. Just south D. Roller built a roller-skating rink. Farther south Frank Tambling built a saloon. At this time there were buildings going up all over the town. In the spring of 1886 our store burned from forest fire; we moved into the Sam Smiley building, where the Richmond girls now are. We bought a lot and commenced the building now standing, where Mrs. Johnson now is. In

the winter of '87 F. C. Tambling got his claim through on a homestead. In the summer of '87 we hired a surveyor and laid out the village north of Division Street."

After telling about a trip to Madison to help forward the legislation creating the county of Oneida, which was delayed owing to political opposition, Mr. Cook resumed: "When G. P. Dickinson moved here he brought out a stock of drugs. We were both registered pharmacists and until a doctor came—Dr. Lyons—we did considerable business in that line. People insisted that I should get some forceps; I did, and pulled teeth. Paul Cook was born Oct. 10, 1884, nearly the first white child born here; a family by the name of Lee had a daughter born a short time before. We had good times; money was plentiful and it was nothing unusual to take in \$100 a day, even when I was in the tent."

For a number of years the firm of Dickinson & Cook were leading general merchants and real estate dealers of Eagle River. In a fire which occurred in the village Oct. 14, 1886, they sustained a loss of \$8,000, which, however, did not make them give up business.

In the same year, 1886, there were two other general stores in the village, those of F. W. McIntyre and Stewart & Scott. Mr. McIntyre, who was a native of Fond du Lac, this state, not long after the death of his first wife, which occurred Jan. 6, 1888, disposed of his mercantile interests and opened the Hotel Commercial, which soon became a favorite stopping-place for the traveling public. He was active in various movements to promote the benefit of the community and was a frequent incumbent of public office. In 1885 he succeeded E. C. Allen as county judge and was for some years a member of the Oneida County Board. His second wife, who survived him, is now a resident of Chicago. Among the other places of business in 1886 were a meat market, barber shop and restaurant. There was then a physician in the town—Dr. G. H. Haddy—who also sold drugs. There were two hotels, the Denton and the Forest, and the public school had 54 pupils. As the Eighteenth Amendment had not then been thought of, six saloons were doing a flourishing business.

The "Original plat" of the village (being in reality the second plat) was laid out in 1885, the surveyor's certificate (the surveyor being Daniel Graham) being dated June 5, and the date of record being August 23. It was by direction of Ann O'Connor (Mrs. John O'Connor) and was described as "Part of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 33, Town 40, Range 10; beginning at quarterpost on the north side of said section, running south 1320 feet, thence east 1179 feet, thence north 1320 feet, thence west 1179 feet." The population at the time was not stated, but in the previous year there were 15 families here. Other additions were subsequently laid out.

The Gerry Lumber Company was established at Eagle River in 1886 and that year the lumber camps in the vicinity required supplies for the season aggregating in value about \$75,000, which tended to increase the prosperity of the village. A mill had been started in the village in 1884, the proprietor of which had been bought out by the Gerry company. The latter established a large plant, which was operated until 1896, when, the company having suffered considerable losses from fire, sold out to the insurance company. The incorporators of the Gerry Lumber Co. (incorporated in 1886) were Geo. W. Gerry, a lumberman from Maine. Henry Sherry, J. W. Underwood and Geo. M. Miller. They had both a saw and planing-mill. After they sold out the land was used by James Morgan for farming purposes, until he sold it to the Wisconsin-Michigan Lumber Company now doing business here.

The Rev. Father Goepfert, writing in 1898, said of Eagle River: "For years the camps were many; the mills ran night and day; wages were high; there was activity and abundance in every store and department, and the 'Lake Shore,' as it was then called, had its hands and cars full to ship out the products of industry and to supply the inhabitants with the necessities of life. Every house was crowded. It was Eagle River's golden age." Then he remarks sadly: "Prosperity has for a time veiled her smiling face"; which reveals the fact, at which we might guess, that the village has had its ups and downs.

A writer in a Catholic publication (*The Catholic Church in Wisconsin*, 1898) mentions the fact that Peter St. Peter located at Eagle River in 1887 and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel W. Smith in 1889, the Smiths opening a hotel. As will be seen later Mr. Smith was a good worker for the establishment of St. Peter's Church here. He is still residing in the village, being now engaged in cement block manufacture. Merrick Richmond, who settled here in 1886, went into the hotel business, and remained in it until his death in April, 1908.

Events marched rapidly during the 80's and early 90's. A newspaper, the *Vindicator*, had been established in December, 1886, to run for a few years until superseded by the *Eagle River Review* in 1890; the first waterworks were established in 1889, and in 1890 Arthur McKenzie and Fred Morey opened the first bank here, which is now the First National Bank of Eagle River. As the history of this bank has been closely connected with the growth and development of the town, and throws a side light on many things in connection therewith, it is given here somewhat in detail, in part as printed in the "News" in May, 1923.

"About 35 years ago, when the whole of Vilas County was covered by virgin forests of white pine, hemlock and hardwoods, the Bank of Eagle River was started as a private bank by the late Arthur McKenzie and Fred Morey, and it was reorganized as a state bank in 1903. At that time this was the only bank in Vilas County and it took care of the banking requirements of the pioneers of this vicinity without any competition until 1916. During the last 15 years there have been great changes in business activities round about Eagle River. In the old days three or four sawmills were active in the sawing of the white pine timber that covered the land tributary to our lakes and rivers, and also huge rafts of white pine logs were driven down our rivers to points south, to large saw mills at Rhineland, Merrill and Wausau. After the days of white pine there was a lull in the lumber activities in this immediate territory, during which time new settlers came here and settled on our cut-over lands and made them into prosperous farms; and during this same period people from distant points began to realize and appreciate that our lakes and rivers offered unexcelled locations for summer resorts and opportunities for recreation during the pleasant summer months.

"During all this time the Bank of Eagle River continued to take care of the banking requirements of our town and vicinity. It passed through many panics and periods of business depression and was always in a position to pay every depositor whatever money they had in the bank immediately upon demand. It has never closed its doors for any reason on any business day since its incorporation 35 years ago. After the cutting of the white pine timber there was a period of about 15 years when the lumbering activities at Eagle River came to a standstill, during which time the village did not make much progress one way or another.

"In 1920, however, the Stange interests of Merrill, Wis., who had a large tract of hardwoods and hemlock timber just across the state line in Gogebic County, Michigan, were looking for a location for a sawmill to manufacture this timber, and after considering many other places decided to locate at Eagle River. The building of the plant of the Wisconsin-Michigan Lumber Company gave a new impetus to the growth of Eagle River and for the last three years the town has increased in population and gone forward in every way. In 1921 Arthur McKenzie, the founder and principal owner of the State Bank of Eagle River, died. The bank was continued under the management of Mr. Fred Morey, who had been with it practically all the time since it was started. In November of the same year the entire capital stock of the State Bank of Eagle River was purchased by Mr. E. W. Ellis of Eagle River and Mr. A. H. Stange of Merrill. In March, 1922, the bank was reorganized as the First National Bank of Eagle River, with the following officers and directors: E. W. Ellis, president; A. H. Stange, vice president; M. J. Cephess, cashier; Thos. McQuaker, assistant cashier. Directors—N. M. Emmons, F. A. Hall, E. W. Ellis, Fred Morey, A. H. Stange, Alex Higgins and G. F. Sanborn.

"The directors feeling that the old bank was not fitting or ample enough to take care of its future requirements and the growth of Eagle River, decided upon

the erection of the new bank building that now stands on the corner of Wall and Railroad street, which, when completed, was thoroughly equipped with every every necessary or desirable convenience, all most tastefully arranged and artistically decorated. The new bank was opened for business April 16 and on the evening of the 21st it was thrown open to the public. It is the only national bank in Vilas County, and its business is handled in the most liberal manner possible consistent with a safe and conservative banking policy."

Referring back to the early industries of the village, it should be mentioned that in the early 90's O. W. Avery, Alex Johnson and W. W. Forrester were operating shingle mills here.

On June 10, 1896, The Sheridan Lumber Company was started, its members being Thomas Sheridan (from southern Michigan), A. E. Stockwell and E. W. Allen. The company bought land at the north end and put up saw and shingle mills. Mr. Sheridan later sold his interest to Stockwell and Allen and moved to Duluth. In 1903 the company failed, after which a man named John Shattuck ran a small portable sawmill for a time. Both the Gerry Lumber Company and the Sheridan Lumber Company carried on logging operations in the vicinity of Eagle River.

The Eagle River Lumber Company, now operating a plant in the village, was started in December, 1913, by Herman Behn, Fred Behn, Henry Leppla and Theodore Brenner. The first year they leased the land, on which stood the former Sheridan Lumber Co.'s office and another old building, and then built their present plant comprising a sawmill, planing-mill, shingle mill and lathing mill. They own timber in Oneida and Vilas Counties and have logged every winter, cutting about 1,000,000 feet each year. Their plant in Eagle River covers over six acres. There are ten stockholders in the company, including the original members. Herman Behn is now president, Henry Leppla vice president, and Fred Behn secretary and treasurer. Theo. Brenner is a director, and also William Heimke, as well as the officers above mentioned.

Among the items appearing in the advertising columns of the local papers in 1897-1898 were the professional cards of D. E. Riordan and O. B. Moon, attorneys, and M. E. Sanborn and W. D. Neville, physicians and surgeons. Mr. Riordan at that time was municipal judge, while the county judge was N. A. Colman, and the circuit judge W. C. Silverthorne. Mr. Moon, in addition to being an attorney, was a newspaper man, then proprietor of the Eagle River Review. The Hotel Central was advertised as "a first class house," with R. D. McLeod proprietor. A. G. Richison was conducting a general hardware store. The lodges mentioned were: Eagle River Lodge, No. 109, I. O. O. F., which met every Monday in their hall over F. Beardsley's drug store; the Masonic lodge, meeting every second and fourth Tuesday over Dickinson & Cook's store, and Eagle Waters Camp, No. 990, M. W. A., meeting Fridays at Jones's Hall. The Congregational Church, H. C. Todd, pastor, and the Catholic Church, Rev. Prosper Goepfert priest in charge, advertised their services. An item in the "Review," issue of Aug. 25, 1898, recorded the death of Fred Vought (son of James Vought), who was shot in the battle of Arbonita, Aug. 12, in the Spanish-American war. In 1897 Eagle River was said to have a population of 1,600.

It has been already mentioned that the first waterworks in Eagle River were established in 1889 at the site of the old Dickinson & Cook shanty just south of the river. This was a steam plant. In 1897 an electric plant was installed, the builder being F. J. Thrun. The plan was to utilize the original water plant and unite the two in a water and light plant. Mr. Thrun first put in another boiler and steam engine, together with dynamos, and started a village light plant, also operating the water plant. About five or six years later the Eagle River Light & Water Company was formed, with D. E. Riordan as president and F. J. Thrun secretary and later treasurer. At this time and for some years the water plant was operated both by electric and steam power. After the company had been operating for a few years it was resolved to make the plant hydraulic, for which purpose a dam was necessary. The expense of the transformation was estimated at about \$130,000 and town assistance was essential, but at that time the town

had but \$30,000 in its treasury. The plan was put through, however, the dam being constructed four miles down the river, but it was not done without great opposition from people who claimed that the expenditure was illegal. Some lumber companies and other business houses refused to pay the increased taxes, but largely through the energy of Mark Harzel, then town chairman, the plan was carried out, Mr. Harzel using his own credit to aid the issue of bonds. After the building of the dam in 1907, the company continued to operate the plant, the town of Eagle River furnishing the power, and that arrangement was in force until about 1913, when the town having thus paid for the plant, took it over. Previous to the building of the dam Mr. Thrun and the company used steam to generate additional power for both water and lights. In 1922 the town put in a second generating set for emergency or additional power, and there is room in the building for a third set, when needed. In the spring of 1923 a power line was built down to Three Lakes, which now obtains its light from the Eagle River plant, the latter also furnishing light to a number of summer resorts.

The Farmers and Merchants State Bank of Eagle River was organized in January, 1916, by W. C. Arnold, F. J. Strong, Finn Lawler and others, and was incorporated with a capital of \$10,000. It began business January 21 with Mr. Lawler as president, W. C. Arnold cashier, and N. M. Emmons vice president, in the Lawler building, corner of Wall and Main streets. Mr. Arnold, who was from Iowa, and who was a heavy stockholder at that time, later dropped out and his place as cashier was taken in March, 1917, by Charles H. Wiegand, who is still serving in that capacity. Mr. Lawler also remains president of the institution, while Mr. Emmons, who left the bank in January, 1922, to go to the First National, was succeeded as vice president by Amos Radcliffe, and Mr. Radcliffe by E. A. Everett, who had previously been a member of the board of directors. The present board of directors is composed of Finn Lawler, C. H. Wiegand, F. J. Strong, E. E. Adams, L. F. Zimplemann, William Saltenberger and Amos Radcliffe. The bank moved into its present quarters of Wall Street, a good brick and tile building, in October, 1922. In July, 1920, the capital of the institution was increased to \$25,000 and at the present time (June 1, 1923) the surplus is \$4,000, with undivided profits of the same amount, the deposits being over \$300,000. The bank has been active in agricultural developments, and during the last three or four years has handled dynamite at practically cost price for the farmer's benefit, besides taking an active part in promoting the general business interests of the community and the surrounding territory.

One of the important concerns having its headquarters in the village is the Eagle River Telephone Company, which may be said to have its origin in the early 90's when John Radcliffe and his son Arthur were operating a livery stable and logging business and for the convenience of their business put in a few telephones, including three or four in the village and several to nearby resorts, for which Arthur and another brother, Amos, ran livery. In 1903 William H. Radcliffe, also a son of John, began working for the concern and so continued for several years, or until the spring of 1908, when he bought the telephone interests of his father and brother, then including some ten or twelve phones. Since then he has developed the business, and now has over 300 phones, his lines covering the village and surrounding territory, including a number of resorts, to a distance of ten or twelve miles, and in addition he operates toll lines to Rhinelander, Three Lakes and Phelps. He has the office and exchange in his own home. In 1922 he started the underground system in Eagle River. The Eagle River Telephone Co. was incorporated in the spring of 1923, with William H. Radcliffe as president, Amos Radcliffe vice president and Mrs. Ruby B. Radcliffe secretary.

The Eagle River Produce Company is the outcome of a creamery built about 1913, but which was not operated until April, 1915, when it was started and run successfully all summer. N. M. Emmons was the leading spirit in its organization. Efforts to keep it on a paying basis met with less than the hoped-for success, and at last, about five years ago, it was transformed into a farmers' co-operative concern, which it still remains. The cream is obtained from the local farmers and

from such outside points as Three Lakes, Monica, Woodruff and Arbor Vitae. In June, 1923, the concern turned out 22,000 pounds of butter. Julius G. Seyfert is manager.

In January, 1922, a lath mill was started under the name of the Radcliffe Manufacturing Co., and is still in operation. J. A. Porter is now president of the company and G. F. Sanborn secretary and treasurer.

The Wisconsin-Michigan Lumber Company, already briefly referred to, established their plant in Eagle River in May, 1920, purchasing the old Gerry Co.'s site and erecting their own buildings, which include a sawmill, planing-mill and box factory. The plant is one link in the chain controlled by the Stange interests of Merrill. The officers are: E. W. Ellis (formerly of Wisconsin Rapids), president and manager; A. H. Stange, vice president; C. J. Kinzel (of the Kinzel Lumber Co. of Merrill), secretary and treasurer. The company are and for the last 25 years have been engaged in logging in Gogebic County, Michigan, where they own 48,000 acres and cut 15,000,000 feet of hardwood and hemlock yearly. The Eagle River plant covers some 36 acres and 300 men are given steady employment. The box factory turns out boxes of every description and the product of the concern is shipped to nearly every state south and east.

The mercantile enterprises of the village have been too numerous to mention in detail, but an account of some of the more important may be found in the biographies of their respective proprietors.

The salient facts in regard to newspaper history in Eagle River are as follows: In December, 1886, Patrick O'Brien established the Eagle River Vindicator, which he sold in July the following year to Orrin B. Moon, an attorney, who remained its proprietor for three years. Near the close of that period, or in June, 1890, the Eagle River Review was started by Dewar & McIntyre. Thus threatened with injurious competition, Mr. Moon in the following month (on July 14) bought the Review from Dewar & McIntyre and sold the Vindicator to Samuel Shaw of Cranston, who at once moved it to Rhinelander, in which city it was published for some ten years thereafter, being succeeded in 1910 by the Rhinelander News. In the meanwhile Mr. Moon was conducting the Review as an independent weekly issued Saturdays. About 1902, or possibly in 1903, he leased the paper for a few weeks or months to E. J. Dunn, by whom it was published on Saturdays as a Democratic weekly. About 1914 Mr. Moon sold the Review to N. A. Colman, who continued it as a Democratic sheet but changed the day of issue to Friday. He did not conduct it long, however, as the Wisconsin State Blue Book issued in 1907 gives the name of the publisher as E. O. Bowen, the politics of the paper as Republican, and the day of issue as Friday. In January, 1912, the Review was bought from Mr. Bowen by Verne Richards, the present proprietor, who at first made it independent in politics, and later Democratic, but who about two years ago (1921) changed it back to a Republican paper, and by whom it is published as a weekly issued Thursdays. In October, 1922, he enlarged it from an eight-page to a twelve-page paper, publishing six pages of home print and six furnished by the Western Newspaper Union.

On April 22, 1893, just one week after the creation of Vilas County, appeared the first issue of the Eagle River Democrat, published by the Democratic Printing Company and edited by James R. Howe. The Democratic Printing Company was a stock company the members of which were A. W. Shelton (then chief owner of the Rhinelander Herald), Niles A. Colman, S. W. Smith, T. B. Walsh, W. J. Walsh, J. T. Nemachek, W. J. Reilly, M. Holland, Max Sells and James R. Howe. But gradually this large company dissolved. In the following September the paper was leased to G. W. Small and H. B. Carpenter and was conducted by them until February, 1894, then by Carpenter alone for four months. The next proprietor was R. G. Sherwood, who remained as such from June, 1894, to January, 1895. Then the Democrat Printing Company again took hold of the sheet and issued it on Saturdays until the following year, with C. F. Colman as editor. The paper helped to gain votes for the Democratic party. In 1896 the Democrat became the Vilas County News, and in November, 1897, it changed hands and also

its political creed, the new proprietor being D. F. Riordan, with whom was associated G. F. Sanborn, and it was issued Mondays as a Republican paper. Mr. Riordan seems to have been the real owner until 1906. Then the name of the publishers appeared as "The Park Company" for awhile, but in 1907 the News was bought by David C. Menefee and George Rogers. Two years later Mr. Menefee bought out his partner and has since been sole proprietor. The News is one of the influential journals of northern Wisconsin.

St. Peter's Catholic Church.—Quite a number of the earliest settlers at Eagle River were Catholics whose spiritual wants were ministered to for a number of years by visiting pastors or missionary priests. The first Mass was celebrated and services held in the log house of Mr. John O'Connor, situated across the river from the present village, by the Rev. John Siebert, who came all the way from Clintonville for that purpose. Father Siebert returned at somewhat long intervals to visit the Eagle River people, some two or three times altogether, and Father Nicholas July from Rhinelander also ministered to them at times, after which, in 1885 and 1886 they received attendance from the first resident priest at Antigo, Rev. A. N. Buschle. Father Buschle left Antigo in April, 1886, where he was succeeded by the energetic and enterprising Father W. Takken, who afterwards visited Eagle River repeatedly, but always on week days. When Mr. O'Connor's building on the corner of Wall and Railroad streets was completed, services were held there. Mass was also said quite often in the home of T. B. Walsh, and later in the town hall. The year 1890 was made memorable by the erection of St. Peter's Church, which was built at a cost of \$1,325. To secure the necessary funds Samuel W. Smith, hotel keeper and one of the members of the congregation, visited the lumbering camps and called upon all of the settlers for aid. In this enterprise he was eminently successful, people of various denominations contributing liberally. John O'Connor donated the lots and he and Samuel W. Smith, Thomas B. Walsh, M. Holland, Frank Stein, Josert Deckert, John Brosnan, August Deschamps, William McGrath, and many others gave of their money and time while the work was going on. In the same year the church was solemnly blessed by the Rt. Rev. F. X. Kutzer, then Bishop of Green Bay. Rev. Father Nicholas July from Rhinelander was then ministering to the congregation, having succeeded Father Takken in that capacity. On Sept. 10, 1894, the congregation at Eagle River became a parish, and the Rev. Prosper Goepfert, C. S. Sp., came here as resident pastor. He showed much useful activity, purchased some lots and a parochial residence, furnished the house and also the church with altars, statues, stations and a bell, visited, like Mr. W. S. Smith, every camp, collected in every home, and paid every debt. The bell was obtained through popular subscription and was blessed Oct. 20, 1895, on the occasion of an Episcopal visitation by Mgr. Messmer, bishop of the diocese. A Catholic writer in 1898 said, "At the present time the parish of Eagle River and dependent missions extend over a territory comprising 4,000 square miles. The members of these congregations are much scattered in parts of Vilas, Forest, Oneida, Langlade and Lincoln Counties, the missions being located at North and South Crandon, Parrish, Jeffris, Monico, Gagen, Stella, Scott, Conover and State Line. North of Eagle River there is not a priest located within a distance of 100 miles, while to the south there are two at Antigo, 51 miles away, one at Rhinelander, to the southwest 27 miles, and one east at Florence, to reach whom a journey of over 60 miles through tangles and trackless woodlands must be made." The Rev. Prosper Goepfert remained pastor at Eagle River until 1899, leaving Aug. 25, that year, for Sharpsburg, Penn. He was succeeded by Rev. F. J. Toplak, who guided the destinies of the parish for 20 years, retiring Oct. 1, 1919, owing to advanced age and infirmity. He is now residing in the vicinity of Three Lakes. In the early part of October, 1919, Rev. Bernard Gerlitzki arrived to succeed Father Toplak. He at once undertook a much needed enlargement of the church building, which was too small to afford good accommodations for the congregation and the numerous summer tourists. With the generous aid of all, he began the work in the summer of 1920, and in a few months it was completed, the Catholic Extension Society of America donating the High Altar. Owing to poor health,

Father Gerlitzki resigned his position and left Eagle River in October, 1922. He became chaplain of St. Mary's Hospital, Rhinelander, Wis., but died in Catawba, Wis., Nov. 3, 1923. On Oct. 22, 1922, Rev. Arthur F. Shank arrived to take up the work of guiding the parish, and on Oct. 25, he was formally installed. Recognizing the need of a new church location, Father Shank, with the consent and approbation of Rt. Rev. J. G. Pinten, Bishop of Superior, purchased nine lots and a house which now serves as a rectory, the new property being acquired at a total cost of \$6,600. In March, 1923, Father Shank had the altars and statues redecorated, giving added beauty to the quaint little church of old. This building has now stood over 33 years, and it is the fond hope of the pastor and the members of the congregation and parish to see the erection in the near future of a larger and finer church. The Catholic missions at Phelps, Monico and Pelican are served by the pastor at Eagle River.

The Congregational Church.—In the fall of 1884 Jackson Tibbits of Antigo, better known as "Deacon" Tibbits, came to Eagle River, started a Sunday school, and preached in the little log schoolhouse which stood on or near the site of the present Lawler residence on the north side of the river. Soon afterwards a photographer put up a portable studio on the south side of the river, close to where the present bridge spans the stream. G. M. Nash, now a deacon in the church, cared for the studio and the Sunday school moved there and held its sessions during the next summer. In 1885 a Methodist named Rose started a Methodist Sunday school in the school building since bought and remodeled by M. Frankel as a residence, and both Congregationalists and Methodists had Sunday schools for about six months. In the meanwhile the Methodists erected a frame building for church work, and then sold it to the Congregational people for \$200. This is the present building located at Division and First streets on the lots donated by John O'Connor. The organization of the church known as "The Congregational Church Society" was effected with nine members in 1887, namely, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. S. Walters, Mrs. R. A. Richmond, C. A. Thompson, Seymour DeWitt, Jacob Klumb and Mrs. Anna Wark. The only one of these now living in the village is Mrs. R. A. Richmond, better known as "Grandma" Richmond, and she has been for years a cripple and unable to attend services. Most of the pastors have been men of strong characteristics. Deacon Tibbits covered a wide area in making points as far apart as Wakefield, Tomahawk, Antigo, Eagle River and others. He is well remembered by the surviving pioneers as an uncompromising and self-sacrificing man of faith. Among those who served soon after him were Revs. L. A. Holp and A. S. Newcomb. In June, 1890, the Rev. H. C. Todd took charge and was pastor here for ten years. From June, 1900 to 1902, and again from 1907 to 1910, the pastor was Rev. C. W. Pinkney, a strong temperance and reform worker, who is credited with having caused the slot machine to be banished from the business houses. Rev. W. R. Dixon was pastor during four years from December, 1902 to 1906; Rev. Thos. J. Harris from 1906 to 1910, and Rev. Mr. Moss from 1910 to 1912. After him came Rev. G. F. Griffith, who remained three years, and Rev. Geo. H. Walters, (1915-1918) who helped to make Eagle River a dry town before national prohibition came. The present pastor, Rev. W. J. Davies, came to Eagle River as an associate to Mr. Walters, the field having grown to include Three Lakes, Phelps, Sayner, and many country points. The parsonage, located on Second Street, was bought and moved to its present location from the lot where the court house now stands. Plans are now under consideration for the erection of a new \$25,000 church building, which will contain a pipe organ, the latter being the gift of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Stange of Merrill. The missions of the Congregational parish of Eagle River in the last few years have included some 23 points, with Eagle River as the center of the parish. The Sayner congregation numbers about 25, and holds services in the community Protestant church, which was erected about four years ago. At Boulder Junction there is a union congregation of some 35 members, or attendants, who meet in the schoolhouse, services in summer being held on alternate Sundays. At Lake Oswego and at Baaken Sunday schools are held at intervals. In the town of Washington,

nine miles east of Eagle River, there is the Anvil Lake Point Sunday School, otherwise called the Sanborn Sunday school, where services are held on alternate Sundays, and in the southeast part of the town of Lincoln, on State Highway No. 32, there is the Evergreen Sunday school, where services are held occasionally. Four miles southwest of Eagle River is the Sundsten Sunday school, held during the summer; to the northwest of the latter point, four and a half miles from the county seat, is held a Bohemian summer Sunday school; 20 miles west is the Juve school where services are held at wide intervals; four miles northwest of Eagle River is the Penn summer Sunday school, and five miles northeast is Mayo, where religious services are held at intervals.

St. Ignatius Episcopal Church.—This church was originated with a Sunday school and occasional services held in 1898 by Father Hitchcock of Rhinelander in the old opera house over James Morgan & Sons' store. Afterwards a warehouse owned by F. G. McIntyre on Main Street, just south of the site of the present Burkle's garage was used. The building now occupied by the tin shop of Behn Bros. was also occupied for a time. In 1906 removal was made to the Masonic hall on the west side of the railroad and for four years, or until the church edifice was built, regular services and Sunday school were held there. During the period of organization, which covered about ten years, Fathers Hitchcock, Babcock and Johnson gave valuable aid and direction, while the local leaders were faithful in maintaining the Sunday school. The summer of 1910 saw a young man, student from Washotah, working out his vacation in the interest of the church under the direction of Bishop Weller of Fond du Lac. Unstinted praise is given this gentleman for his valuable service by those who knew him. Then came the first resident priest, the Rev. Alfred Nugent Samwell. It was in November, 1910, that the church edifice was completed and dedicated. The laying of the cornerstone had been formally celebrated by the local lodge of Free Masons, and now the completed church was formally dedicated with Bishop Weller in charge, and Fathers Johnson of Rhinelander, Johnson of Wausau, Griffin of Antigo and other clergy present. Father Samwell remained as priest-in-charge from 1910 to 1913, leaving for visits to the South and East. It was learned that during the World War he served as chaplain in the army, seeing active service in France. Following Father Samwell, Rev. L. H. Webster took charge, he and his wife coming straight from England. It was during his rectorship that the bell was bought and dedicated and the vicarage built. He remained about two and a half years and then went from here to Canada. Rev. Father Grey of Rhinelander arranged for a service and communion once a month, which was continued until Rev. Everett Ellis of Boston became the resident priest in 1920. Father Ellis left in 1921 to be an assistant in a large parish in Boston, Mass. Father Roy Wallace Mason, who had succeeded to the rectorship of the Rhinelander parish, took charge of the work here and continued through 1922 to hold week-night services. Recently a new resident rector in the person of Rev. John Lloyd, has assumed charge, coming here from the cathedral. The records of the church show unremitting and intelligent labor on the part of local leaders. Among the earnest workers was John Radcliffe, who was superintendent of the Sunday school from its organization until his death. The names of F. G. Hall and August Weil, deceased, are also recorded as active communicants. The ladies' auxiliary, the St. Ignatius Guild, has been a powerful working organization in maintaining the finances of the church, and in this connection it is worthy of note that Mrs. James Morgan and Mrs. Margaret McKenzie held the respective offices of president and vice president for 14 years, or from the organizing of the guild until a year or so ago.

Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church.—There is evidence that among the earliest settlers at Eagle River there were a few Lutherans, and it is probable that the first Lutheran services here were held in the early 80's, if not before, by the Rev. Mr. Hoyer. The Rev. Mr. Kuesteman seems to have been the next pastor serving the Lutherans at Eagle River, and it was in his time that the present Christ Evangelical Congregation was organized Nov. 11, 1890, at the home of Mr. Ed. Frederick, Chas. Ewald, August Ziemke and August Nedden signing the certificate of

organization. The Rev. Rutzen became successor to the Rev. Kuesteman. Up to this time the services had been held in private houses, chiefly in the homes of August Ziemke and Ed. Frederick; but as these houses were too small to hold all the visitors, Rev. Rutzen induced the congregation to engage the present Congregational church edifice for the purpose. But by and by the congregation decided to have its own house of worship, and in the year 1892 the little church building in the southeast part of town, on Third Street, on lots donated by Geo. E. O'Connor, was erected and has been in use to the present day. The Rev. Rutzen was succeeded by Rev. Dejung, Sr., and Rev. Dejung, Jr., both in their time stationed at Rhinelander, from which place they also served Eagle River. The Rev. Herzfeld, the next pastor, was the first to make his home here at Eagle River. The present home of Mr. Puekett, in the rear of the church edifice, was purchased by the congregation for a parsonage. The next parsonage, a seven-room house, was purchased of Mr. A. Radke. The Rev. Mueller was the successor of Rev. Herzfeld, and in a few years he was succeeded by Rev. H. Schmitt, who served this congregation almost eight years. Three years ago the present pastor, Rev. Jos. D. Krubsack, came and he has since been stationed here. The congregation has now 34 voting men; 145 communicant and contributing members and about 200 souls. It has in its midst a number of organizations: A Ladies' Aid Society with a membership of 35, a Bible class for the young people, and a Sunday school of about 50 children and seven teachers. Until recently financial support was received from the synod, but the members, all working hard, are today proud of the fact that they have become self-supporting. The present church building being too small, it has been decided to build a new and larger edifice, and lots for that purpose adjoining the lots of the present parsonage have been purchased from Mr. Aug. Zibell. The new building will measure 140 x 70 feet, the material to be of stucco or brick veneer, and the seating capacity about 250. The approximate cost of the building, without bell and organ, will probably be in the neighborhood of \$15,000.

In or about the year 1910 some of the residents of Eagle River formed a library association and took up subscriptions for the purchase of books. A small sum was realized by this means, the members purchased cards at 50 cents apiece, and the town board donated one hundred dollars. The first books purchased were kept in a building which stood on the site of the present First National Bank. The building subsequently burned down but the books were saved. Subsequent purchases and donations have since increased the number of books in the library to 915 (June 1, 1923). After the library had been in existence for about four years the Woman's Club took charge of it and has since been the main factor in its support, raising necessary funds by giving entertainments and taking up collections among the business men. The Inter Se Society, another woman's organization, has also helped by donating books. The library has been housed at different times in various store buildings. The custom of charging 50 cents a year for ownership of cards entitling bearer to the privileges of the library, though for some time in abeyance, has been revived. Mrs. Della D. Austin has been chairman of the library board and also of the financial committee since the library was started. Though small at present, and the books mostly confined to fiction, the library may be regarded as the nucleus of a future institution that shall have a home of its own and prove an important factor in the educational advancement of the community.

Lyman J. Cook and A. A. Denton have been mentioned as early postmasters of Eagle River, and later others held that office, among them F. G. McIntyre, under whom it became an office of the third class. On Aug. 19, 1915, John A. Zimplemann became postmaster and is still serving. In July, 1922, Eagle River was made a second-class post office. It has one rural route, and also what is known as the "marine route," which is operated during the summer to accommodate the summer tourists and campers. The office has 226 lock boxes, and since the present postmaster took charge, the sales have increased from \$4,500 to \$14,000.

Eagle River Lodge No. 248, F. & A. M., was organized 31 years ago, or about 1892, and has since continued its meetings, having now about 100 members. The

chapter of the Eastern Star was instituted in 1917 with 14 charter members, March 17, and now has about 70 members. Both the lodge and E. S. chapter hold their meetings in Masonic Hall.

Eagle Waters Camp No. 990, M. W. A., was established at Eagle River some 35 years ago and now has 98 or 100 members. After it had been in successful operation for about ten years, Manila Camp of Royal Neighbors was organized with 21 charter members; it now has 97. The Woodmen's camp and that of the Royal Neighbors own a half interest in a building on Railroad Street, in which they have their hall. About 1888 an Odd Fellows lodge was organized in Eagle River and was in existence for about ten years thereafter, when it surrendered its charter. For many years a branch of the W. C. T. U. has flourished in the village and is still active. There was also a Good Templars' lodge here in early days.

The Eagle River Woman's Club was organized in 1915 and has at the present time (June, 1923) about 40 members. Its main object is civic improvement, though occasionally study meetings are held. Some years ago the club took charge of the public library and has since looked after its interests, for that purpose giving card parties, or other public entertainments. For years also the club did what work was done on the cemetery, and in the spring of 1922 organized the Eagle River Cemetery Association, in accordance with the statutes of the state of Wisconsin, which association now owns the cemetery, the latter having been deeded to it by the village board. The cemetery lies some three-quarters of a mile east of the village.

In 1918 Eagle Post No. 114 of the American Legion was organized and within a year had 99 members, including nearly every service man in the county, but the number has since dropped to a purely local membership of 14, as the boys on the farms and in the small country villages cannot easily get to town to attend meetings. Since 1921 the commander of the post has been Reinhold R. Ewald. The first commander was A. H. La Renzie, who is now its finance officer.

In addition to the above mentioned societies, there are several connected more or less closely with the churches. The Earnest Workers' Club, connected with the Congregational Church, was organized some 25 years ago as a Ladies' Aid Society, but for 11 years has been called by its present name. In 1920 a local division of the Catholic Foresters was organized and now has about 35 members. The Eagle River Band should also be mentioned, an organization that has been in existence for many years. In January, 1921, when it had but 13 members, the Rev. W. J. Davies took hold of it and has since brought its membership up to 25 men. In 1922 new instruments were bought and paid for, and recently a regular director, Mr. Hebestreit, has been engaged. The band gives summer concerts and is increasing in popularity.

The Forest, Vilas and Oneida Counties Medical Society.—See chapter on Rhinelander.

Eagle River was incorporated as a village March 9, 1921. The survey was made Jan. 5, that year, by W. J. Walsh. The map showed an area of 544 acres, and the census 790 names. At the election held April 25, 1921, to decide the question as to whether the village should be incorporated or not, 124 votes were cast in favor of the proposition, 15 against it and two were blank. The population is now about 1200.

Among the industries which have sprung up within comparatively recent years and are being profitably exploited by those initiated, is that of silver black fox raising, the animals being bred for their extremely valuable fur. In Guy G. Henry of Eagle River, Vilas County has an experienced representative of this industry, and a comprehensive description of it may be found in connection with his biography.

CHAPTER XXXIV

THE VILLAGES OF VILAS COUNTY

As the villages in Vilas County, like those of neighboring counties, owed their origin to the lumber industry, which in its nature is transient in any particular locality, they have in general to a large extent followed its fortunes, flourishing as headquarters for supplies, or as locations for sawmills, when logging operations were carried on with vigor in their vicinity, and declining or passing out of existence when the timber in their neighborhood became exhausted and the loggers moved elsewhere. Eagle River, as the county seat, and as a larger supply depot than the others, has survived the general decline of the industry, but it still has a large lumber company as one of its chief business enterprises—under outside control, however—and has profited perhaps to a larger extent than the others by the increasing summer tourist trade. Phelps and Winegar, both at the present time good-sized and flourishing villages, are also lumber-mill towns and the respective headquarters of logging operations, as also is Winchester, a somewhat smaller place. To eliminate the lumber industry from any one of the three would mean its immediate reduction to a very small hamlet, or possibly its total extinction. Though summer resorts are numerous all over the county, the trade of the tourists, campers, or sportsmen who frequent them can be depended on for but a few months in the year, and a few stores dealing in general merchandise can supply most of their wants; besides, they are not sufficiently numerous or so concentrated in one locality as to prove a strong factor in building up any such center of population as a good-sized village. Hence, with the exception of those specially mentioned above, all the villages in the county are very small, the chief business being that of the general store which supplies the surrounding farmers and a few summer visitors.

There are several, however, which though now mere hamlets, were once places of some importance. To make suitable mention of all that have cut any figure in the history of the county is the object of this chapter.

Arbor Vitae, once a populous and busy village, but now a small hamlet, is situated in the town of the same name, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, or, to describe the location more accurately, it is in Section 30, Township 40 north of Range 7 east. It is picturesquely situated on the southwest shore of Arbor Vitae Lake, while farther to the southeast is Little Arbor Vitae Lake, another pleasing body of water. State Trunk Highway No. 32 runs through the village. Arbor Vitae was opened up in 1893 by the John D. Ross Lumber Company, of which J. D. Ross was president and W. H. Bissell secretary and manager. After 15 years the Ross company sold out to the Yawkey-Bissell Lumber Co., which included Walter Alexander, C. C. Yawkey, Mr. Bissell, B. F. Hammond and others. Mr. Ross also being a stockholder in the concern. The J. D. Ross Lumber Co. originally owned the site, but the timber was held by the Land, Log & Lumber Co. of Milwaukee. The Ross Company bought the timber and took 55 per cent, the Log, Land & Lumber Co. taking 45 per cent, this arrangement continuing for 15 years, after which the respective percentages were reversed. While the logging operations were at their height—from 1893 to 1908—Arbor Vitae was a very lively place, containing some 200 families, and with a total population of over 1200. The village had a club house for dances, a Young Men's Association, a Woodmen's hall, and a ball park, besides a good store, and a fine social spirit prevailed. The people were satisfied and wished to remain, and it was only with great reluctance that they went away when the lumber operations were finished, some of them even subsequently returning in the hope that the place would start up again. One or two business places still remain, J. Mykleby & Sons operating a general store, with A. J. Mykleby as postmaster, while D. Paquette & Son are conducting a livery business.

Boulder Junction is a little village containing several stores and a hotel, situated on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, 37 miles from Eagle River and 18 from Minocqua the most accessible banking point. It is in Township 42, north of Range 7 east or in the northern part of the town of Arbor Vitae and on the southeast shore of Boulder Lake. Logging operations were carried on in this vicinity in the early 90's by the Mississippi River Logging Co. and the Dells Lumber Co., both companies having their headquarters at Woodruff. There was a station two miles west of the junction, which was called Boulder. A store and hotel were started here nearly 30 years ago by Dennis Paquette, and he and his wife are still conducting them. Their son William conducts a summer resort on the adjoining lake. There are a number of other summer resorts in the vicinity, the location being attractive to tourists.

Conover is situated in the town of the same name, or in Section 4, Township 41 north of Range 10 east. It is on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, which here sends off a branch line to the bustling village of Phelps some eight miles or more to the eastward. The place was named after Seth Conover of Plymouth. In 1902, aside from lumbermen, there were not more than two or three actual settlers in the surrounding town, the Reed Brothers—Chas. P. and Gust—being about the first, though in the village there was a Catholic mission served by the priest at Eagle River. In 1913 George C. Dobbs and his brother Fred H., under the firm name of Dobbs Bros., established a general store in Conover and operated it together until February, 1921, since which time George C. has been the sole proprietor. He has been postmaster since 1921 and has seen the office advance from fourth to third class. His present store building, a substantial brick structure, was erected in 1918. Mr. Dobbs also keeps a hotel. Charles H. Blohm, the present sheriff of Vilas County, also resides in Conover, having moved to the village from a farm in 1917. His ordinary business is that of well drilling and the installation of pumps and water systems. It was through his efforts that the town of Conover was set off in 1907. The village is ten miles north of Eagle River, which is the banking point. It enjoys the convenience of telegraph, telephone and express service. It is small but boasts a name well known in Vilas County.

The Gustaf Adolph Lutheran Church in Section 23, town of Conover, was organized Oct. 26, 1903, at the home of August Ostenberg, by Rev. N. Gibson, then pastor at Ironwood, Mich. Four families united at the organization. The Blue Grass Land Co. donated 40 acres of land, upon which the cemetery is located. For years the organization remained as a mission and pastors from Ironwood and Bessemer, Mich., and from Rhinelander and Prentice, Wis., took care of it until 1919, in which year a pastorate was formed with the Immanuel Church at Rhinelander, which union still exists. The Rev. Walter Lindberg was its first permanent pastor, coming to the pastorate in 1920. Rev. R. J. Alstatt came to the pastorate in 1922 and is still serving. In 1915 a four-acre tract was purchased on Pioneer Lake, with a 300-foot frontage. On March 16, 1916, ground was broken for the building of a church. As the pioneers affiliated with this church were not financially able to push the work very fast, work on the building has been done little by little as funds were raised, and in 1919 the church was used for worship, although not finished at that time, and at present not fully completed. The church has experienced a steady growth, numbering at present about 100 communicant members and a total membership of around 150. The Sunday school has an enrollment of about 50. The Ladies' Aid and the Luther League are very active organizations.

Lac du Flambeau, or "Torch Lake," as the French appellation may be translated, is in the extreme southwestern part of Vilas County and within the Indian reservation of the same name. The main village—for there are two Indian villages—lies about two miles southwest of the Lac du Flambeau station on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway and is reached by a branch railway track and a parallel stage line road. Or, to describe the location with more exactitude, it is in Township 40 north of Range 5 east, which brings it within the limits of the political town of Flambeau. The reservation covers about 144 square miles, of

which 34 square miles are in Iron County and two square miles in Oneida County, the rest being in Vilas.

This area, like practically all others throughout this entire region, has witnessed the restless activities of the lumberman, and about 1885 it was a great logging center. Herrick & Stearns came in from Michigan and made a contract with the government to cut the Indian timber. They organized the Lac du Flambeau Lumber Company, put in logging gangs and operated a sawmill and also a store. Their work kept them busy until some ten years ago, and finally, having finished their cut, they closed out their business in 1914, the store being bought by Edward Oldenberg, who is now conducting it.

The village has several stores and good hotel accommodations, and in the summer time is visited by many tourists and sight-seers, the Indians on the reservation and their handicrafts, specimens of which they have for sale, being the main attractions. There is an Indian school on the reservation, reliable information in regard to which has been furnished for this volume by Mr. J. W. Balmer, the superintendent. His account, which embraces many interesting details as to the manner in which the government is taking care of its Indian wards, reads as follows:

The Lac du Flambeau Indian Boarding School was founded in 1895 and is located in a region of beautiful lakes in the southwest part of Vilas County. It is a reservation boarding school maintaining the primary and prevocational divisions of the course of study for Indian schools. The primary division consists of the first, second and third grades; the prevocational includes the fourth, fifth and sixth grades. The academic work alternates with industrial training, each pupil spending one-half day in academic work and one-half in industrial training. It is the purpose of the school to keep constantly before the pupils the importance of character building, self-support and good citizenship. A school farm is maintained for elementary instruction in agriculture. At the present time the plant consists of 33 buildings, with a capacity of 180 pupils.

The subjects included in the primary academic program are reading, spelling, writing, oral language, arithmetic, drawing, history, geography, physiology, ethics, civics, current events and music. The same subjects are continued under the prevocational program, with instruction in various industrial occupations, which may be divided into two general groups—those for boys and those for girls, each embracing a number of different industries. Those taught the boys during the first year are farming and stock raising, gardening, dairying, engineering, blacksmithing, carpentry, painting, masonry, and shoe and harness repairing. General work is also classed as another subject, boys being detailed to that work being assigned for duty wherever they are needed, as the boys' building, kitchen, laundry and such irregular work as is necessary to maintain the institution. The work for the second and third year includes the same subjects or occupations, but carried to a more advanced point. The greatest amount of time is given to those occupations likely to be of most use to the pupils; for instance, to farming and stock raising 40 weeks in the year are assigned; ten weeks each to gardening, dairying, engineering, blacksmithing and general work; and five weeks each to painting, masonry, and shoe and harness repairing.

The same general plan is carried out with respect to the girls' industries, which differ only in character, including sewing, to which 30 weeks each year are assigned; laundering, 20 weeks; cooking, 20 weeks; home training and poultry raising, 10 weeks; general work, 10 weeks. The classes in home training are formed at the end of 10, 20 and 30 weeks and are made up of girls from the sewing-room, who return to that room after ten weeks. Girls assigned to general work are detailed by the matron for duty wherever they are needed.

The calendar of the institution gives a glimpse of various other interesting activities. It shows the time and number of hours and minutes assigned to the different branches of study; mentions an Academic Teachers' Meeting held from 4:00 to 5:00 P. M. on Mondays; a Study Hour from 7:00 to 8:00 P. M. on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays; and on the same days a Physical Training Hour

from 8:00 to 9:00 P. M. On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday afternoons an hour is devoted to piano lessons. A Literary Society meeting is held on Fridays, alternating with socials held by the pupils. On Saturdays, in the forenoon, the Industrial Departments hold a session in double detail working, while in the evening there is religious instruction from 7:00 to 8:00 P. M., and an Employees' Social on the last Saturday of each month.

On the second and fourth Sundays of each month there is General Inspection at 9:00 A. M.; instruction and Mass for Catholic pupils from 10:00 to 11:30 A. M., and Sunday school and services for Protestant pupils from 10:00 to 12:00 A. M., and at 7:00 in the evening there is a General Assembly.

The Inspection Committee consists of the superintendent, chief clerk and physician. There is a Library under charge of the primary teacher, the library being open from 7:30 to 8:00 A. M. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Pupils living on the reservation are permitted to visit their homes once a month.

A report (Circular No. 1819) issued by James W. Balmer, superintendent of the Lac du Flambeau School and Agency, dated Nov. 8, 1922, and addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington, D. C., contains a large amount of information in regard to the Indians and the work that is being carried on to educate and civilize them. It takes up the four principal subjects of Schools, Health, Law and Order, and Industrial activities, under the first head furnishing additional data in regard to the boarding-school, showing that it is "providing facilities for the Indian children of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation, the needy Potawatomes of the Laona Reservation, the destitute Rice Lake Chippewas and a few of the needy children of the Lac Vieux Desert Reservation." It is now caring for 185 children, but is over-crowded. It was planned to prepare by July 1, 1923, a card index of each child on the reservation showing briefly but definitely its educational status, and to keep such card up to date by new entries each year.

In addition to this, other schools are mentioned, one being a public school located on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation. This is a one-room building, 35 by 45 feet, and including from the first to the eighth grade. It has (or had at the date of the report) one teacher and 44 pupils—39 Indians and 5 whites. The building being old and inadequate, it was planned to replace it by a new one of two rooms, and to place as many Indians in the public school as it would accommodate.

Two mission schools are mentioned, located respectively at Odanah and Bayfield, Wis., and are attended by a few of the Indian children. All children who have completed courses in the boarding-school on the reservation are transferred to the non-reservation schools. During the past two or three years educational campaigns have been conducted on the reservation, the Indians having learned to appreciate the great value of schools and are willingly sending their children to them. The superintendent's report showed satisfactory health conditions, there being little disease on the reservation, and with respect to such as there was, the cases were mild and carefully watched and treated by the local physician, and also by the traveling physician who visits the reservation periodically. The boarding-school being located on a peninsula surrounded by three lakes, has an ideal situation from a sanitary point of view. There is no hospital for either the school or agency. Such a building was constructed at the school some years ago, but being found inadequate after being in use for some time, it was abandoned as a hospital but continued to house the physician's dispensary, a part being also occupied as residence quarters. As many of the Indians on the reservation are pagans, they are disposed to apply for aid to their own medicine men when sick, but the more intelligent members of the tribes consult the white physician, and even the medicine men themselves sometimes resort to him for treatment.

Under the head of Law and Order are placed such subjects as dress, marriage and divorce, Indian dances, liquor traffic, social and moral improvement and gambling. Though many of the Indians do not speak the English language, they dress like the white man and are adopting the usual customs of civilization. The superintendent of the agency, Mr. Balmer, having been appointed court commissioner by the circuit court judge, is empowered to perform the legal marriage cere-

mony, and whenever citizens or non-citizens are found who have not complied with the state laws relating to marriage and divorce steps are taken to see that they are placed on a proper legal status.

The Indian dances, involving various superstitious rites and ceremonies, present a difficult problem. The older Indians still indulge in their religious dances, which they are allowed to do on condition that they are held at a time when they will not interfere with the planting of their gardens or their farming operations. As a method of combatting the dancing, the Indians of the reservation are invited to attend moving-picture programs of an educational and entertaining nature, which are held at the reservation boarding-school once a week. A two-day Farmers' Institute, with instructors from the University of Wisconsin, has also been held each year, which has proved very helpful.

Since the nation-wide prohibition law went into effect, there has been very little trouble on the reservation with respect to liquor. Indians who are found making or procuring "moonshine" are arrested and prosecuted, and similar measures are taken against those who transgress the state laws against gambling. Special attention is given by the superintendent and all the employees of the school and agency to improvement in moral and social conditions; the uplift of Indian mothers and higher ideals for the young people, both single and married, are given very careful attention.

The industrial activities are carried on as well as they can be in view of Indian nature and the natural difficulties to be overcome. The lands of the reservation are poorly adapted to farming. Most of the allotments were logged some years ago and are now covered with a dense growth of young timber, brush, decayed logs and stumps, which makes the clearing of them very expensive. The land is very sandy but is good for clover and potatoes and most of the Indians have been allotted 80 acres. A good garden can be raised by adding fertilizer. The present generation of the Lac du Flambeau Indians are small house holders, and while some of them cultivate gardens, it is hard to arouse their interest in more extensive farming, particularly as they can earn seven dollars a day by acting as guides to summer tourists who flock to this region in large numbers yearly; and this kind of work, which is just adapted to their nomadic habits, is much more to their liking than the steady drudgery of general farming. Many of them, however, own milk cows, poultry and hogs, and a large number have ponies. There is quite a demand for ponies by the "resorters" in the vicinity, who pay the Indians from \$60 to \$70 for each animal. The superintendent finds trouble, however, in getting the Indians to house their ponies and other stock and care for them properly, especially during the winter months.

Most of the Indians have fairly good homes, though many of them need improvements, such as paint, good root-cellars, good fences, more satisfactory out-buildings and the digging of wells in convenient and suitable places, all of which things are being urged upon them, the children in particular being encouraged to make home improvements during their vacations. The many beautiful lakes on the reservation abound in game fish, and a fish hatchery is maintained by funds received from selling fishing permits to summer tourists. A permit for two weeks costs \$2.00, for one month, \$3.00 and for the season, \$5.00. In this manner \$1,400 was secured for the season just previous to Superintendent Balmer's report already mentioned), while the cost of running the fish hatchery was only \$835.

Among the native industries manufactured by the Indians are the articles made from birch bark and buckskin, such as baskets of all shapes and sizes, beaded moccasins and other bead work, reed and woven mats, etc. The Indian women are very proficient in this native handiwork, which brings in considerable revenue for the family during the summer months when the tourists visit the reservation in great numbers. The Indian men canoe makers are able to sell every canoe they make at prices from \$35.00 to \$50.00 each, but it is becoming harder each year to secure desirable birch bark.

There are still standing on many of the allotments various kinds of timber, such as would make good pulp wood for the paper mills and fuel for domestic pur-

poses, and the Indians are being encouraged to sell these forest products and use the proceeds in clearing more land and developing better homes.

Legislation is now pending before Congress to allot the 24,000 acres of swamp and school lands recently relinquished by the state of Wisconsin to the children and other of the Lac du Flambeau band who heretofore failed to receive allotments on this reservation. There are several kinds of timber standing on this acreage, but the proposed bill provides that it is to be cut under Government supervision and sold, and the proceeds derived therefrom distributed per capita to each allottee. Most of the land to be allotted and money to be distributed will go to minors. According to the testimony of Superintendent Balmer, the Indians are not lazy, but on account of their nomadic disposition, cannot confine themselves to one particular thing for a long time. Their future is full of possibilities and their condition in general is slowly and steadily improving.

Phelps.—This village is beautifully situated on the northeast shore of Big Twin Lake in the town of Phelps, or in Township 41 north of Range 11 east. It is about nine miles east of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, (ten by rail) from which a branch track runs to the village, the junction point being at Conover. Another means of communication is by way of County Highway "P."

The founding of the village of Phelps is entirely due to the lumber industry, and it is one of the few towns now left in this region in which that industry is actively and prosperously carried on and is likely to be carried on for some years to come. The story of its origin has been told in newspaper form (Vilas County News) substantially as follows:

"In the early part of the year 1900 or 1901 several men of means, and with an idea of a typical location for a village for permanency, left Conover by stage for Lakota resort on the west shore of Big Twin. From the resort a launch was secured and a tour of the lake made, their intention being the location of a sawmill, then a village, and finally in the years to come a permanent home for the man of leisure and the man who seeks labor. Their first stop was at the mouth of the trout stream now running between the sawmill and the planing-mill property. This was the starting-point of the now progressive village of Phelps.

"Later on, after timber was secured, and the front shore of the lake platted for stores and mill buildings, a railroad was built in from Conover, ten miles distant. The village was then named Hackley after the Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Company, who were its founders. Active operations in lumbering and logging began and in 1905 building south from the main store building began. A double store building, now occupied by McGregor's ice cream parlors, and the barber shop and post office, was erected across the street from the Company department store. A hotel and boarding-house were also erected, and a full crew established in the mill and chemical plants in the village.

William Phelps, one of the original proprietors, who, when the Company started, was superintendent of the store and general manager of most things, died in or about the year 1912, and his place in the concern was taken by his son, Charles. The officers of the company are now: Dudley E. Waters, president; C. A. Phelps, vice president; C. M. Christiansen, vice president and general manager; and Charles H. Bender, secretary and treasurer. Several years ago, after the village had been well established, its name was changed to Phelps and has so remained. It has grown from a straggling hamlet into a neat village of several hundred souls, has kept advancing all these years and is firmly established as a coming business center. It has one of the largest and most complete sawmills in the state; also a chemical plant where wood alcohol, acetate of lime, charcoal and other by products are manufactured. Both are owned and operated by the Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Company, which also operates an electric plant furnishing light to the village. In addition it operates miles of its own logging railroad. Its chemical wood-working operations are constantly employing large forces of wood cutters, as the plant requires 18,000 cords of four-foot wood annually, which must be dry. This affords an opportunity for all settlers to make good wages while clearing their farms and has been a most important factor in the community's agricultural

progress. As soon as sufficient crops are produced to warrant warehouses and daily markets, local funds will be available for the purpose. The town of Phelps is the largest in population of any in Vilas County and contains the three largest farm districts. It was largely settled by Finns, about 100 families having been brought here between 1908 and 1910 by John Jaaska and K. P. Nyberd.

One of the important institutions of the village is the State Bank of Phelps, established in 1921, which has a remarkable record for community upbuilding. Its officers look after the interests of their territory and further every move for advancement. The bank was capitalized at \$25,000, and its resources (in May, 1923) were within a few cents of \$189,746. It has a surplus of \$5,000. C. M. Christiansen, vice president and general manager of the Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Company, is the president of the bank, while the vice president is K. Martin Thompson, and the cashier Elmer A. Olson. The directors are the above officers with the addition of Charles E. Hazen and Nestor Johnson.

The Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Company operate one of the largest and most complete stores in northern Wisconsin, where the local resident can find everything for the table, the family and the home; also outing supplies for campers, sportsmen and tourists. This store is managed by Hugh Hess. There is also a choice meat market with a two-car cooler storage capacity. Here one may see a wonderful display of wild birds, and also one of fish, mounted. McGregor's ice cream parlor is an up-to-date establishment serving the best quality of ice cream and candy; above the store are club rooms and a bowling alley is one of the latest attractions. The village has a parade and concert band of 26 pieces, which was organized in 1918 and has a good band stand. The postmaster of Phelps is Ernest W. Zimmerman.

The old or former schoolhouse of the village was a two-story frame building with four rooms, the course including ten grades, which means practically two years of high school studies. Besides the real school building, the town hall was also used for high school purposes. Two months before the close of school for the term ending May 31, 1923, removal was made into a new and substantial building of tile and cement stucco, with concrete basement, which was erected at a cost of \$50,000 and which is devoted to the purposes of a joint grade and high school. Dedication services were held on Sunday, May 6, Pastor O. W. Neale, of the Stevens Point Normal School, being the speaker on the occasion. It is from the latter school that a number of the teachers for both the village and rural schools have been secured. The rural schools include a two-department school which was first occupied in October, 1922; also a two-room frame school building with cement foundation, six miles east of Phelps, and five other rural schools that the Phelps board is responsible for. In the Phelps village school there are four teachers in the grades and two in the high school, the country schools having but one teacher each except the two department school. Not every school has eight grades, as in some cases there are not pupils enough for all of them.

A Congregational church was built in Phelps about 1906 to 1908, which burned down in February, 1919. Its place was taken by the present building, which was put up as soon as the people knew they were going to have a regular pastor. That pastor is the Rev. O. C. Chapin, who, besides his work in Phelps, conducts services in the Twin Lake school, and at State Line and Watersmeet. Those in the Twin Lake school are held every Sunday afternoon and on Wednesday evening in summer, and those at State Line in the schoolhouse every other Sunday. The Phelps congregation is a small one, the people coming and going. Each congregation mentioned has a Ladies' Aid Society and each also has a Sunday school.

There are a few Lutherans in Phelps but they have no services of their own, but instead attend the Congregational Church. The Catholics at Phelps are visited by the priest from Eagle River.

Other agencies are also in operation here or in the vicinity looking towards improvement of one kind or another. There are some ten or a dozen summer resorts, lying at a distance of from one and a half to six miles, one being a boys' camp, besides the many others scattered throughout the county, and a Resort

Owners' Association has been formed to improve conditions in that line of enterprise; this association is a strong one and is growing fast. There is also a Fish and Game Association, organized in the fall of 1922, each member on joining automatically becoming a deputy game warden.

A part of the village of Phelps is on high ground, and from many of the residences an extensive and beautiful view can be seen. It is not more than four miles from Lac Vieux Desert, elsewhere mentioned in this volume as the source of the Wisconsin River; and between that lake and Duck Lake on the Michigan side of the line is a part of the watershed separating the waters flowing into the Gulf of Mexico from those flowing into the St. Lawrence River.

Rummeles is a station on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway in the town of Conover, two and a half miles north of Conover station and three and a half south of State Line.

Sayner.—The little hamlet of Sayner, or Plum Lake, is situated in Section 32, Township 41 north of Range 8 east, or in the political town of Plum Lake. The real name of the village is Plum Lake, but the station, which is on a branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, is named Sayner and it is by the latter name that the place is usually known and also indicated on maps. It is 22 miles northwest of Eagle River and possesses the desirable conveniences of telegraph, telephone and express office. The surroundings are beautiful and picturesque and have proved very attractive to summer visitors. Half a mile to the north stretches the long expanse of Plum Lake, a fine inland body of water, surrounded by magnificent summer residences, while a short distance to the north and east lies a group of other noted lakes including Star Lake, Razorback, Rice, Starrett and others. In fact this place is in the very heart of the lake country and the sportsmen, tourist and health-seeker finds here in super-abundance all that he has set out to find.

The name of Sayner is derived from Orrin W. Sayner, pioneer of this locality, who settled here in 1891, two years before any other settlers took up homes in the town. For the first two years Mr. Sayner was obliged to carry his supplies on foot from Eagle River. In 1894 the St. Paul road ran a track to this place and a station was built near Mr. Sayner's homestead. A post office was established in 1898 and Mr. Sayner was appointed postmaster. He served as such for 25 years, or until March, 1923, when he resigned. Until 1917 the office was kept at the resort which he established in 1892, and which was one of the first of its kind in this region, as it is today one of the finest. It includes a main lodge and ten well furnished cottages, located on the shores of Plum Lake, at one of the most beautiful spots to be found in the county, Mr. Sayner having from the first been careful to preserve the surrounding timber, which has a height of 120 to 150 feet.

Another attraction are the fine golf links, constructed by Herbert Warner of Sayner and Fred S. James of Chicago, the former furnishing the land and labor, including teams, and the latter the necessary funds. These links are so noted as to attract expert players from Chicago. There are several summer hotels in the vicinity and the village has two stores carrying all necessary supplies for the community. Chiefly through the efforts of Michael Froelich, hotel proprietor, a neat Catholic church was built here some time ago. Mr. Sayner was instrumental in having the town of Plum Lake set off from Arbor Vitae in December, 1910, and the first town meeting was held the first Tuesday in April (April 4), 1911, at the schoolhouse in the village.

Star Lake, in the town of Plum Lake, or in Section 14, Township 41 north of Range 8 east, is another noted point in the summer resort region. It is on the northeast shore of Star Lake, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, about four miles northeast of Sayner. To the north are Lakes Ballard, Irving and Laura, while south of Star Lake are Rice, Razorback and Plum Lakes. The hamlet is the immediate source of supplies for a number of neighboring resorts and there is a post office here, of which J. O. Mykleby is postmaster. The public utility accommodations of telegraph, express and telephone are also to be found here. Star Lake is 17 miles northwest of Eagle River and 19 miles from Minocqua,

which latter place is the banking point for the neighborhood, as is reached directly by the railroad. At one time there was a large up-to-date sawmill at Star Lake, owned by the Salsich-Wilson Lumber Co., who cut annually 50,000,000 feet of pine timber. During the sawmill activities Star Lake had about 600 inhabitants.

State Line is a small hamlet in Township 43 north of Range 10 east, and derives its name from the fact that it is on the line constituting the northern boundary between the states of Wisconsin and Michigan. It is also on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, which road has a branch track running from State Line to Mill Lake, a mile or so to the west. About 1878 Rudolph Otto came to State Line and built a saw mill which was one of the best single-rotary mills in northern Wisconsin. He operated it for many years or until his death. In 1895 Peter Lachance came to State Line, bought land and erected a store building, being subsequently engaged in mercantile business here until 1919, when he retired. In 1889 there was a Catholic mission here served by the pastor at Eagle River, who held occasional services attended by lumbermen and their families who were of that faith. A general store has been conducted in State Line for a number of years, the present proprietor being O. C. Henderson, who bought it in 1920 from W. J. Hutchinson. There has also been a school at State Line for many years.

Trout Lake is a noted summer resort headquarters on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, 40 miles from Eagle River and 14 from Minocqua, which latter place is the nearest and most accessible banking point. There is a post office conducted by Enoch Blaisdell, who also conducts an auto livery business and sells ice cream and novelties, the other business interests of the place consisting of a grocery and those depending on the summer visitors. There are several resorts in the vicinity and Trout Lake itself is one of the finest bodies of water in Vilas County, presenting irresistible attractions for the angler and lover of outdoor life and the beauties of nature.

Winchester.—This village, an active lumbering center, is situated in the political town of the same name, which was set off from that of Presque Isle in May, 1921; or otherwise it may be described as being in Section 5, Township 43 north of Range 5 east. A branch of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, which leaves the main line at Mercer, in Iron County, runs east and northeast through Winchester and beyond to Winegar, another lumbering center, some nine miles distant. In this, the extreme northwest part of Vilas County, the timber has not yet been exhausted and will probably continue to keep the mills running for a number of years to come.

The community of Winchester was started in 1902 by several individuals who soon organized into the Turtle Lake Company. Previous to this George Buck & Son had conducted a resort at Divide post office, on the southern shore of North Turtle Lake, or about half a mile east of the present village. They had come to that locality from Manitowish by the stage road which ran from that place to the south end of South Turtle Lake. The Buck hotel was provided with a telephone, by which means Mr. Buck and his son were apprised of the coming of guests, whom they would meet and convey them to the resort in a launch.

The Turtle Lake Lumber Company remained inactive for several years after its organization. Then, about 1905, they built a small sawmill and began operating. In 1907 they built what is now their main sawmill, changing their original sawmill into a shingle mill. They also built a store and boarding-house and began logging on a fairly extensive scale in this vicinity. The post office was transferred from Divide to Winchester. The company has continued work here and now has about 140 men employed in the village and about 200 in the woods, and there is enough work in sight to last for four or five years. They have a complete logging outfit, including a number of logging cars and three locomotives, and cut about 15,000,000 feet per year, which is shipped to Wisconsin and Michigan markets. The present officers of the company are: Henry Idema, president; Heber W. Curtiss, vice president; George B. Daniels, secretary and treasurer; Edna M. Kinzie, assistant secretary, and Robert Duncan, manager.

The village, which is located on the bank of the narrow water thoroughfare connecting North and South Turtle Lakes, contains 55 houses in addition to a commu-

nity house for social purposes. It is lighted by electricity from a dynamo in the engine-house, and the domestic water supply is obtained from wells, the water for the mill being drawn from the lake. The school, established ten years ago, is attended by 80 pupils. There is occasional preaching at Winchester by itinerant ministers, the Methodist pastor at Minocqua holding services here on week nights once every two weeks.

Winchester has the most picturesque mill site in the lake region, and in the adjacent lakes there is good fishing. The residence portion of the village is on elevated ground, south of the railway track and lumber plant. There are no signs of a primitive community, the dwellings being neat and substantial-looking, while fences and good board sidewalks are everywhere visible. On the hill across from the station is a band stand, built some years ago for the local musical organization. The village can also boast of a baseball team.

Winegar.—That branch of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, about 20 miles in length, which runs east by north from Mercer, as it nears Winchester begins slightly to ascend, and the elevation continues to increase until the end of the branch is reached at Winegar in the town of Presque Isle. The village, like Winchester a creation of the lumber industry, stands on fairly high ground, which ascends gradually as one follows the main street up from the station. The mill plant lies beyond and to the left and is on a somewhat lower level.

Winegar lies in a picturesque country, the main features of which are its lakes. Of these there are many in the vicinity. A straight line drawn from north to south one-half mile to the east of Winegar would pass through half a dozen, including State Line, Horsehead, Armour and Crab Lakes, the last mentioned, which is the farthest south in this group, being the largest. Beyond to the east and southeast are many others, while in the southwest and distant not more than a couple of miles is Presque Isle Lake, one of the most noted in the county for its scenes of natural beauty. Indeed beautiful scenery may be found around all these lakes, and on Presque Isle River, and in the summer the region is much frequented by tourists and other pleasure seekers.

Winegar was originally named Posterville, the village having been started by J. J. Foster, who in 1905, when the site and the surrounding territory were covered with timber, came from Greenville, Michigan, built a sawmill and planing-mill here and began logging. He was then president of the Vilas County Lumber Company, which is still doing business under the same name, though under other management. Some change proved necessary, as Mr. Foster failed to make the enterprise successful and dropped out of it in 1910. William S. Winegar, of Grand Rapids, Mich., was then engaged to handle and superintend the business. Mr. Winegar was a man of abundant energy who knew just how to do things and who has kept on doing them, and the result of his labors may be seen in the present plant and village, presenting one of the most active industrial scenes in Vilas County. He renamed the village Winegar, an appropriate act since it is the result of his own successful work. He has increased the capacity of the lumber plant 50 per cent and has been the moving power and leading spirit in practically everything that makes up the village today.

Aside from the mills the most important features of the place are the large company store managed by H. E. Daily, who is assistant to Mr. Winegar, and the fine hotel or boarding-house, which provides an excellent table. There are also about 80 dwelling-houses, painted mostly in green and white; also two churches, but no local pastor, religious services being held more or less frequently by itinerant ministers of different denominations. Postal, railway, telegraph, express and telephone conveniences are a part of the local equipment, while there is a good hall for meetings and a moving-picture theatre.

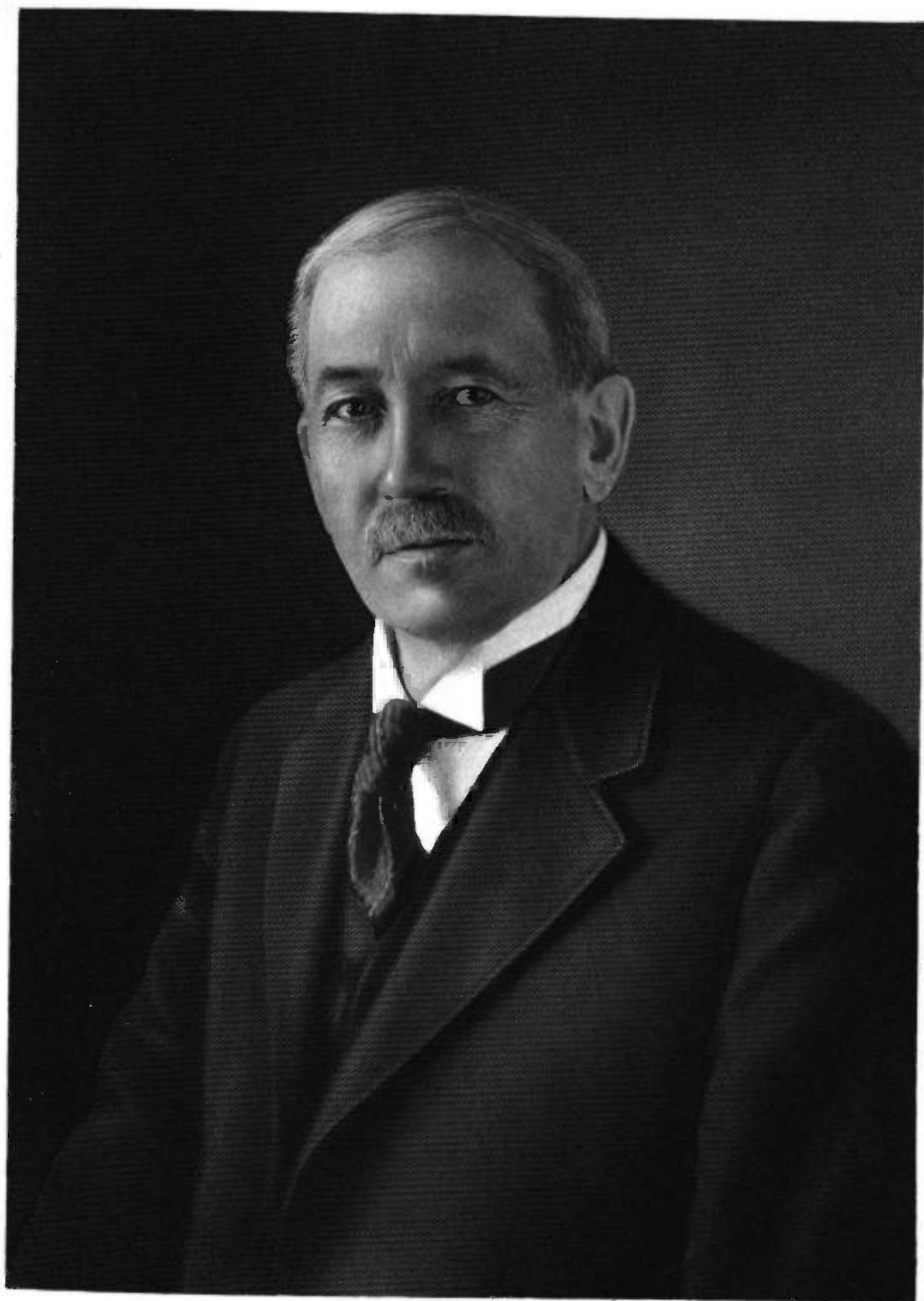
The present officers of the Vilas County Lumber Company are: William Bonifas, of Escanaba, Mich., president; Frank Gibson, of Greenville, Mich., vice president; Henry Idema, treasurer; and James A. Gorman, of Chicago, secretary. Mr. Gorman is also vice president of the Winegar-Gorman Lumber Company of Chicago. About 350 men are employed in the woods and mills, the company having three camps with a distance of three to eight miles from the village.

CHAPTER XXXV

BIOGRAPHY

Anderson W. Brown, pioneer lumberman of Oneida County, who is often called the "Father of Rhinelander," was born on a farm near Peterboro, Madison County, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1849, son of Edward D. and Helen (Anderson) Brown. When he was eight years old his father moved to Newport, Columbia County, Wis., and two or three months later to the town of Hull near Stevens Point, where the family lived for several years, Edward D. Brown having a sawmill and small clearing on Plover River. After living at the mill for about four years, they moved to a farm in the town of Stockton some ten miles from Stevens Point, which place was their home until about 1868. While there the father was engaged in logging during the winter time, and in turning the logs into lumber at his mill during the spring and summer and in selling the product in southern markets, sometimes taking the fleets in rafts down the Wisconsin and Mississippi Rivers as far south as St. Louis. In 1868 Edward D. Brown sold his interests in the farm and settled in Stevens Point, securing a residence on the site of the present normal school. In the meanwhile Anderson W. Brown had attended school in Stevens Point up to the age of 18 years, and then with his brother Webster went to Lawrence College at Appleton. They attended there three terms and one term at the Spencerian Business College at Milwaukee and in the fall of 1870 both entered the State University at Madison. Anderson W. remained there until the following spring, when he was forced to leave on account of the illness of his father. Soon after that he started out cruising in the north woods in the interest of his father and others. While thus engaged in 1874, he came across the site then known as Pelican Rapids, on the Wisconsin River, but which is now the site of the city of Rhinelander, arriving here in a birch bark canoe from lower down the river.

He was quick to visualize the possibilities of this country and realized that its fine water-power and natural advantages formed an ideal combination for the site of a city. He noted that what is now Boom Lake held wonderful possibilities for log storage, and estimated that by means of a dam it could be made a safe storage for from 100 to 125 million feet of logs. He knew that the Wisconsin River was the natural outlet for the extensive forests tributary to its shores and that all conditions here were favorable for the founding of a prosperous city based on the lumber industry. On his return to Stevens Point he reported these things to his father and brother and urged them to purchase the site. They induced Mr. T. W. Anderson, the father's brother-in-law, to join them in purchasing the necessary land along the river and lake to control the situation, each party taking a one-fourth interest in the property, consisting of about 1500 acres, which they purchased from the government and state in 1874. About this time the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway began the construction of a railroad from Milwaukee to Ontonagon on the shore of Lake Superior, in upper Michigan, and the Browns seeing the immense advantage of having the road come to Pelican Rapids, furnished the railway officials with an estimate as to the number of tons of freightage they would secure if they built the road to the village, also offered them a one-half interest in the lands purchased by them. The offer was accepted in 1878 and a contract was made in which the company agreed to complete their road to Pelican Rapids by Nov. 1, 1882, which they accomplished, and the railway engineers then proceeded to plat a few fractions into village lots and mill sites along the river and lake frontage. After the population of the town had reached the 1500 mark in 1885, the "Soo" line was building east from Minneapolis to meet the line they were building westerly from Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. Thereupon the Browns interviewed W. D. Washburn of Minneapolis, the president, and other officials of the "Soo" company, with the view of having that road also built through Rhinelander, and offered them



Alvt Brown

a half interest in all of their property that remained outside the interest already given the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Ry., but the officials of the "Soo" company made a counter proposition demanding a one-third interest in all of the unplatted property which made it necessary to induce the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway to join with the Browns in giving from their interest so that each would own one third. This offer was accepted and the road was built accordingly, reaching Rhinelander during the fall of 1887. The arrival of the "Soo" railway put new life into the village and where there had been but two sawmills in operation within the next two years five others had come in to assist in making Rhinelander an important lumber centre. In the spring of 1875 Anderson W. and his brother, Webster E. Brown, started the Brown Bros. Co. as a partnership at Stevens Point, and were joined by another brother, Edward O., in 1882. They continued in business there until 1883, although they had started construction work at Rhinelander the year previous. Here they began building a mill and boarding-house in November, 1882, the lumber for the latter being brought in on the first train that entered the city, the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western (now the C. & N. W.) having completed their line from Monico Junction to Rhinelander. The small dimension lumber for the Brown Bros.' mill was sawed by the Tolman Conro Lumber Co., who erected a portable mill here, the heavy timber being hewn from logs cut from the adjacent property. The Brown mill had a capacity of 50,000 feet every ten hours, as it was originally built, which was later increased to 100,000 feet, in addition to which the Browns had a planing-mill and other accessories of a well equipped lumber company. On Jan. 1, 1890 the business of the Brown Brothers was incorporated under the name of the Brown Bros. Lumber Co., of which company Anderson W. was president for the rest of his life. At one time they carried on a private banking business under the name of E. D. Brown & Sons, which was afterwards merged into the Merchants State Bank of Rhinelander, of which the subject of this sketch was a stockholder. Helen M., wife of Edward D. Brown, died at Stevens Point in 1888 and in the fall of 1893, he with his two daughters, May and Helen, came to Rhinelander, making their home at first with the son and brother Anderson W., Mr. E. D. Brown afterwards building a fine residence which he occupied with his daughters until his death. The children in the family were Anderson W., Webster E., Edward O., Walter D., Florence H., Helen, May and Isabel. The first seven mentioned are all of Rhinelander, Florence being now the wife of Paul Browne. Isabel is now Mrs. Douglas D. Flanner of Columbus, Ohio. The Brown Bros. Lumber Co. continued to operate their saw mill and planing-mill until 1917, when the saw mill was sold to the Brown Land & Lumber Co., the stock of the latter company being owned by Luther E. and Webster A. Brown, sons of A. W. Brown. During the period of its greatest prosperity the company's annual output of logs was between 15 and 20 million feet. A. W. Brown had charge of their camps and their timber buying, while Webster E. had charge of the mill operations and the marketing of its product. The Brown Brothers also helped to promote other industries besides their lumber business, among them the paper-mill, built in 1903-04, of which A. W. Brown was president. He was also president of the Pelican Boom Company during its active operation in sorting and delivering logs to the saw mills for some 20 years. He was one of the most active men in the county in the development of its agricultural interests, aiding in experiments before the country had an agricultural agent, and he was influential in having the subject of agriculture made a part of the curriculum of the Teachers' Training School in Rhinelander. He was the owner of Tamarack Farm near Sugar Camp, which was started by Brown Bros. some 20 years before and which is today one of the best farms in the county. There are some 180 acres cleared, with commodious farm buildings, and some 60 head of fine Guernsey cattle—some pure bred and all of high grade. Anderson W. Brown did much to promote the cause of education; he served on the building committee during the construction of the present court house, served on the Oneida County board of supervisors a number of years as its chairman, and was chairman of the board of the town of Pelican before the organization of the country. Mr. Brown was married June 6, 1878, at Stevens

Point, Wis., to Anna A. Hanchett, daughter of Luther and Lucinda (Alban) Hanchett, and he and his wife were the parents of five children: Luther E. and Webster A. of Rhinelander; Raymond of Chicago; Edith, residing at home in Rhinelander, and Kathryn, now Mrs. W. D. Connor, Jr. of Laona, Wis.

April 25, 1923, marked the close of this active and useful life. With the passing of Anderson Brown, Rhinelander and Oneida County sustained a great loss. His participation in the development of this community's affairs have indelibly stamped his personality upon the city and the state. His contribution toward the development of northern Wisconsin is not to be overestimated. His rare combination of progressive and conservative qualities, his practical experience of early struggle, his clear foresight and executive ability, make of him the best type of American citizen, and his death marked the passing of a great pioneer and a true commoner.

Walter D. Brown, Sr., a member of the Brown Bros. Lumber Co. of Rhinelander was born in Stockton, Portage County, Wis., Sept. 26, 1869, the youngest son of Edward Dexter and Helen M. (Anderson) Brown. His education was begun in the common schools of Stevens Point; he was graduated from the high school there with the class of 1888, and in the fall of that year became a student in the Wisconsin State University at Madison, taking the modern classical course and being subsequently graduated with the class of 1892. His first business experience, commenced in the fall of the year last mentioned, was with the Rib River Lumber Co., and he remained with that concern until 1910, in which year he became a member of the Brown Bros. Lumber Co., with which he has since held the position of sales manager. In 1910 he purchased the business and plant of the J. H. Queal Lumber Co., changing the name to the Rhinelander Building Supply Co. He is president of the Oneida Grain Co., the Consumers Hay Co. and the Glassine Bag & Novelty Co., and is recognized today as one of this city's most active and prominent business men. He is a member of the Rotary Club and while this country was engaged in the World War he showed true patriotic zeal and usefulness in connection with home war work. Mr. Brown enjoys an ideal home life. He was married Dec. 10, 1900, in Chicago, to Alice Newbre, daughter of Carlton and Katherine (Holcomb) Newbre. Her father was one of Chicago's early lumbermen, later going into the real estate business. He is now dead, but Mrs. Brown's mother is still living and a resident of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are the parents of four children, who were born as follows: Walter D., Jr., Oct. 30, 1901; C. Newbre, Jan. 10, 1903; Margaret, Dec. 4, 1906, and Elting, June 4, 1909. Walter D., Jr., is now attending Pratt Institute in New York, C. Newbre is a student at Wisconsin University, Margaret is attending school in Paris, France, and Elting is a high school pupil in Rhinelander. The Brown family are affiliated religiously with the Congregational Church, Mrs. Brown taking a very active part in its good work. She is a member of the W. C. T. U. and Woman's Club and was president of the Priscilla Society.

Spencer Brown, secretary, treasurer and manager of the Glassine Bag & Novelty Co., of Rhinelander, was born in this city, Feb. 7, 1895, son of Edward O. and Clara (Spencer) Brown. He acquired his elementary education in the public schools of Rhinelander, spent one year in the high school, and then became a student in Shattuck College at Faribault, Minn., where he was graduated with the class of 1913. Then for one year he attended the University of Wisconsin at Madison. In 1915 he returned to Rhinelander and entered the Rhinelander paper mill for the purpose of learning the art of paper manufacture, subsequently remaining there until the United States entered into the World War. Desiring to do his full duty as a patriotic American, he offered his services to the government and in May, 1917, entered the officers' training camp at Fort Sheridan, where he remained until the latter part of November, 1917. In October he was commissioned first lieutenant and for three months thereafter was an instructor in the second camp. He was next sent to Augusta, Ga., with the Third Motor Mechanics Regiment as battalion supply officer, and was there until March, 1918. After that he spent a short time at Camp Green, and on June 21, 1918, sailed for overseas. His ship made port at Brest, after which he served as casual officer in the supply service.

He returned to the United States Dec. 21, 1918 and received an honorable discharge Dec. 24, 1918. Having arrived home shortly after Christmas, he subsequently entered into the real estate business and was thus engaged until March, 1920. On the 22d of that month the Glassine Bag & Novelty Co. was organized and incorporated with W. D. Brown president, E. O. Brown vice president and Spencer Brown secretary, treasurer and manager. This concern is engaged in the manufacture of glassine bags for candy and nuts, and potato chips, and soil-proof cases for collars, neckties and similar articles, the factory being located on Ocola Street in the old bottling department of the Rhinelander Brewery. The plant includes a printing department where the designs are made for those customers who wish to stamp their products before shipping. About 30 people are employed and the machinery is electrically driven. Mr. Brown is a member of Rhinelander Lodge No. 598, B. P. O. E.; also of the Episcopal Church. He is one of the men whose energies contribute motive power to the car of progress, the while living up to a high standard of business honor and integrity. On Nov. 28, 1917, at Evanston, Ill., Spencer Brown was united in marriage with Lucille Howard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Howard. Her father is now deceased but her mother is living and is still residing in Evanston. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are the parents of one child, Charles S., who was born Dec. 1, 1921.

Edward O. Brown.—In the purely historical part of this volume due mention has been made of the leading part played by the Stevens Point family of Browns in the starting and building up of the city of Rhinelander; indeed it would be impossible to write any such history without doing so, yet the record as a whole would be incomplete were it not supplemented by a more individual or biographical account of the principal members of the family, for, though in their main objects they were united and all "pulled together," as individuals their work has varied more or less, each having his own part to play, and all of it proving highly important in the development of this community. Edward O. Brown was born in Portage County, Wis., on March 16 1859, son of Edward D. and Helen M. (Anderson) Brown. He acquired his early education at Stevens Point, where he was graduated from the high school, and for two years subsequently was a student in the state university at Madison, leaving that institution when he received an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point. There he was graduated in 1881 as third honor man in a class of 53. As it is the custom at "the Point" for the ten honor men to go into the engineers' branch of the service, he became upon graduation a second lieutenant of engineers. Seeing, however, no future in army life in those days of peace and quiet, he resigned in 1882 to go into business with his brothers, A. W. and W. E. Brown. In the following year he came to Rhinelander and for many years subsequently was a member of the Brown Bros.' Lumber Company, whose activities in their special field of enterprises are elsewhere recorded. In the early days he served the town of Pelican as treasurer, and when in 1886 the Brown Brothers, with their father, started the financial institution now known as the Merchants State Bank, he was one of its officials and is now its president, having aided in its management for the last 37 years. He is also president of the Rhinelander Refrigerator Company, one of the city's largest and most successful industrial concerns. As a man of progressive ideas, Mr. Brown has been quick to see opportunities for improvement, not only in the direction of those business enterprises with which he was individually connected, but also in matters that concerned the general community, and has promoted such improvements to the best of his ability. He has always, for instance, been in favor of maintaining the public school systems of the city and county, and, as a member of the city school board for several years, he was able to exert a direct influence to that end, his labors, with those of others, having valuable results. Mr. Brown was the first captain of the local military company, organized originally as Company H, Fifth Regiment, W. N. G., but which in 1898 on the breaking out of the Spanish American War, became Company L of the Second Regiment, and is now Company B, 127th Infantry. His West Point training enabled him to bring this company up to a high standard of efficiency, and he remained its captain for eleven years,

from 1898 to 1909, when he resigned, not because he had lost interest in it, but because he wished to see others have a chance for the honor. After the United States entered into the World War, he repeatedly offered his services to the government in a military capacity, even going to Washington to prefer his claim, but was rejected as being too old for active service in such a war as was then being waged. He therefore did what he could as a civilian and his work bore substantial fruits. As a member of the draft board he worked day and night at the court to the neglect of his own business; he aided in putting over the various war fund drives, and he personally looked after the families of the men who were in the army. So thoroughly did he perform his duties that on more than one occasion his work received public recognition, being thus acknowledged after the war by the service men themselves, both soldiers and sailors, through their spokesman, M. H. Barton. As President Lincoln once said of General Grant, that, though a good fighter, he was a very meagre talker or writer, so Edward O. Brown, though a hard and constant worker since boyhood, and a man who has accomplished things worth while, has very little to say about himself, having a decided aversion to self-advertisement. So far as the present generation is concerned no such advertisement is needed, as his fellow citizens are too well acquainted with his record, but in a work of this kind, bearing a message to posterity, the present account has a fitting and necessary place.

Edward O. Brown was married Feb. 26, 1892, to Clara Cole Spencer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Spencer, of Waupaca, Wis.

Webster E. Brown.—The development of the city of Rhinelander, and also to a large extent that of Oneida County, has been due in such large measure to the activities of the Brown Bros.' Lumber Company that no adequate account of it can be given without having much to say about the men who composed that company, Webster E., Anderson W. and Edward O. Brown. The present article has to do with the first mentioned of these, Webster E., who, aside from his activities as lumberman, manufacturer, town site developer and banker, has been connected with various other business enterprises, and in former years cut no insignificant figure in politics, for three terms representing his district in the United States Congress. Webster E. Brown was born near Peterboro, Madison County, N. Y., July 16, 1851, the second son of Edward D. and Helen M. (Anderson) Brown. In the spring of 1857 the family came west to Wisconsin, locating in the village of Newport, Columbia County. A little later they moved to the town of Hull, Portage County, subsequently to the town of Stockton in the same county, and still later to Stevens Point, that county. The main business in northern Wisconsin at that time was lumbering, and Edward D. Brown soon became prominently identified with the industry and was noted throughout the upper Wisconsin valley for his energy, business capacity and integrity. The beloved wife and mother, Mrs. Helen M. Brown, died at Stevens Point in 1888 and six years later, in 1894, her husband with his two daughters, May and Helen, moved to Rhinelander. The other members of the family were four sons, Anderson W., Webster E., Edward O. and Walter D., and two other daughters, Florence H. and Isabel. All were given good educational advantages at Wisconsin State University and four of them were graduated from that institution. Webster E. Brown, with whom this article is chiefly concerned, resided on the home farm in Portage County until he was 16 years old, in the meanwhile attending the rural schools. His education was advanced at Lawrence University, Appleton, which he attended for three terms, and in the spring of 1870 he took a course at the Spencerian Business College in Milwaukee. In the fall of that year, as a youth of 19, he entered the State University at Madison, from which he was graduated with the class of 1874. The year 1874 was one of importance in the history of the family, for it was in that year that the father, Edward D. Brown and others acquired by entry some 1500 acres of state and government land, which included the site of the present city of Rhinelander, and in the following year the subject of this sketch formed a partnership with his brother, Anderson W., under the firm name of Brown Bros. and engaged in the lumber business at Stevens Point. In 1882 the brother Edward O. became an additional member of the firm. They were all naturally interested in the development of

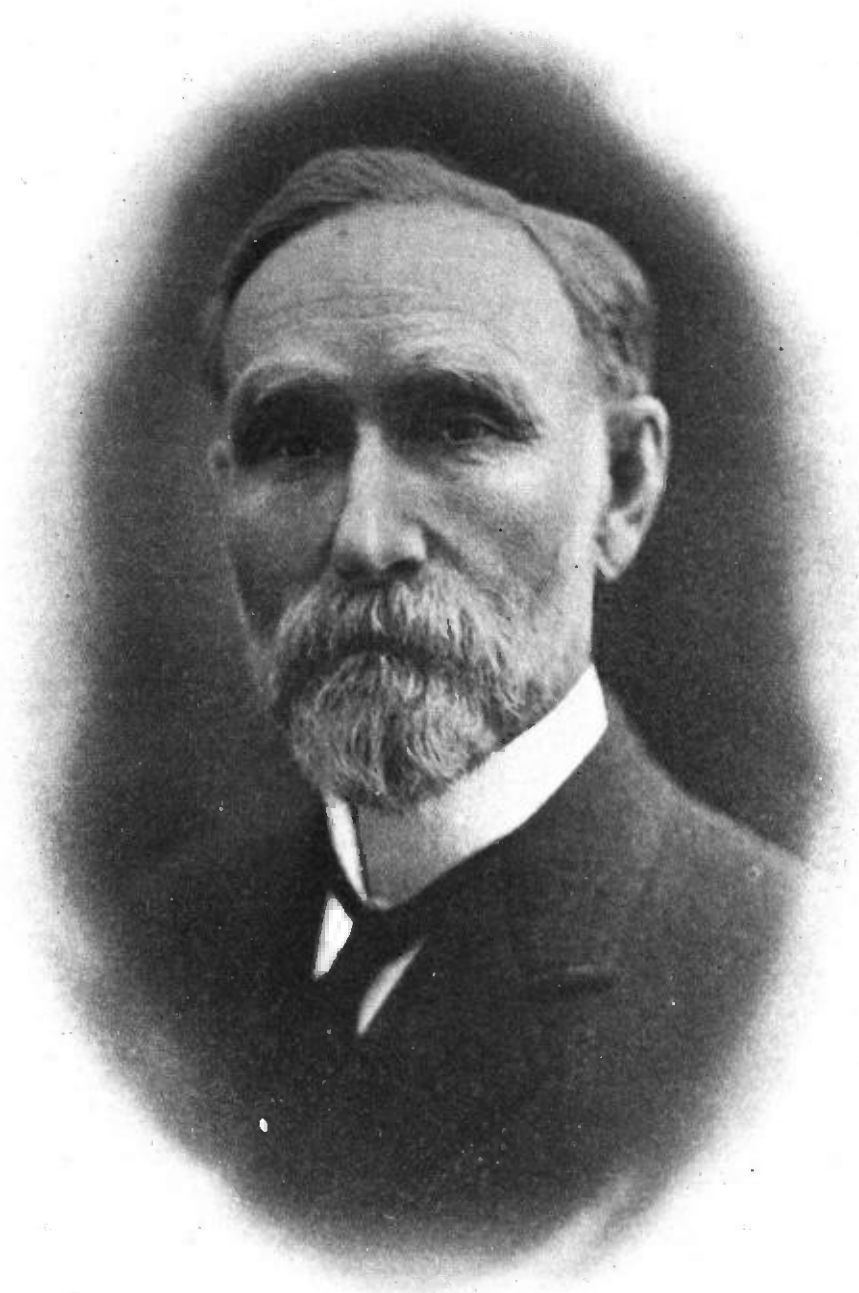


W. E. Brown.

the town site, which had been entered at Pelican Rapids, where the city of Rhinelander is now located, as the development would furnish manufacturing and transportation facilities convenient to the timber holdings north of the town site on the Wisconsin River and its tributaries, which Edward D. Brown and his sons, A. W. and W. E. Brown had previously entered, or might later purchase, and were unable to operate owing to the lack of railroad facilities by which to move their lumber. The Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway was at that time building north from Milwaukee with the avowed object of eventually reaching Ontonagon on Lake Superior, but were building slowly and had reached a point in 1878 north of Appleton and near New London. Owing to limited financial resources the road was being built gradually in 25-mile sections, bonds being issued and sold as each section was completed, to meet the expense of building the next. The main road went through to Eagle River and beyond. At that time, by visualizing the future of their property at Pelican Rapids, the Browns negotiated a contract with the railway company to have the railroad completed to Pelican Rapids by November 1, 1882. In order to effect this they contracted to give the railroad half their lands purchased for the town site. This was in 1878 and the tracks were put through in accordance with the terms of the contract. In 1882-83 the brothers closed out their business at Stevens Point and moved to Rhinelander, starting operations by logging and building a mill, which was ready for sawing on July 4, 1883. The first building they erected here, however, was a boarding-house, the lumber for which was brought in by train and was the first car load of building material unloaded on the site. Most of the timbers for the mill were hewn, some of the smaller pieces, however, being sawed in the portable mill of the Tolman Conro Lumber Co. When the subject of this sketch arrived here in November, 1882, there was no house on the village site, although the original plat was completed and the sale of village lots about to begin. Webster E. Brown had charge of the sale of village real estate, also of the construction of the saw mill, and, when completed, had charge of the manufacture and sale of the lumber product. A few years later the brothers again divided their lands, having made a proposition to the "Soo" road to give them one-third of the Brown holdings and induced the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western to do the same; so all stood on the basis of an equal interest and the "Soo" built through to Rhinelander in 1887. This is probably the only instance on record when one railroad gave another a grant of land to induce them to build to a town where they had the contract for all incoming and outgoing freight. It was the coming of these two roads, supplemented by local enterprise, that made Rhinelander what it is. On the original sale of lots no lot sold for more than \$125, which was the price asked for corner lots on Brown Street, inside lots being sold for \$100, while on Stevens Street the corner lots sold for \$100 and the inside lots for \$75. The two lots which form the library site sold originally for \$175 (for the two). Brown Bros. later bought them for \$3,500 and presented them to the library board for the library site. No charge was made for original sawmill sites on the river or lake, they being donated to the companies who started the mills. During the early 80's the Brown Bros. and their father established in Rhinelander a private bank, which was conducted under the firm name of E. D. Brown & Sons. In 1890 it was incorporated under the name of the Merchants State Bank, and as such is still flourishing. In the same year, 1890, the business of the brothers was incorporated under the general laws of the state of Wisconsin as the Brown Bros. Lumber Co., which concern became widely known and for many years continued logging and lumbering operations in this vicinity until they ceased logging here in 1917, owing to the exhaustion of their timber. During all these years Webster E. Brown was one of the company's officials and took a leading part in directing its policies. He also became closely connected in one way or another with other prominent business concerns of Rhinelander. He has been a director in the Merchants State Bank since it started, and succeeded his brother, the late Anderson W. Brown, as president of the Rhinelander Paper Co., having held the office of vice president for two or three years previously. He is also president of the Wisconsin Valley Improvement Co., the headquarters of which corporation is in Wausau. Mr. Brown's

career in politics began with the laying out of the village of Rhinelander in 1882. The village was then unincorporated and was merely a part of the town of Pelican. Mr. Brown was chairman of the town board and of the county board for two years. A few years later, in 1894, Rhinelander was incorporated as a city and Webster E. Brown was elected its first mayor without opposition. His friends, however, visioned larger things for him, and a few years later they induced him to become a candidate for Congress. This was in 1900, in the days of hard fought political battles, when no quarter was asked and none given; when a man was elected after a speech-making campaign that took him into every corner of his district. After deciding to enter the race, Mr. Brown gave all his time and energy to it. He was elected by a large majority and twice succeeded himself, each time with little opposition. He first took office in 1901, when President William McKinley was inaugurated for the second time. Mr. Brown was in Washington in the days when Mr. Roosevelt was wielding the big stick. Naturally a conservative, he thought that Mr. Roosevelt was inclined to be too much of a progressive. They were personal friends, however, even though they disagreed politically on many subjects. It was while in Washington that Mr. Brown came into contact with and became an admirer of William Howard Taft, who afterward became president. The latter's conservatism and staunch Republicanism appealed to him and he admired him for his judicial mind, his fairness, and the open way in which he did things. When Mr. Roosevelt split up the party in 1912, Mr. Brown had retired from active politics. He was not in sympathy with the former president and again took a more or less active part in the campaign in behalf of Mr. Taft, who received a large vote in this district. It was not until some years later, after Mr. Wilson had been in the office of president, that Mr. Brown again became a follower of former President Roosevelt. At the time of the latter's death he believed that Roosevelt was the logical candidate of the Republican party in the following fall, and felt, as did the general public, that in the death of the Colonel the country had lost its best friend and the Republican party its greatest statesman. Webster E. Brown was married Dec. 26, 1877, at Lancaster, Wis., to Juliet D. Meyer daughter of Richard and Martha P. (Phelps) Meyer. Her father was a native of Germany and in early life was private secretary for Eastwick, Harrison, Winans & Co., who built locomotives for the first railroad from Moscow to St. Petersburg, Russia, for the government. While yet a young man he emigrated to America, locating in Philadelphia as a merchant and there marrying. After a residence in the Quaker City of a few years, he came in 1858 to Wisconsin, settling in Lancaster, Grant County, where he engaged in a mercantile and banking business. The children in the Meyer family were Richard, Frederick P., Nettie E., Jessie M. and Juliet D. Juliet (Mrs. Brown) was graduated in 1875 from the Wisconsin State University, after which she taught in the high schools at Lancaster and Madison, Wis., for two years. To Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Brown have been born seven children, five of whom are now living, namely, Ralph D., Edna M., Dorothy E., Richard M. and Allan C. The eldest son, Ralph D., is now manager of Brown Bros', western interests at Seattle, Wash. Richard M. is at Monroe, Wash., looking after logging operations in which the company is interested. Allan C. is with the Rhinelander Paper Company. The family are prominently identified with the Congregational Church, Mr. Brown's fraternal society affiliations being with the Masons and Knights of Pythias. He is a man of good physique and his mental powers have always been keen and active, suffering little or no change with lapse of years. A frank and generous disposition, manifested from early youth, have made him many friends, and his public career, known to all, has placed him high in the estimation of the general community.

Stephen Harris Alban, in his day one of the best known and best loved citizens of Rhinelander, or, it may be said, of northern Wisconsin, who was a leading member of the bar, for eight years postmaster of Rhinelander, at different times held other important offices, and was besides a thoughtful writer on timely topics, was born in Stark County, Ohio, April 7, 1836, son of James S. and Amanda (Harris) Alban. The father, well known in his locality as an able lawyer, was also a brave and patri-



STEPHAN HARRIS ALBAN

otic soldier in the war for the preservation of the Union and, as colonel of the 18th Wisconsin regiment, was killed at the battle of Shiloh. The mother was a daughter of Stephen Harris, a prosperous farmer of Stark County. It was in 1837—the year after his birth—that Judge Stark's parents moved to Wisconsin, settling on government land on the west side of the Wisconsin River in Sauk County, the Indian title to which had just been extinguished. Five years later, or in 1842, Mrs. Amanda Alban died. The father, James S. Alban, was afterwards admitted to the bar and removed to Plover, Portage County, where he subsequently practiced until he went into the army to meet his death in battle. The education of the subject of this sketch was acquired in the common schools, at Lawrence College, Appleton, and at Madison. On the death of his mother, being then about six years old, he was sent back to Ohio to live with his grandfather on the latter's farm, and there he spent his boyhood. It is related that when 13 years old he walked five miles to hear the Ohio statesman, Thomas Corwin, make a political speech. He had but three cents with him to buy his lunch, which he made from half a melon and a piece of gingerbread. When he returned home on foot he was able to give a complete review of the speech, much to the delight of his grandfather. When 16 years of age he returned to Wisconsin and entered his father's law office. His law studies were completed at Lawrence College and he was admitted to the bar in Portage County, in March, 1857. In April, that year, he moved to Grand Rapids, Wis. (now Wisconsin Rapids), where he was appointed district attorney and practiced until some time in 1858, when he returned to Plover to form a partnership with his father. By this time he had gained the reputation of a lawyer who would not take a case that he knew to be unjust. He was just 26 years old when the battle of Shiloh was fought (April 6-7, 1862), and soon the news arrived of his father's death. That same spring President Lincoln appointed Stephen Harris Alban—perhaps in recognition of his father's sacrifice for his county—as register of the U. S. land office at Stevens Point. In that position he served for 24 years, or until March, 1884, handling the vast business with a sterling and uncorruptable integrity that left him a comparatively poor man where others less scrupulous made big fortunes for themselves. He was not all that time at Stevens Point, however, as in 1872 the land office was moved to Wausau and Mr. Alban with his family moved with it.

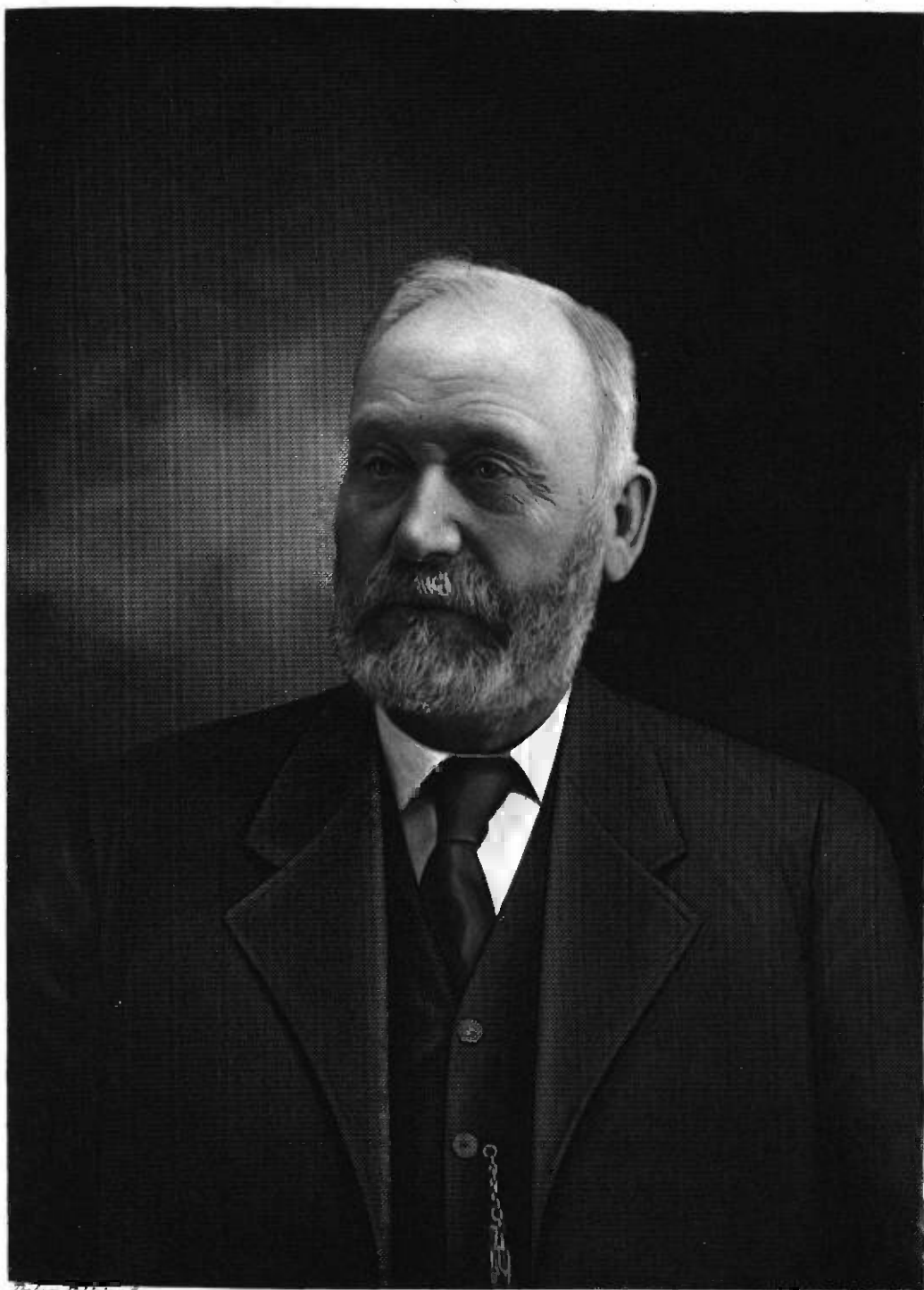
After his term in the land office was over Mr. Alban resumed the practice of law and was appointed municipal judge of Wausau. In January, 1888, he moved to Rhinelander, forming a partnership with John Barnes under the name of Alban & Barnes. This partnership was dissolved in July, 1897. In 1906 Judge Alban was appointed postmaster at Rhinelander, which office he held up to the time of his death on Dec. 27, 1913. Owing to the failure of his health he had tendered his resignation in the fall of that year, but it had not been accepted and so he had died in the harness and in the service of the country he loved so well. Judge Alban was a man of simple tastes, loving his home and family and deeply religious but without ostentation. He had a rarely keen mind, was a writer and scholar, using language full of gems of wisdom and information couched in words that all could understand. He had great literary ability and contributed largely to magazines and various papers including the local press, and a few years before his death he issued a book entitled "Lay Sermons," which he said "Seemed to the writer simply a convenient and possibly an effective medium for heart to heart talks with his neighbors." This volume is worthy of a place in the library of every home. Judge Alban "wrote from his heart and his philosophy was like that of Ralph Waldo Emerson, but tinged with an even sublimer trust in Divine power and goodness. He seemed to have no enemies though he never compromised with sin or wrong. He was never a 'knocker' nor even a 'reformer' in the common acceptance of that word, for he saw some good in every man and aimed to raise the standard by influence rather than by force or law." Judge Alban joined the Masonic order in Plover, Wis., in 1859, and subsequently advanced to high positions in the blue lodge, chapter and in the Scottish rite degrees, being past master, high priest Knights Templar and a 32d degree Mason. As a signal and unusual honor he

was offered the 33d degree, which is limited to men of special ability, but he declined the honor on account of the expense necessary to maintain it. In announcing Judge Alban's death a local paper (the News) said: "After weary months of pain and suffering which would have distraught a weaker man, Judge Stephen Harris Alban, postmaster and best beloved man in Rhinelander, and one of the greatest men in this great state, passed away at 10:45 Saturday morning, Dec. 27, the end coming peacefully and without apparent pain. As gently as a little child falling asleep his soul passed from the clay which had enveloped it and went onward and upward to that reward surely prepared for those who, like him, had served their Master faithfully and well. The funeral was held Tuesday afternoon from the Methodist Church and was in charge of the Masons, Omar Commandery of Knights Templar acting as escort." Judge Alban's home life, which lasted 44 years, was particularly happy. On Sept. 29, 1869, at Menasha, Wis., he was married to Helen Neolia Cowan of that place, who was a native of New York State. When a girl of twelve years she moved with her parents to Belleville, Ontario. In 1860 she entered the preparatory school for Albert College, from which latter institution she was graduated in 1865, and in the same year the family moved to Wisconsin settling in Menasha. For two years or more before her marriage she taught in the high school as assistant to the principal. To Mr. and Mrs. Alban three children were born, Edith, Ann and Helen Louise. Edith is the wife of B. R. Lewis, a hardware merchant and prominent citizen of Rhinelander, and has five children, Helen, Hugh, Stephen N., Bennett and Edith. Ann is now Mrs. S. T. Walker of Madison, Wis., and has three children, Dorothy, Jean and Helen. Helen Louise is residing at home with her mother. Mrs. Alban is a refined and cultured lady of the old school whose mind is still young and who has kept up to a large extent with modern educational progress, being able to converse intelligently with an abundant fund of information upon all the leading topics of the day. She is a member of the Methodist Church and of the Woman's Club of Rhinelander. While the United States was engaged in the World War she took an active part in patriotic home work to the extent of her powers, especially in connection with the Red Cross.

F. S. Robbins, who for many years was one of the leading figures in the lumbering industry of northern Wisconsin, having headquarters at Rhinelander, where he is now living retired, was born in Potter County, Pennsylvania, in 1842, of Scotch and English descent. There he lived on a farm until he was 13 years old, at which time the family moved to Newaygo County, Michigan. After residing there a year they moved in 1856 to Osceola County. When the Civil War broke out young Robbins answered the call of his country, volunteering as a private in Company F, Third Michigan Infantry in April, 1862. Sent to Washington, the next day he found himself fighting at Williamsburg, Va. He went through many months of warfare in McClellan's Army of the Potomac and was in the battle of Fair Oaks, the siege of Richmond and McClellan's seven days fight. Later he



was taken ill and when the momentous battle of Gettysburg was being fought out between Lee and Meade, he was lying in a hospital in Washington. After being mustered out Mr. Robbins, then 23 years old, returned to the army as a clerk in the Commissary Department. Shortly before the close of the war he accompanied General Wetzels command to the Rio Grande country, where he remained for two years subsequently, getting acquainted with the country and having his experience of frontier life. He accompanied the first train load of goods to Ringold, which however was not a steam-propelled train running on rails, but a wagon train drawn by Mexican oxen. For a part of the way he rode horseback, being mounted on his own horse until the animal was stolen from him by a Mexican, who in this act proved true to his racial heritage and traditions. After spending two years in the south Mr. Robbins returned to Michigan, locating in the town of Richmond, Osceola County. A small village was started, of which he was made postmaster, and which he named Grapo, after Governor Grapo of Michigan, who was a close



J. S. Robbins

friend of his. He operated a farm in the summer and logged in the winter, gradually extending the latter business until he became one of the largest log operators in that part of the country. All the logs went to the Muskegon Mills in Muskegon, which place was then the largest lumbering city in the world. Mr. Robbins found time, however, to look after his farm, and when he left there in 1886 to go to Duluth he had 200 acres cleared, which in those days was a farm of great size. In Duluth he entered into a saw mill and lumber business with two other parties under the firm name of Graff, Murray & Robbins. He remained there but two years, however, and then in 1886 came to Rhinelander, which was to prove his place of permanent abode. Here only a few years after the town had been laid out, a company was formed under the name of Baird & Robbins and a mill constructed on the site of the present C. C. Collins Lumber Co.'s plant. This mill was completed in the summer of 1887 and had a capacity of 40,000,000 feet, and soon it was working full time. In 1893 the concern built the narrow-gauge railroad known as the Robbins Railroad, which ran from Rhinelander north and east through Oneida County and into Forest County, having a total length of 45 miles. After a while a change in the partnership occurred, Mr. Baird retiring from the firm and Mr. Robbins becoming associated instead with W. H. Brown. The new firm was known as Brown & Robbins, and as such it was incorporated Dec. 3, 1894. Another change occurred on Feb. 1, 1901, when the concern became the Robbins Lumber Co., with Mr. Robbins as president and treasurer; R. D. Caldwell became vice president and Hattie McIndoe secretary. The name of the Robbins company stood out prominently in the lumbering news of those days, and through it all it was F. S. Robbins who was the leading spirit among those who were from time to time associated with him. A mill was built at Robbins, Mich., a post office and village established, and in 1898 the concern had five miles of narrow-gauge railroad running through its timber holdings there. Mr. Robbins also put up the Johnson mill in Rhinelander known as Mill No. 2, and at that time operated two saw mills, two planing-mills and a flooring factory. In one year he logged, sawed and put in 33,000,000 feet of lumber, the work being all done by the company, no jobbers or teams being hired. All the logs came in over the narrow-gauge railroad. When his mills burned down he erected new ones. A writer describing the Robbins business when it was at its height, said: "The company owns and operates a very complete system of narrow-gauge railroad . . . running from Rhinelander to Sugar Camp north, and within six miles of Eagle River. Another branch runs from Pine Lake to Eagle Chain of Lakes and into Forest County. The general equipment of this railroad comprises 100 log cars, five box cars, one passenger coach, four locomotives, two moguls, one consolidated and one single-top, four-wheeler engines. During the winter season in the woods the company employs 300 men and keep about 130 in the woods during the season. Some 150 hands are employed in the saw mills and planing-mills. At Rhinelander is located a large mill and planing-mill and also a factory for hardwood flooring." Mr. Robbins continued to push his business along these various lines until 1915, when he sold his saw mill and planing-mill to the C. C. Collins Lumber Company, retaining, however, his timber and railroad holdings. In 1917 he built a new mill, which he operated for two years, when he sold it and all timber holdings and railroad to the Thunder Lake Lumber Co., still retaining his interest, however in the Robbins Flooring Factory, of which concern he was treasurer. While entitled to be proud of his industrial achievements, he has also a record worthy of mention along agricultural lines. He cleared 200 acres at Camp 4, on the road between Rhinelander and Sugar Camp. At Camp 6 he put 175 acres under cultivation, and at Camp 5, 40 were cleared. The Camp 5 farm, moreover, has about 2,000 fenced in for cattle grazing. All these farms Mr. Robbins now operates and has brought them into a highly advanced condition. Among his other interests that should be mentioned, he was the vice president of the Rhinelander Paper Co. and at one time an officer in the Rhinelander Refrigerator Co., in 1916 he built the Thunder Lake Lumber Co.'s mills. In short he has been a leader in advancing the general business interests of the city and as such is widely recognized. In 1886 Mr. Robbins was married to

Emma B. Haymond of Carmargo, Mexico, but who was born and reared in Fairmont, West Virginia, which at that time, however, was in old Virginia. Three children are the issue of this union, namely: Howard G., now engaged in the timber business at Spokane, Wash.; Minnie R., widow of Charles S. Chapman, and Hattie L. Mr. Robbins is an interested member of the local lodge of Elks.

Robert Dorland Caldwell, who came to Rhinelander at an early date in its history and made his home in this city until his recent death at the age of 62 years, was one of the best known lumbermen in the Northwest. He was born in Brighton, Ontario, July 14, 1860, son of Robert and Sarah (Macdonald) Caldwell, and was educated in his native province, remaining at home until he was 17 years of age. In 1878 he crossed the border into the United States, locating in Michigan, where he began his career as a lumber worker and entered the employ of F. S. Robbins. It was in 1888 that he came to Rhinelander, six years after the founding of the village, and here he found himself in a congenial atmosphere. He became a trusted employee of the Brown & Robbins Lumber Company, for whom until 1919 he operated camps in Wisconsin and Michigan. He then entered the employ of the Thunder Lake Lumber Company and was placed in charge of their logging and railroad operations. In that capacity he was serving until the time of his death, which occurred at his home in Rhinelander, after a brief illness, March 4, 1923. Having spent practically all his life at logging, Mr. Caldwell was regarded as one of the most efficient men in the industry, and was an active man for his age, enjoying outdoor exertion. He possessed the rare ability to handle large numbers of men successfully, and held the respect and confidence of those under his supervision, who knew that he was never unregardful of their welfare. He was vice president of the Robbins Lumber Co. and a stockholder in several important industrial concerns in Rhinelander, while fraternally he was affiliated with Rhinelander Lodge No. 598, B. P. O. E. He took great comfort in his home life, was a supporter of the best interests of the city, and had a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, including most, if not all, of the prominent lumbermen of this region. Mr. Caldwell was married March 26, 1888 to Etta Berger, daughter of Henry and Marcella (Robbins) Berger. Her parents were among the first settlers of Osceola, Mich. Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell had two children, Robert L. and James M. the latter of whom is given separate mention in this volume. Robert L. Caldwell, like his father, became connected with the lumber industry and for many years was in the employ of the Robbins Lumber Company. When the C. C. Collins company purchased the mill from Mr. Robbins in 1917 he remained there, transferring his service, and he now holds the position of general superintendent. He married Lucille Bishop. The passing of Robert D. Caldwell makes another broken link in the long chain of events pertaining to a great industry which had more to do than any other with building up the great Northwest. In addition to his wife and the two sons mentioned, Mr. Caldwell left two brothers, William D. Caldwell of Brighton, Ontario, and James T. Caldwell of Chicago. On the afternoon when his last remains were confided to earth, the Thunder Lake Lumber Co. stopped logging operations and closed its mills so that its employees could attend the funeral.

James M. Caldwell, an able young business man of Rhinelander, secretary of the Robbins Flooring Co., was born in Duluth, Minn., Oct. 16, 1893, son of Robert D. and Etta V. (Berger) Caldwell. He was educated in the public schools of Rhinelander and subsequently spent one year at Carroll College, at Waukesha and also a year in Ferris Institute at Big Rapids, Mich. He then entered the employ of the Robbins Lumber Co., as office man, and remained as such with that concern until October, 1919, at which time the Robbins Flooring Co. was incorporated, and Mr. Caldwell, having an interest in the business, was made secretary. He is a popular member of Rhinelander society and belongs to the local lodges of Masons and Elks. Mr. Caldwell was married at Cumberland, Wis., Sept. 16, 1922, to Maude Miller, daughter of F. W. and Cora (Hunter) Miller, her parents being prominent residents of that place. Mr. Caldwell has just completed the construction of a fine dwelling-house at No. 727 Randall Avenue.



ROBERT DORLAND CALDWELL

Alex McRae, a pioneer of Rhinelander now living in that city, and who is at present serving as assessor of incomes for District 34, is a man of varied experiences on sea and shore, and in both city and the forest, and is still active and useful. He was born in Nova Scotia, March 18, 1858, son of Kenneth and Mary (McDonald) McRae, and, as his name indicates, comes of sturdy Scottish ancestry. In fact Nova Scotia, or "New Scotland," was largely settled by men and women of his race, and his parents were both born there and spent their lives as farmers in that province. Both are now deceased, the father having passed away in December, 1914. Their family included 13 children: James, for a number of years a resident of Rhinelander; Margaret, now Mrs. Fred Phillips, residing in Nova Scotia; Alex of Rhinelander; Christina, wife of Robert Watson, of Beddeck, N. S.; David, of Ironwood, Mich.; Robert, who is in the state of Washington; Morris of Rhinelander; Catherine, who married a Mr. Rood of Didsberry, Ala.; Daniel of Duluth, Minn.; Kenneth and William of Seattle, Wash.; Anna, who is married and lives in Idaho; and Robert, who died at the age of two years. Alex McRae had but limited school advantages in his boyhood, but reading, study, and the practical experience of life subsequently improved his education to a considerable extent and he has not been found lacking in those things which he has been called upon to do. At the age of 19 he went to Betts Cove, Newfoundland, where he worked for a few months in copper mines. In maritime provinces the sea exercises a strong fascination for youth, and when young McRae had had enough of the mines, he shipped on board a fishing schooner at St. Johns, Newfoundland. This vessel was the Charles H. Hodgdon, commanded by Capt. Mattheson, and after fishing for cod on the Grand Bank, the schooner put in at Provincetown, Cape Cod, this being in October, 1878, and Mr. McRae obtained his discharge. During the next two years he was engaged in farming at Greenbush, Plymouth County, Mass. Then in the fall of 1880 the lure of the West seized him and he came to Wisconsin. During the following winter he worked for the old Lake Shore & Western Railway, being stationed at Wausau, Marathon County, where he remained in the employ of that company until July, 1881, and was afterwards otherwise employed there until October, 1882, when he came to Rhinelander. Here until the fall of 1892 he followed the occupation of carpenter, contractor and builder, and at the end of that time became connected with the lumber and timber business, chiefly as a cruiser. In 1906 and 1907 he was cruising and buying land for J. H. Queal & Co. and for the Western & Pacific Land and Lumber Co. In 1908 he was with the McCloud River Lumber Co. of McCloud, Calif., superintending their logging operations and also doing some cruising. From that time until 1918 he was back and forth with the two companies last mentioned, also doing some cruising and speculating in timber lands on his own account. He was then appointed, in the fall of 1918, to his present position as assessor of incomes for District 34, of Wisconsin, the district covering Lincoln, Oneida and Vilas Counties. This is not his first public office, as in 1890 he was a member of the board of supervisors of the town of Pelican, which then included two-thirds of Oneida County, the only other towns at that time being Woodboro and Hazelhurst. At one time Mr. McRae was the owner of several hundred acres of timber land, but he has disposed of it all except some cut-over land in Michigan. He is a member of Rhinelander Lodge No. 242, A. F. & A. M., and of Rhinelander Chapter, No. 74, R. A. M. In 1905-06 he was a member of the Rhinelander Board of Education and from 1918 to 1922 of the Police and Fire Commission. In December, 1883 Mr. McRae was married at Wausau, Wis., to Jennie Loomis of Belmont, Portage County, Wis., who was the first school teacher in the town of Pelican, Oneida County, and also in Rhinelander, which place as a new village was under town government. Mr. and Mrs. McRae are the parents of three daughters: Florence, now of Denver, Colo.; Grace, of Madison, Wis., and Mary, of Rhinelander. The family home in Rhinelander is at No. 636 Eastern Avenue.

Stephen E. Aldrich, now deceased, who was for many years one of the best known lumbermen of northern Wisconsin and upper Michigan, was born at Owego, Tioga County, New York, Nov. 2, 1841. His father, Olney B. Aldrich, was born

at Providence, R. I., in 1805, and was a son of Aaron Aldrich, a farmer by occupation, who had a family of five children: William, Cyrus, Olney B., Henry, and Sarah. The father of these children was a soldier in the Revolutionary War; he and his wife both died in Rhode Island. Olney B. Aldrich was a lumberman and farmer, and also dealt considerably in cattle; he was married in New York State to Miss Minerva H. Robertson, who was born in Oneida County, New York, daughter of David and Roxey Robertson, well-to-do farming people whose family consisted of six children: Philander, Timothy, Avery, Minerva H., Sophia, and Clarissa. David Robertson's father was also a Revolutionary War soldier. The children born to Olney B. and Minerva H. Aldrich were Mary, Stephen E., Minerva, Harriet, Madonia, Anna, Milville, and Charles, all of whom are now deceased. After marriage the father passed the remainder of his life on the farm which he owned in Tioga County, New York, dying there in 1870. Stephen E. Aldrich, subject of this sketch, received the advantages of a good common-school education in his boyhood, afterward assisting his father in his farming and lumbering operations. When he was 23 years of age he commenced jobbing in lumber for his own account, and he was also employed as purchasing agent on the Erie Canal, buying horses, tools, etc., for the contractors. In the fall of 1867 he moved to Big Rapids, Mich., where he worked for the Tioga Lumber Manufacturing Co., after the first winter being promoted to scaler and foreman of the yards, in which capacities he remained some five years; while with this firm he superintended the construction of the dam and boom on the Muskegon River about the year 1872, at the same time taking a five-year contract to sort the logs. He also superintended the building of a mill, and logged and cut 70,000,000 feet of lumber for J. P. Underwood. With the exception of one year spent on a farm in Barnes County, North Dakota, Mr. Aldrich resided continuously at Big Rapids until 1886, in which year he came to Eagle River, Wis. as manager of the Underwood Lumber Co., he was then a stockholder in this company, and had full charge of the running of their logs to Rhinelander and Marinette. In 1893 the company completed its logging operations at Eagle River, and after that time Mr. Aldrich had charge of Mr. Underwood's individual lumber interests until his death, Nov. 29, 1911. In 1898 Mr. Underwood gave Mr. Aldrich 160 acres of wild land in Section 2 of Three Lakes, on the military road, for a consideration of one dollar, for faithful services rendered. Mr. Aldrich built up a set of log buildings and cleared about 35 acres of this land, making his home there until his death. Stephen E. Aldrich was married Dec. 28, 1874, to Miss Rachael Ferguson, who was born in New York, March 13, 1847. Mrs. Aldrich still resides at the old home with her son Herrick. She will always be remembered for her kindness to the families of the pioneers and early settlers; she is one of those rare souls whose greatest happiness lies in making others happy, and her life has been one of unselfish devotion to human kind. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich, but only one of these Herrick, is now living; one died in infancy and another, Elsie, passed away at the age of nine years. Herrick Aldrich was born in Big Rapids, Mich., and came to Eagle River with his parents in infancy. He was educated at Eagle River and subsequently worked with his father until the latter's death; since then he has filled the position formerly occupied by his father with the J. P. Underwood Co., looking after their 22,000 acres of cutover land, furnishing estimates on standing timber, etc. He was married at Eagle River Aug. 15, 1897 to Miss Mary F. Watchusky, and Mr. and Mrs. Herrick Aldrich have been the parents of two children, May, who died at the age of 21 years, and Caroline, who is living at home.

Archie Sievwright, of Rhinelander, a retired cruiser and estimator and a pioneer of Oneida County, was born at Pasley, Canada, Oct. 31, 1846, son of Samuel and Maria (Goodbody) Sievwright. The parents came from the northern part of Ireland; the father accompanied his parents to Canada when three years old, and the mother came with her parents at the age of sixteen. They were subsequently married in Montreal and in 1856 came to the States, settling at Stevens Point, Wis., where Samuel Sievwright became connected with the lumber industry and also followed farming until his death on May 5, 1866. Mrs. Maria Sievwright



ARCHIE SIEVWRIGHT

passed away in Rhinelander, Sept. 5, 1905, and was buried at Stevens Point. Their children were: Eleanor, now deceased; Elizabeth, who married George Hubbard and resides at Stevens Point; Archie, of Rhinelander; Maria, now Mrs. John Wright residing at Hiles, Forest County; Mary A., now Mrs. Chas. Sparks of Stevens Point, Wis.; William, deceased; Samuel H., of Stevens Point, and Jane, who is Mrs. William Whittaker of Rhinelander. Archie Sievwright acquired his education in the district schools of Portage County, Wis., and was afterwards associated with his father in the lumber business until the latter's death in 1866. Since then he has worked in all branches of the lumber industry, and in particular has gained a first class reputation as a cruiser and timber estimator. He operated various camps, did sawmill work on the Big Plover River in Portage County, and work for the Esterbrook Lumber Co. and for E. D. Brown, father of the Brown Brothers of Rhinelander. In May, 1882, Mr. Sievwright came to Rhinelander from Stevens Point with A. W. Brown, in whose employ he then was. They walked most of the way, each carrying a pack on his back, and for many years after his arrival here he continued to work for Mr. Brown or for the Brown Brothers, doing all their cruising and estimating until 1912. He also at times worked for other companies in Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin, and has besides bought and sold many tracts of timber for himself. On June 1, 1887, when Oneida County was organized, Mr. Sievwright was appointed Sheriff by Gov. Jeramiah Rusk and served in that office for two years. He also served as assessor of the town of Pelican before Oneida County was organized. He has served as county surveyor and in various ways has been a very active citizen both of the county and of the city of Rhinelander. He is a stockholder in the Rhinelander Paper Co. and the Rhinelander Telephone Co., and a stockholder and director in the Merchants Bank of Rhinelander. Many years ago Mr. Sievwright became a Free Mason and has since risen high in the order. He was the first candidate balloted on by the Rhinelander lodge, of which he is still a member. He also belongs to the Chapter of Royal Arch Masons here, and to the Commandery at Antigo and the Consistory and Shrine at Milwaukee. Archie Sievwright was married Aug. 7, 1890, at Rhinelander, to Bertha Kretlow, who was born at Lake Mills, Jefferson County, in July, 1860, daughter of Karl and Henrietta Kretlow who were pioneers of that county. She grew to womanhood there and came to Rhinelander over 35 years ago. After a happy married life of 23 years Mrs. Sievwright passed away Oct. 24, 1923, at her home at 233 Dahl Street. Her death was very sudden, and was a great shock to her husband and numerous friends, as, after having previously been in good health, she suffered a paralytic stroke in the forenoon of Wednesday, at 11:15 a. m., and died shortly after, in the noon hour of the same day. Mrs. Sievwright was an excellent woman, a loving and devoted wife and a loyal friend and good neighbor. She was a member of the Congregational church. Her immediate relations who survived her are: a sister, Mrs. Edith Bishop, formerly of Rhinelander, but now of Long Beach, Calif., and two brothers, Frank E. Kretlow of Rhinelander and C. G. Kretlow of Madison. In his great bereavement Mr. Sievwright has the sympathy of the entire community, of which he and his wife have been prominent members for so many years.

Henry T. Ames, of the legal firm of Ames & Ames of Minocqua, was born in Dane County, Wis., April 26, 1862, son of John W. and Eleanor (Buckbee) Ames. Both the parents are now deceased. He was educated in the grade and high schools of Madison and there entered the law office of W. M. Nelson, brother of the well known senator from Minnesota, Knute Nelson. Mr. Ames was admitted to the bar in 1890 and took up the practice of law at Waterloo, Wis., where he continued for 15 years. He came to Minocqua from there in 1903 and established offices, and he has followed his profession here ever since. In 1908 he was elected the Second Municipal Court judge of Oneida County, an office which he has ably filled ever since. Mr. Ames was married June 4, 1887 to Anna McCulloch of Deerfield, Wis., and this union was blessed with two children, John F. and Mabel. Mabel, born March 14, 1892, is now Mrs. James W. Brown of Milwaukee. John F., born May 12, 1889, is in partnership with his father under the firm name of Ames &

Ames. He attended the grade and high schools of Minocqua, and subsequently Marquette University and the Milwaukee Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1913 and has been associated with his father since that time. The partners are licensed brokers and deal in northern Wisconsin lands, besides being one of the strongest legal firms in Oneida County.

Axel Anderson, successful merchant at Hazelhurst, Oneida County, was born at Ford River, Mich., March 30, 1876, son of Andrew and Christina (Anderson) Anderson. The mother died when he was quite young; the father, who was one of the pioneer lumbermen of Harrison, Lincoln County, removed from that place in 1903 and is now residing at Bark River, Mich. Axel Anderson attended school at Ford and came to Wisconsin with his father at the age of 13 years, later working in the sawmills at Arbor Vitae and Star Lake and in the store operated by the lumber company at Star Lake. He came to Hazelhurst in 1899 and entered the employ of the Yawkey-Bissel Lumber Co. in their store, remaining in this connection until Jan. 1, 1913, when he purchased the store. He has ever since conducted this business, dealing in general merchandise, and he is very well known throughout this section of the country. He served as postmaster from 1913 until his resignation in 1918, since which time he has acted as assistant postmaster. He was clerk of Hazelhurst Township from 1908 to 1914, and also served as a member of the school board for some time. His fraternal affiliations are with Woodruff Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America, Rhinelander Lodge No. 598 of the Elks, and the Minocqua blue lodge of the Masons. He is an enthusiastic believer in the future of this locality and is an able and vigorous backer of every movement calculated to advance its best interests. Mr. Anderson was married at Star Lake, Wis., Sept. 14, 1899, to Miss Jennie Christiansen, and Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are the parents of four children, Clarence, Robert, Roland, and Gale. Clarence is now in the employ of the Fish Lumber Co. at Hiles, Wis., the other children are living at Hazelhurst.

Fred Anderle, a retired druggist and esteemed citizen of Rhinelander, Oneida County, was born at New Lisbon, Wis., Jan. 14, 1867, son of Ignatz and Agatha (Matzke) Anderle. The early home of the family was in Austria and from that country the parents came to America in 1863. One year later they located at New Lisbon, Wis., where for many years subsequently the father, Ignatz Anderle, followed his trade of tailor. He died Jan. 31, 1910, and was survived by his wife, who passed away on June 30, 1922. Fred Anderle was educated in the public schools of New Lisbon, and began industrial life at Wonewoc, Wis., where he was clerk for a year in a dry goods store. He then went to Merrill where he was engaged one year in mill work. Jan. 1, 1890 he with F. L. Hinman bought the drug business of Charles Barnes, which they conducted together until June 1, 1906. Mr. Anderle then sold his interests in the store to Mr. Hinman and gave his whole attention to his other business affairs, as at that time he owned certain lands and city property. During recent years he has disposed of his lands except the city property, which he still owns. He has his home in a splendid residence at No. 204 S. Oneida Avenue. He has always taken a close personal interest in civic improvement and the general welfare of the community, which he has helped to advance whenever he could. His public spirit has been appreciated by his fellow citizens and he was six times elected mayor of the city, serving eleven years in all. He also served for three years as alderman from the Fourth Ward, and four years as health officer. He is a stockholder in the Rhinelander Paper Co., the Rhinelander Telephone Co. and the Oneida National Bank. His fraternal affiliations are with the Modern Woodmen, the Eagles and the Elks, while he and his family attend the Congregational Church. In 1923 he was elected president of Chamber of Commerce. On Sept. 21, 1903 Mr. Anderle was united in marriage in Rhinelander with Evelyn Foster, of this city. Their family circle has since been enlarged and brightened by the birth of three children: Helen A., born June 21, 1905; Joseph F., Nov. 25, 1910, and Mary S., May 28, 1908. Some of the brightness went out when little Mary passed to the better land on March 25, 1909. Helen Anderle was graduated from the Rhinelander High School in the class 1923 and is now a student at Downer College, Milwaukee. Joseph is a student in the public schools of Rhinelander.



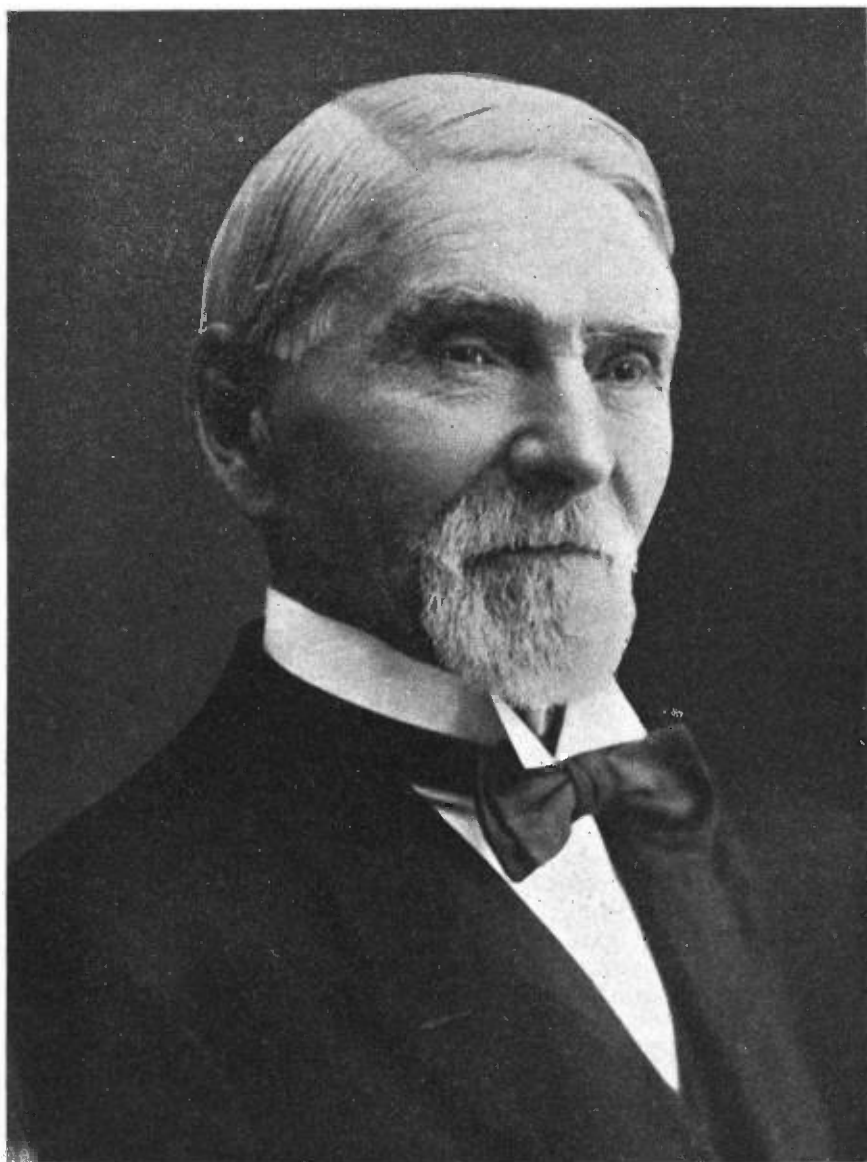
GEORGE W. BISHOP

George W. Bishop, in his day one of the able and widely known men of northern Wisconsin, for a number of years proprietor of the New North newspaper of Rhineland, and who was intimately concerned with state affairs, was born at Oconomowoc, Wis., June 20, 1862. His parents were Samuel and Harriet Bishop of Whitewater, Wis. Following his school days he learned the printer's trade, and in March, 1888, with Walter Pollock, he bought the New North, becoming shortly afterward sole owner. A little later W. C. Ogden became his partner, having purchased a half interest in the business, which again passed into Mr. Bishop's hands in 1894. From that time until his death on May 26, 1904, he was the sole owner. Actively interested in the success of the Republican party, he in his capacity as newspaper editor, was one of the foremost to secure the nomination and election of Governor Edward Scofield in 1896 and 1898 and during that administration acted as secretary of the Wisconsin State Board of Immigration (created by the Governor) later giving it up in order to become a member of the State Board of Control, which position he filled with great credit, within a few months being elected vice president of that body. After the advent of Governor La Follette in 1900, Mr. Bishop felt that he was not in harmony with the administration, and though pressed to hold the place, resigned. For a couple of years he was largely interested in the cut-over lands of this part of the state and was instrumental in securing an immigration that has steadily grown. A local journal, the New North, in speaking of Mr. Bishop's demise, said in part: "A career that promised much in public honor and preferment is ended. Possessed of that rare gift of securing friends wherever he went and a personality that retained these friendships; abilities that eminently fitted him for a public career and a full degree of physical strength, the time seemed near at hand for a greater recognition of his services, but the large volume of work handled as a public official was overtaxing and finally the strong mentality broke down. Since January, 1903, every effort has been put forth by medical experts and friends to assist in his recovery. During the latter period of 1904 he improved so rapidly that great hopes were entertained that it might be permanent. The winter months Mr. and Mrs. Bishop spent in California, but in April there appeared indications of a return of the malady and they returned to Wisconsin. From about May 15 his decline was rapid up to last Thursday morning, when the end came which brings to all peace." Funeral services were held at Whitewater on the following Saturday with interment in the family plat at Fort Atkinson. The news of Mr. Bishop's death brought testimonials from numerous personal friends and newspaper journals, all of a high character. One of these printed in the Madison State Journal, was from "Uncle Dick" Petherick, formerly a member of the State Board of Control, who, after paying a tribute to his personal character and making reference to the close friendship that had existed between them, said, speaking of Mr. Bishop's public career: "As a member of the Board of Control he was the moving spirit that introduced many reforms, some of which have become permanent features in the business of the state that no waves of 'reform' can wash away. One of these changes was in the manner of buying supplies in bulk after competitive bidding, instead of having each institution purchase for itself." Mr. Petherick further testified that, "Although Mr. Bishop was an ardent Republican, he never allowed political considerations to interfere with merit in making appointments or promotions in the public service, and it can be truthfully said that at no time in the history of the Board of Control was there less politics in its actions than during the time when George W. Bishop was its moving spirit." The Milwaukee Sentinel editorially spoke of Mr. Bishop as "a man of unbounded energy, bright intellect, and sterling integrity," going on to say: "In his younger days the joy of living was so strong that he would leave the dry details of business at any time to engage in a baseball game or other athletic sports. Later on he took into the serious work of life the same energy and force that had characterized him as a young man. When he was appointed to the State Board of Control by Governor Scofield he entered upon the discharge of his duties with an apparent determination to do all the work of the board, and night and day he labored to make a record administration of the state institution. There are few men in Wisconsin

who had a wider acquaintance than George Bishop, and there is none who has more warm personal friends than he had in the state. He made friends easily and he invariably kept them to the end, for he was true to every obligation of friendship. When he had an opportunity to do a favor he did not stop to consider how the act would affect himself. He did what he believed to be right and took his chances. But it was his quaint wit in conversation, his genius for epigram, metaphor and illustration that will longest be remembered by those whose acquaintance with him was of a superficial character. No man could hear George Bishop talk for ten minutes without remembering him. Had he been gifted with the ability to write as he talked, he would have made a national fame as a humorist, but his wit left him when he grasped the pen. He then became an ordinary, everyday newspaper man like his fellows." Mr. Bishop was married at Lake Mills, Wis., on Nov. 20, 1884, to Edith Kretlow of that place.

Charles A. Backstrom, who for the greater part of his life has been industrially active in connection with the lumber business and for a number of years has been a resident of Rhinelander, was born in Sweden, March 7, 1863, son of Andrew and Tina Backstrom. Both parents died in that country, and it was there, in his native land, that Charles A., or "Charlie," as he is familiarly called, attended school and acquired his education. The year 1880 saw him an emigrant on his way to America. After his arrival in this country he located at Muskegon, Mich., where he attended night school to learn the English language, during the day being employed in lumber yards. In 1882 he went to Grand Rapids, Mich., where he worked in lumber yards as a grader, remaining until 1890. He then came to Rhinelander, entering the employ of the Underwood Lumber Co. and was a grader in their yards for two years. The next 15 years of his life were spent as lumber inspector for Brown Bros., after which he worked two years for the Badger Lumber Co. in the same position. He then returned to Brown Bros., was with them two years more as inspector, and at the end of that time became inspector for the Thunder Lake Lumber Co., with whom he has since continued. He is recognized as a thoroughly practical man in his line of business and is a well known and popular resident of the city. In 1896 he bought a good residence at 614 Mason Street, which he has remodeled and improved. He is a member and deacon of Immanuel Lutheran Church and also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. On April 14, 1893, Mr. Backstrom was married in Rhinelander to Christina Lindman, who was born in Sweden, July 16, 1867, daughter of John and Elizabeth Lindman, and who came to the United States in 1888; both her parents died in their native land. Four children of Mr. and Mrs. Backstrom are living: Sylvia E., born Sept. 30, 1896; Gertrude A., Aug. 22, 1898; Carl W., Dec. 17, 1900, and Vernon A., Oct. 14, 1912. Sylvia E., who was graduated from Rhinelander High School in the class of 1915; Bushey's Business College in 1916, and the Whitewater Normal School in 1923, is a teacher in the New Richmond High School. Gertrude A., a graduate of the local high school in 1917 and Stevens Point Normal in 1920, is a teacher in Rhinelander. Carl and Vernon are living at home, the latter being a pupil in the high school. All are members of the Immanuel Lutheran Church. Mrs. Backstrom is both a member of that church, and of the camp of Royal Neighbors in Rhinelander. Carl W. Backstrom enlisted in the United States army, and at the expiration of his term of service was honorably discharged at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, June 16, 1921.

Paul L. Belkey, of Rhinelander, who has been established in business as a cement contractor here for the last 18 years, was born in Sweden, May 9, 1867, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lars Bengtson. He was one of a family of eight children, the others being Alice, Mary, Henry Larson, Herman Lindsag, August, and Anna. The three last mentioned reside in Sweden, Alice is in Denmark, and Mary died at the age of 18 years. Paul L. was educated in Sweden and later worked two and a half years as a farm laborer in Denmark. He subsequently helped his father, who was a contractor, and was thus occupied until 1888, when in the month of March he came to America, locating at Marinette, Wis., where for two years he was engaged in common labor. In 1890 he went to Minnesota, and in the fall of the same



ABNER CONRO

year to upper Michigan, a locality in which he remained for two years. In the spring of 1892 he came to Rhinelander, where he established his home, though for eight years he did sawmill work at Woodboro. In 1905 Mr. Belkey entered into the cement contract business, making silos, vats, tanks and other things of cement construction, and has since had a successful career. He owns a good residence at 828 Mason Street. His religious affiliations are with the Swedish Lutheran Church and he belongs fraternally to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, to the S. H. and E. F. A. and the Scandanavian Fraternity of America.

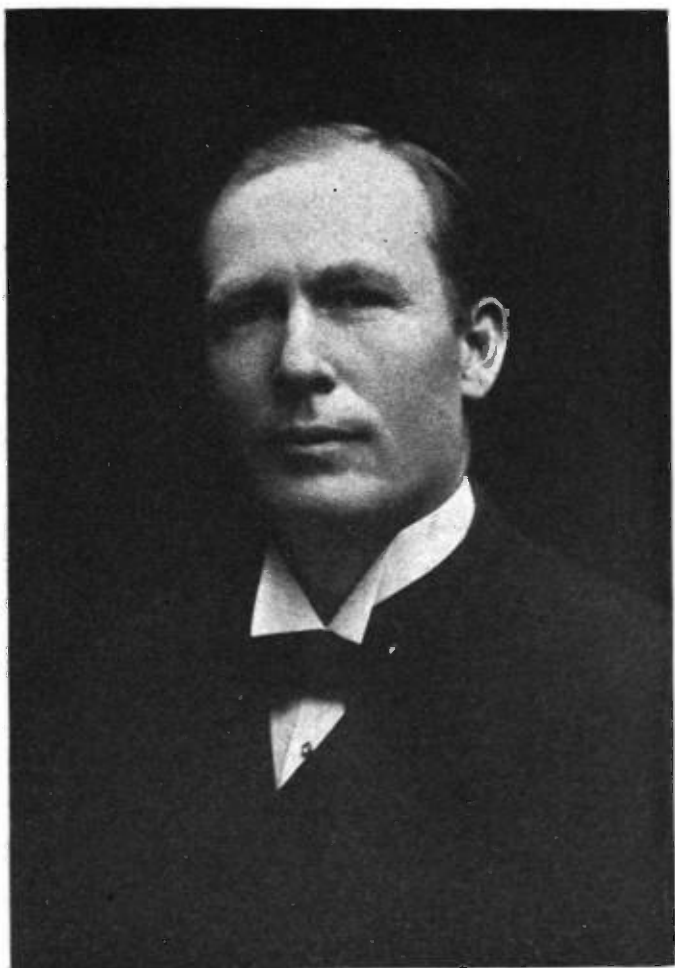
Abner Conro, was born on Grand Isle, Vermont, on Sept. 10, 1829, son of Abner, and Lydia (Thomas) Conro. The father, of Scotch ancestry, was a farmer and lumberman by occupation. His wife, also of Scotch descent, was Lydia Thomas. Five children were born to them: Frederick, James, Albert, Miles and Abner, subject of this sketch. Abner Conro, Sr., died in 1831 and his widow subsequently became the wife of L. W. Borsdwell, the family then moving to Clinton, N. Y. Of this last marriage were born three children, Walcott, Wallace and Walworth. The mother died in Champlain, N. Y. in 1846. The subject of this sketch was very small when the family moved to N. Y. State and, at the age of ten, was returned to Vermont and apprenticed to his Uncle James to become a farmer. At the age of 17 he returned to New York State and took charge of the home farm, at which time, he also began to learn the millwright's trade. This he finally perfected and, in 1850, took the contract to erect a large iron forge at Pilot Knob, Mo. Eight months later, he built a sawmill in the forests of Georgia, after which, he bought a grist mill which he operated for about 18 months. This he sold in order to return to New York and build a large iron forge at Dannemors, the contract for which his brother Albert had secured. In 1855 Abner came to Wisconsin and located in Oshkosh, where, in company with three others, he built and successfully operated a flour mill for five years. In 1860 he sold his interest in the flour mill and began the manufacture of lumber on the Fox River. Also, at this time he purchased an interest in a steamboat operating on the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers and operated it from LaCrosse, Wis. and LaSalle, Ill., to St. Louis, Mo. Three years later he took a government contract to build a dam at DePere, Wis., after which he returned to his lumber interests in Oshkosh. Later, he rented a mill across the river from his saw mill and began the manufacture of shingles, which was operated for three years, when, in company with G. C. Griffith, he bought the mill and ran it successfully until it was burned in 1880. In 1882, Mr. Conro came to Rhinelander and engaged in the lumber business. He erected the first sawmill- a portable mill- and cut the first lumber manufactured in the town. He then formed a partnership with J. B. Tolman and D. H. Forbes, both of Oshkosh under the title of Tolman, Conro & Co. The following year, this firm erected a large saw and planing mill, which was operated until 1889, when Mr. Conro bought out his partners interests. Taking his sons into the business he operated under the title of Abner Conro & Son until 1900 when the sawmill was sold to Geo. F. Rice. He retained the planing mill and lumber interests and operated same until 1902, when he retired from active connection with the business, transferring the management to his son Charles A. In early manhood, he was affiliated with the Whig Party but, later, became a Republican. He was a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Conro was married in October, 1854, to Eliza C. Mann, who was born in Franklin County, New York State, in 1829, the eldest daughter of Judge and Cynthia (Hadley) Mann. Mr. Mann was an extensive land owner and also operated a grist mill in New York. His father held a general's commission in the war of 1812. To Mr. and Mrs. Abner Conro were born three sons, James Mann, Samuel Abner and Charles Albert.

Charles A. Conro, a prominent business man of Rhinelander, successor to his father in the lumber and timber business and dealer in timber and mineral lands in several states, was born at Oshkosh, Wis., May 1st, 1873, a son of Abner and Eliza C. (Mann) Conro. He was educated in the public schools of Oshkosh and in 1891 came to Rhinelander, starting as a clerk in the general store operated by his father's lumber company. Later he was promoted to the lumber office and from

there to the timber and logging end of the company's operations. In 1902, he became head of the company, his father having retired from active work. In addition, he organized the C. A. Conro & Co. a company with C. H. Donaldson as partner, which operated for about two years. This company was dissolved, Mr. Donaldson going with the Mason-Donaldson Lumber Co. A little later he organized The Conro Lumber Co., taking J. H. O'Melia, then a young man just from school, in as partner. This company flourished for a few years, when, owing to the increasing interests and duties in other States, Mr. Conro closed out his interests in The Conro Lumber Co. to J. H. O'Melia, who then formed the J. H. O'Melia Lumber Co. At this time, he became president of The Conro Estate, a corporation with extensive interests in several states. In addition, he dealt in timber and mineral lands and is now looking after these interests in Wisconsin, Michigan, Colorado, Washington and Oregon. He is one of the original stockholders of the Rhinelander Telephone Co. and has ever supported any civic work that would advance the interest of Rhinelander. He belongs to the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery, Consistory and Shrine of the Masonic Order and is a Charter Member of Rhinelander Lodge No. 598 of the B. P. O. Elks, of which lodge he is a past exalted ruler. He is now serving as trustee of this order, which position he has held for the past fifteen years. He is affiliated with the Episcopal Church.

John C. Barlow, a well known citizen of Rhinelander who has for a number of years taken a prominent part in local government affairs, was born in Germany, April 29, 1851, son of Henry and Dora Barlow. The first member of the family to come to the United States was the father, Henry Barlow, who came over in 1854, locating on a farm in New York State, where his wife and children joined him in 1856. After the breaking out of the Civil War he enlisted in the army, in which he served for three and a half years, and then, on his return home, moved with his family to Grand Haven, Mich., where he continued as a farmer until his death. His wife, who survived him, spent the rest of her life in operating the Madison Hotel in that city. Their children were: John C., of Rhinelander, Wis., Sophie, who is the wife of Philip Metzger of Milwaukee; Lena, deceased; Mary, wife of P. M. Van Grezer of Grand Haven, Mich., and Louisa, now Mrs. L. Vandrezzer of Grand Haven. John C. Barlow, who was five years old when he arrived in America, as a boy attended school in New York State. At the age of 14 he began to earn his own living, driving logs on the Grand River and working in the woods in lumber camps, and he was connected with the lumber industry in that section of the country for 26 years. In 1885 he came to Wisconsin and during the next two years was in the employ of lumber firms in Milwaukee, Green Bay and Menomonie. Then in 1887 he came to Rhinelander as an employee of the "Soo" railroad, being employed on bridge construction work. After that road had completed its lines through the county he worked two years for the Robbins Lumber Co. as a logger, afterwards, for the Johnson-Hinman Lumber Co., remaining with the latter concern until he met with a severe accident, having his leg smashed in a saw mill, which necessitated its amputation in 1906, since which time he has been able to do little active work. For the past 17 years, however, he has been supervisor for the Second Ward and a member of the county board, and he has also served as a member of the county road and bridge committee. He owns his residence at 304 N. Stevens Street, and also a cottage up the river, which he rents out. Mr. Barlow was married in 1889 to Bertha Baling, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Baling, and he and his wife are the parents of four children: Molly M., now Mrs. Lee Baber of Milwaukee, Wis.; Louise, wife of J. J. Hack of Wauwatosa, Wis.; John P. H., a salesman residing in Wheeling, W. Va., and Dorothy, who lives with her aunt, Mrs. Vandrezzer, in Grand Haven, Mich. Louise and John both did active war work, Louise (Mrs. Hack) having served as a nurse in France. John, who enlisted from Rhinelander in Company L., was later transferred to an Oshkosh company and served during the entire war, taking part in most of the great battles and being employed as a "runner." Mr. and Mrs. Barlow are members of the Episcopal church, the latter being an active worker in the Woman's Society.

John Barnes, American jurist, born at Manitowoc, Wisconsin July 26, 1859;

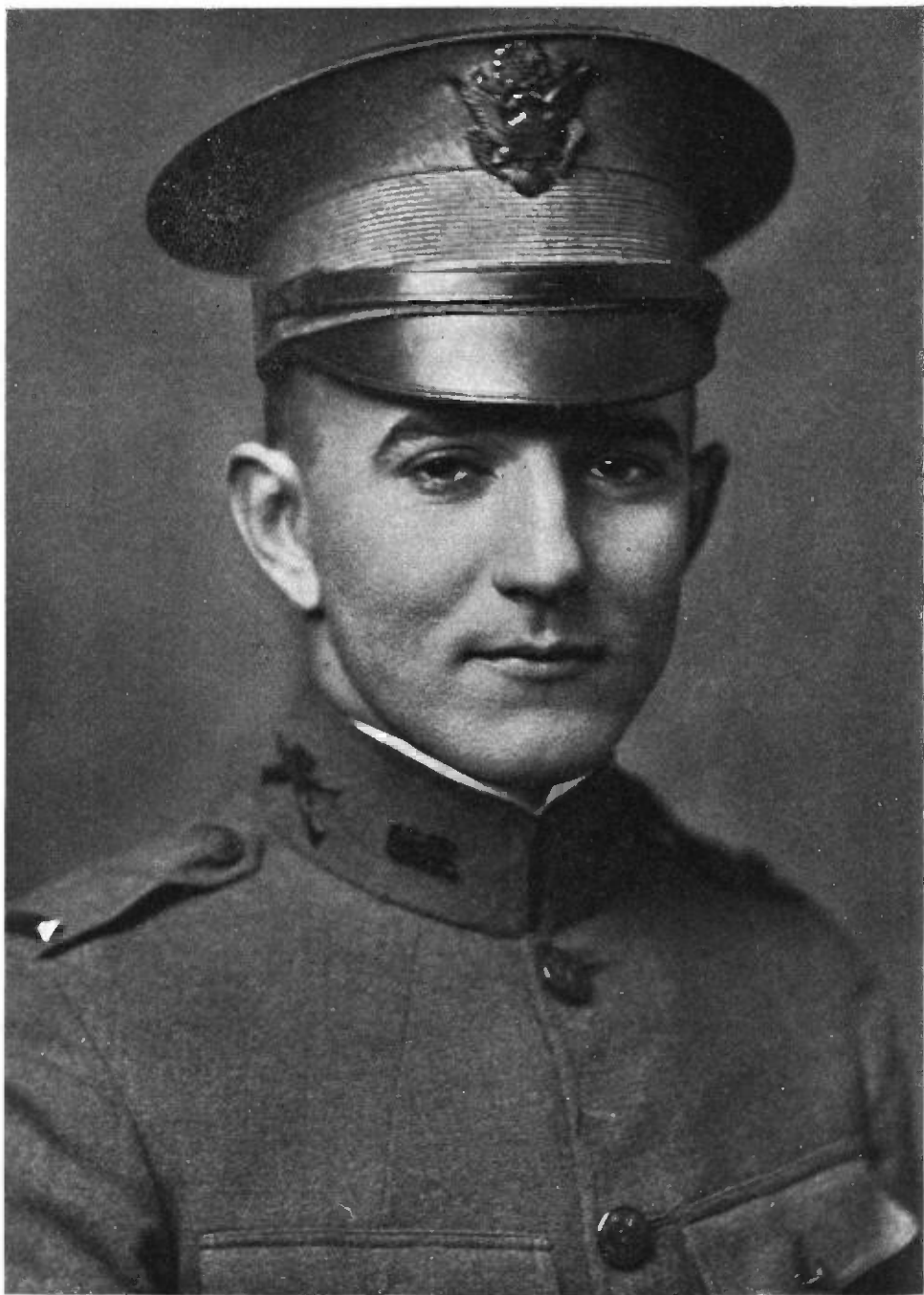


JOHN BARNES

died, Milwaukee, Jan. 1, 1919; son of John and Mary (Butler) Barnes, both of whom were born in Waterford, Kilkenny County, Ireland where they also were married. The elder Barnes was a farmer; his wife was a daughter of William Butler and is described as a refined and gentle woman who was exceedingly fond of books." In 1853, shortly after their marriage they moved to Montreal, Canada. From there they moved to Lockport, N. Y., in 1856 and in 1858 they moved to Manitowoc. John Barnes, Jr., attended the country school in Manitowoc County and at the age of 13 entered Manitowoc City High School, from which he was graduated in 1876. He thereafter became a student at Oshkosh Normal School and was graduated in 1878, after which he taught until 1882. He then spent almost a year traveling through the Western States with a school friend who was an invalid. After the death of the latter, Mr. Barnes returned to his native state and entered the Law School of the University of Wisconsin. Upon the completion of his course in 1885, he was admitted to the bar and then entered the office of G. G. Sedgwick of Manitowoc with whom he was associated for a brief period. On May 1, 1886, Mr. Barnes opened a law office in Rhinelander, Wisconsin, but within the year was chosen municipal judge, a position which he held until 1890 when he declined re-election. Having been a teacher, Mr. Barnes never lost his interest in educational matters. For a number of years he served as president of the School Board of Rhinelander, and he also was president for some time of the Literary Society of this city. For ten years Mr. Barnes was associated in the practice of law with S. H. Alban. In 1905 he was chosen a member of the Wisconsin Railway Rate Commission and at the first meeting of that body was selected as its chairman. The acceptance of this position necessitated his removal to Madison, but he felt that it was his duty to give a few of his best years of his life to the service of his State, and he also was anxious that his children should enjoy the educational benefits that close residence to the State University would afford them. Following an incident which fully demonstrated his courage and sense of justice, Mr. Barnes resigned from the Wisconsin Railway Rate Commission August 7, 1907. In 1908 he was elected associate justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Chief Justice Cassoday and in 1909 he was elected for a full term of ten years, beginning January 1, 1910. Six years later Mr. Barnes resigned from the Supreme Court to accept the position of Chief Counsel to the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company and took up his new duties March 1, 1916. While a resident of Milwaukee, to which city he moved after forming the connection with the insurance company above referred to, Mr. Barnes was actively identified with the work of the Free Legal Aid Society and was a member of the board of directors of the Marquette Medical College. On July 26, 1887, Mr. Barnes married at Manitowoc Miss Julia Koelzer, daughter of Peter J. Koelzer, a retired merchant of Manitowoc. Four children were born to them: Mrs. Dorothy Barnes McGuire, of Madison; Mrs. Beatrice Barnes Tormey, of Madison; Mrs. Fayne Barnes Hayes, of Washington, D. C.; and John Barnes, Jr., of Milwaukee. Mr. Barnes' business interests were large and varied. He was a director of the Rhinelander Paper Company, second vice president of the Central Wisconsin Trust Company of Madison, director of the First National Bank of Rhinelander, also director of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company and in addition, was connected with several timber land companies. He liked outdoor life and in his youthful days enjoyed hunting, fishing and camping. Later he became a golf enthusiast and he was also fond of horses and horseback riding. He possessed a rare sense of humor and delighted in telling stories. He was a Roman Catholic. He was a member of the following clubs and organizations: Knights of Columbus, Foresters, Madison Club, University Club of Madison, Milwaukee Club, Milwaukee Country Club, Rhinelander Lodge, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Mrs. Barnes resides in Madison.

Arthur Taylor, head of the Taylor Beverage Co., of Rhinelander, Oneida County, who has been a resident of this city for 33 years, and who in that time has been intimately connected with some of the most progressive movements in the city and county, which, largely by his own initiative and persistence have been car-

ried to a successful issue, was born at Ripley, Derbyshire, England, April 16, 1858, son of Percival and Eliza (Bradley) Taylor. The parents, who were natives of the same place, emigrated to Canada in June, 1867, when he was ten years old. In October, 1879, he came to the States, locating first in Schoolcraft County, Mich., where he remained until 1880, when he came farther west, to Marinette County, Wis. During those years he was connected chiefly with the lumber industry in one way or another. In 1887, in partnership with his brother Walter, he engaged in the manufacture of soda waters and soft drinks in Marinette, Wis., and so continued until December, 1890, when he came to Rhinelander and purchased the original plant of his present business together with the goodwill. Both the plant and business were then small, and he set to work to develop them. In 1905 he built his present factory, a two-story building with basement, and it is worthy of mention that the first use to which it was put was to shelter for several days a number of families who had been burned out in the great fire which occurred in Rhinelander that year. His business grew from year to year, and in 1920 he added to it a wholesale jobbing candy department, which he now conducts under the name of the Taylor Beverage & Candy Co. As to his beverage department, he specializes in coco cola, Hire's orange crush and ginger ale, besides manufacturing all the regular lines of bottled soft drinks. His trade outside of Rhinelander extends to about 60 miles in all directions except the south, which route has been shortened by a similar plant owned and conducted by Mr. Taylor at Antigo. It was purchased by him Dec. 6, 1921, and is conducted under the name of the Taylor Beverage & Candy Co. Mr. Taylor's activities in the directions above mentioned have kept him fairly busy, but he has found time to do a good many other things of a business or public nature. He helped to organize the Rhinelander Telephone Company and was its first secretary, a position that he held for many years, and he is now president of the company, also president of the Rhinelander Building & Loan Association, besides being a member of the Rhinelander Rotary Club, and several fraternal orders. For 13 years he was a member of the Oneida county board and for four years its chairman. It was while he was serving as a member of that body that he accomplished a great and useful work in moulding public sentiment in favor of the erection of the present fine court house. When its erection was at last decided upon, he was made chairman of the building committee. This court house is said to be one of the finest public buildings in northern Wisconsin. Another public institution with the establishment of which Mr. Taylor had much to do, and the importance of which ranks almost with that of the court house, was the Oneida County Training School for Teachers. It had long been his hobby that the county should have such a school; he advocated it from time to time, helping to create public sentiment in its favor, and in 1909, when he was acting president of the Oneida County Board of Supervisors, the matter was taken up and the school soon became an accomplished fact, Mr. Taylor serving as president of the Oneida County Training School from that year, 1909, to 1912. For 24 years he served as secretary of the Oneida County Agricultural Society. In politics he has always been a Democrat and for 15 years he was secretary of the Oneida Democratic Committee, also serving for several years as its chairman. On May 3, 1883, Arthur Taylor was married, at Cheboygan, Mich., to Mary Elnora Richardson, who was born at that place, daughter of Thomas and Elnora (Beloit) Richardson. He and his wife have had six children, of whom the first three died in infancy. The other three were Douglas Arthur (now deceased), Bradley R., and Lloyd R. Of Douglas Arthur a separate sketch appears in this volume; the record of the other two is as follows: Bradley R. Taylor was born in Rhinelander June 4, 1895. In 1913 he was graduated from the local high school and subsequently entered the University of Wisconsin. When the call to arms came in 1917 he enlisted in the military service of his country, went through the prescribed studies and exercises in an officers' training camp, and was commissioned second lieutenant. He went overseas in June, 1918, landed in Russia with the 339th Infantry and was stationed in that country until June, 1919, when he returned to the United States by way of France and was discharged at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., in November, that year. He was the only Oneida County man to serve



LIEUT. D. A. TAYLOR

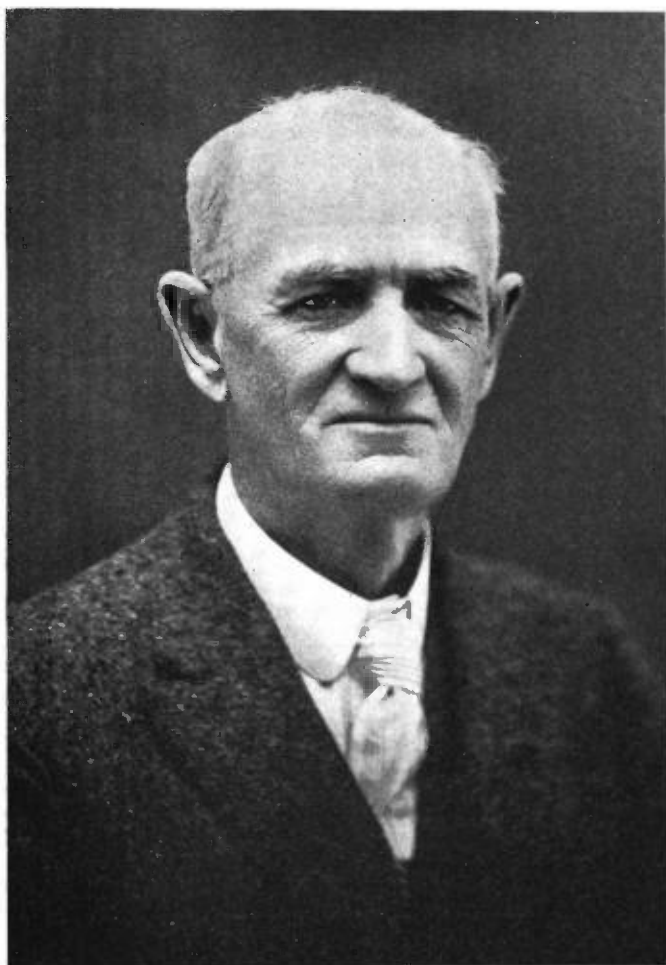
in Russia during the war. After his return home he became associated with his father in business and is still with him. He was married July 8, 1920, to Helen Perry of Superior, Wis., and has two children: Douglas A., born May 25, 1921; and Joan, born Feb. 14, 1923. He is a member of the Phi Gamma Delta "Frat" of Wisconsin University, and is also a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Lloyd R. Taylor, born in Rhinelander in July, 1900, was graduated from the Rhinelander High School, and is now a student at the University of Wisconsin, taking courses in agriculture and law. He, like his brother Bradley, is a member of the Phi Gamma Delta.

Douglas Arthur Taylor, son of Arthur and Mary E. (Richardson) Taylor, and a soldier who gave his life for his country on the battle fields of France, was born in Rhinelander, Oneida County, Wis., May 11, 1893. In 1910 he was graduated from the Rhinelander High School and subsequently entered the University of Valparaiso, Valparaiso, Indiana. After one term, however, he withdrew and became associated with his father in business. From early boyhood he was keenly interested in military affairs. For six years he served as a member of Co. L., Second Regt., W. N. G., which period included service on the Mexican border. In June, 1917, he re-enlisted, and at Waco, Texas, in October that year, he was commissioned second lieutenant, and in February, 1918, went overseas. On landing in France he was at once sent to the front lines and was actively engaged in some of the most desperate fighting of the war, engaging with his company at Fismes, Chateau Thierry and Juvigny, and it was in the last mentioned action that he met his death on Aug. 30, 1918. His bravery in action and sense of duty commanded the admiration of those who were near him in battle. He was awarded the distinguished service cross by the United States Government for especial bravery in action. Two days after his death his promotion to a first lieutenantcy arrived, so that as a matter of fact he died a first lieutenant. His death was a sad loss to his parents and friends and deprived the community of a bright and promising young man. One or two testimonials by his army companions may be added: "He was commended by his superior officers for gallantry and courage in the heroic part which he took in the allied drive across the Vesle." "He won high praise from superior officers for his bravery in action while he was on duty in the front line trenches." Herbert C. Meyer, of Oshkosh, in an account of the events just prior to Lieut. Taylor's death, said: "My lieutenant, Douglas Taylor, of Rhinelander, came up to me and said, 'I will be killed today; I can feel that my fighting days are over.' Then he took a note-book and with a pencil made a few memorandums. It was only a few minutes after this that Lieut. Taylor was hit, Sergt. Meyer also being badly wounded by the same shell." As a memorial to Lieut. Taylor a scholarship fund was established by Rev. Charles Wicks of Rhinelander at Northland College, Ashland.

Lotta B. Broadbridge, who owns and conducts Camp Bryn Afon, a girls' recreation camp on Lake Snowdon in Oneida County, was born at Marine City, Mich. She attended the grade and high schools of her native city and was graduated from the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor with the class of 1906, after which she did social service work in Detroit, Mich., for seven years and was then grade principal of the Northern High School of Detroit for three years. In 1917 she came to Oneida County, purchased 70 acres of land on Snowdon Lake in the town of Stella Lake, and established the now nationally-known Camp Afon, which in equipment, plan of organization, and management is a model for its kind. All the buildings were designed by Ralph Ermeling, Chicago architect. The main bungalow, which is 120 feet long, is built on a knoll at an elevation of 30 feet above the lake and commands a view of enchanting beauty. The living room of this building is 70x35 feet in dimensions, has a white maple floor, and is equipped with a piano and two large fireplaces, one at each end. The dining room, opening from this room, stretches to the rear and is a large airy room, with so many windows as to be practically out of doors; the floor of the dining room is elevated above that of the living room, and by a simple arrangement of screens this can be taken advantage of in arranging a stage perfectly adapted to theatrical productions and other

entertainments. This building has a screened porch 54 feet long overlooking the lake, and is excellently appointed in every respect. The sleeping bungalows, called kiosks, are unique and attractive; the entire upper portion of each of these buildings is enclosed only by screen mesh, with swinging shutters, the overhanging eaves furnishing ample protection except in severe storms, when the shutters may be drawn; each kiosk accommodates seven girls and a counselor. The lake fleet at Bryn Afon consists of Sponsons, canoes of the Kineo model, war canoes holding ten girls each, row boat, fishing boats, and a sail boat. All the canoes were made especially for the Camp by the Kennebec Canoe Company of Waterville, Maine; features of their construction include 24-inch decks, straight oak keels, and double bottoms. The Sponson type is non-sinkable and non-capsizable. With the ideal location of the camp and its many special features, there is everything here to contribute to a happy and safe out-of-doors vacation for the growing girl, to whom such an experience will mean so much both in the present and in the years to come. Here she will gain the glowing health that comes from exercise in the pure outdoor air; she will learn the poise and calmness of spirit which is the lesson of the forest to mankind; she will acquire the self-reliance that comes from living close to nature; and she will learn the meaning of real friendship of a sort that she can never know under the artificial conditions of conventional society. Among the activities that will fill her summer here with delight may be mentioned horseback riding, under the tutorship and supervision of a skilled riding master; swimming and all other forms of water sport, made doubly attractive by the fine beach and sheltered waters of Lake Snowdon, which is only three-quarters of a mile wide and a mile and a quarter long; tennis, with individual coaching and every opportunity to develop a high degree of skill; canoeing, including long canoe trips on the lakes and rivers of Northern Wisconsin, pitching camp in the open at night; instruction in wood lore and in arts and crafts, including lace making, weaving, and the designing and fashioning of articles of jewelry from the precious metals; dancing, with instruction three times per week in folk dancing, interpretive and social dancing; and delightful indoor evenings of games, entertainments, etc. All the activities and routine of camp life under the close watchfulness of carefully-selected, experienced counselors, each of whom is assigned to a small group of girls; most of the counselors are college graduates, and all are of the very highest type of womanhood. The health of the campers is under the care of a skilled physician, a trained nurse, and a practical nurse, who are members of the staff and are on the ground at all times, and the preparation of all the meals is under the supervision of an experienced dietitian. As evidence of the wide reputation the camp has achieved, the following states have been represented here: Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, South Dakota, Louisiana, Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, and California. In building up this place Miss Broadbridge has brought credit to herself and to Oneida County. During the year 1923-24 she attended Oxford University in England; she has made a number of other trips to Europe, conducting parties of girls, and by training, experience, and personality she is thoroughly qualified for the splendid work she is doing at Camp Afon.

Charles Purnell Crosby, a prominent representative of the lumber industry, now a resident of Rhinelander, Oneida County, was born in La Crosse, Wis., Aug. 3, 1859, son of Gen. William Wheeler Crosby and his wife Mary, whose family name was Pennell. The father was a native of Blandford, Mass., and came to La Crosse, Wis., in 1854, engaging in the lumber business in partnership with G. C. Hixon, under the firm name of Crosby, Hixon & Co. The mother was born in Honeoye, N. Y. Charles P. Crosby grew up in La Crosse under favorable conditions. The surrounding country was as yet but thinly settled and game was very plentiful, while past the town flowed the Great River on its two-thousand mile journey to the sea, sometimes bearing on its current great rafts of logs or lumber, with their jolly, noisy crews of hard-drinking, hard-fighting lumberjacks, taking their floating freight to southern markets. Or at other times the scene was enlivened by the arrival of a steamer laden with immigrants upward-bound, some of whom, perhaps,



CHARLES P. CROSBY

disembarked at La Crosse. It was by no means a monotonous place to live in, and young Crosby, who was a good hunter, and who could also ride, swim and row, found plenty of recreation. At school he showed a particular aptitude for mathematics, and also ventured on literary work, in company with another youth editing and publishing a high school paper, said to have been the first one printed in Wisconsin, and one or two copies of which he has still in his possession. The work he did on it helped to improve his English, forcing him to study more carefully his syntax, punctuation and other departments of grammar—knowledge that he has found useful to him in later life. Leaving school at the age of 18, Charles had his first experience in the lumber business. He was instructed to drive a yoke of oxen from La Crosse to one of General Crosby's camps, located near Unity in Clark County. It was quite an experience for him to walk 100 miles through November mud, driving oxen, to which he was not accustomed; but he had grit, as well as pride in "going through," and the cattle were safely delivered, and he then began work in the woods as a common hand. This was the starting point of his career as a lumberman. A few years later found him operating a wholesale and retail lumber yard in North La Crosse, where he continued in business for nine years. In 1887 he married Sarah E. Armstrong of Galesburg, Ill., and of this union were born three children, namely: Florence Armstrong, now Mrs. Harold M. Peck; Harold Sutor, who married Helen Lewis of Rhinelander; and Charles Logan. All of the children attended the University of Wisconsin, Charles Logan especially distinguishing himself, graduating from the agricultural course. In 1895 the family removed to Wausau, Wis., in which city Mrs. Crosby died in June, 1896. Mr. Crosby engaged in the hardwood lumber business at Wausau and was very prosperous, buying up mill stock and selling to his customers. In July, 1898, he married Helen G. Wright of Milwaukee, and two daughters were born to this union, Marion Pennell and Elizabeth Wright. In 1900 the family moved to Hawkins, Rusk County, where Mr. Crosby built a modern saw mill, which he operated until 1902, when he came with his family to Rhinelander. Mr. Crosby's success in the lumber business has been the result of his untiring energy and forceful character, which have made their impression upon every community in which he has lived. To operate a saw mill, be on duty from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M., and then spend the evening in the planing-mill, has been his routine. Twice overtaken by adversity in business, he quickly recovered, advancing to a higher position than before. He prides himself on holding all customers, some of whom have bought lumber from him for 30 years. He is recognized as an authority on hardwood lumber, having been president of the Northern Wholesale Hardwood Lumber Association, and also having been correspondent for the American Lumberman of Chicago for many years. With the exception of one or two years of business life in La Crosse, as one member of a corporation, the Crosby Hardwood Co. Inc., he has been doing business under his own name exclusively since 1882. Mr. Crosby has never cared for membership in secret societies, though he belongs to the Elks lodges at Wausau and Rhinelander, which he joined more for the sake of helping to keep them up than from any other motive. A Democrat in politics, he has at various times taken a prominent part in the councils of his party, having been county chairman, a member of the State Central Committee, and a delegate to the National Democratic Convention in St. Louis, Mo., in 1916. While this country was engaged as a participant in the great World War he took an intense interest in all war activities and did some good home work. He was chairman of the Home Service Department of the Red Cross, chairman of the Four Minute Men, and a member of the Executive Board of the Oneida County Council of Defense; also chairman for this county of the Loyalty Legion. Mr. Crosby is a member of the Wisconsin Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and besides coming of ancestry who helped to make history in this country he is a descendant of John Knox, the famous Scottish reformer in the days of Queen Elizabeth and Mary Queen of Scots. He is a man who is on good terms with all classes of society, having as pleasant a word for the laboring man as for the richest man of his acquaintance. He has been very active in the First Congregational Church, having been a

trustee for 20 years, during a part of which time he has been president of the board, and having also served it as deacon and treasurer.

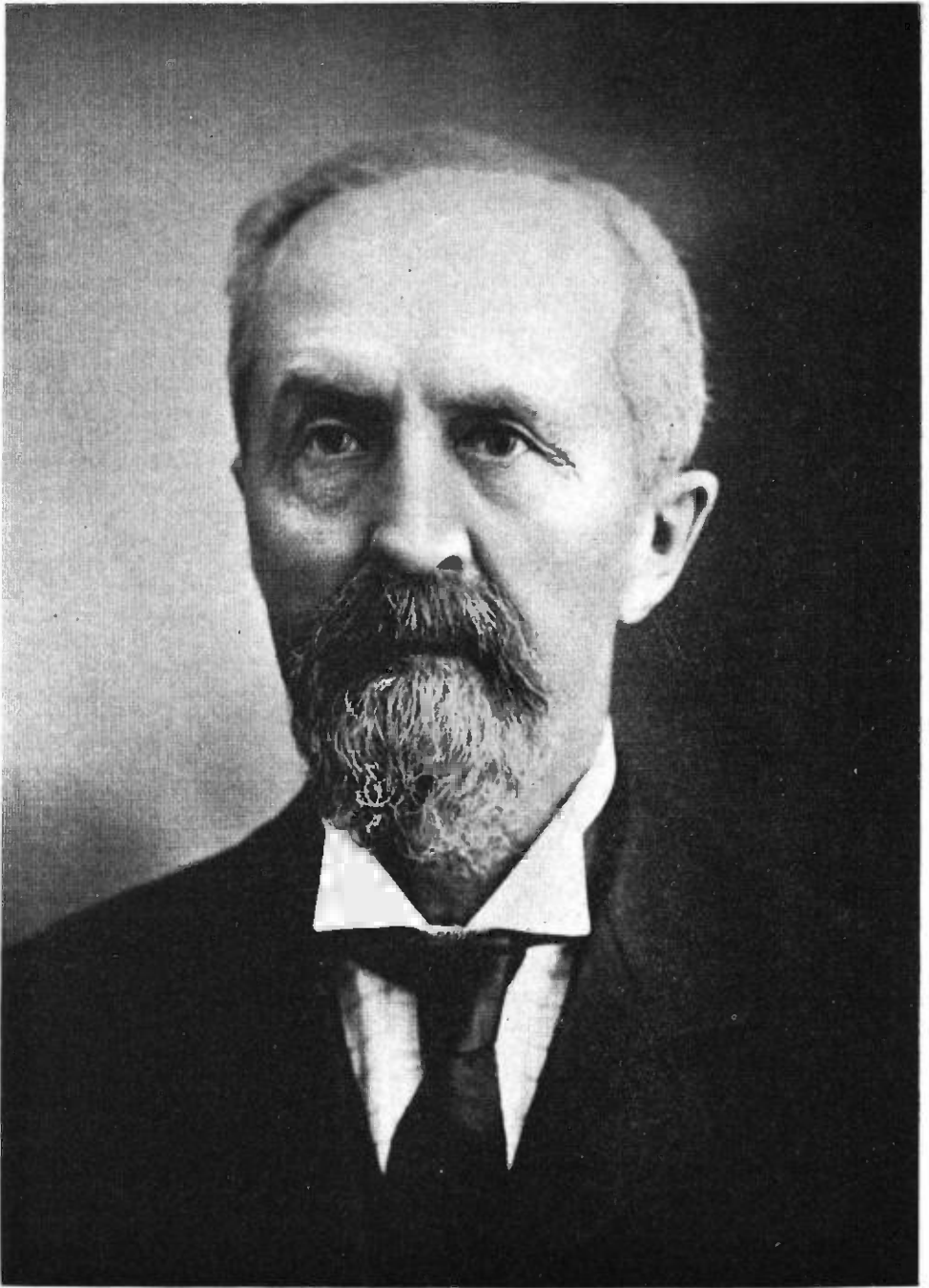
The question of heredity plays so large a part in shaping human character and destiny that a backward glance at Mr. Crosby's ancestry may be included as an essential part of this biography. William W. Crosby, father of Charles P., was born July 26, 1818 and was the son of Logan and Sally (Knox) Crosby. According to genealogical records the Crosby family was transplanted to this country by three brothers who came from London, England, in 1660, one settling with the Massachusetts colony on Cape Cod, one at what is now Portland, Conn., and the third in the province of Maine. William W. and the subject of this sketch sprang from the Connecticut branch, and according to tradition, its founder, David, was a Baptist minister who took an active part in the Indian wars then being prosecuted along the banks of the Connecticut River.

Coming down several generations, we find that Williams's grandfather moved from Connecticut to Massachusetts and settled in the town of Blandford. He had a family of ten sons and two daughters, and there is a record that he with eight of his sons were among the Americans surrendered by General Hull to the British in August, 1812. They were held prisoners at Detroit, where two of the sons died of the smallpox which broke out among the prisoners. William's grandfather, with his other sons, managed to escape from Detroit, and he settled in Batavia, N. Y., where he died.

Logan Crosby, father of William, was born in Blandford, Mass., May 8, 1789, and made that town his home for life. He served in the War of 1812-15. On March 2, 1815 he married Sally Knox, who was born in Blandford, Feb. 9, 1790, and belonged to the celebrated Knox family who claimed to be descendants of John Knox the reformer. Because of religious persecution, they had fled from Scotland to the north of Ireland, whence they emigrated to America, settling in the town of Blandford, Mass., where a remnant of the family still remains. Mrs. Sally Knox Crosby died May 12, 1822 at the comparatively early age of 32 years. She left two children, Alonzo K. and William W., the former of whom died in La Crosse, Wis., Sept. 1, 1855. After her death Logan Crosby was again married and by his second wife had two children, Sarah and Homer, the latter of whom was killed in an accident. Sarah, who married G. C. Hixon, a banker of La Crosse, died in 1856. Logan Crosby died Sept. 29, 1875 at the age of 86 years.

William W. Crosby said at one time by way of reminiscence: "My father was a farmer in a small way and resided about four miles from the center of the town, which contained two stores, two taverns, a post office and a "meeting-house." Nothing but sickness was an excuse for not going to church on Sunday. We boys were conducted to the gallery by the "tything man," armed with a hickory whipstock about six feet long. Here we were seated and not allowed to look in any direction except at the preacher. If we made a move we were sure to get a rap over the head with the hickory. The older ones were seated in the square pews below, that were owned by them and deeded the same as their farms were. In those days we had to stand during prayer, which was from one-half to three-quarters of an hour long; then listen to a long sermon on the doctrine of election from "firstly" to "fifteenthly." In imagination I can now see the old men and women, the young men and maidens, and children, afternoon service in winter, eating their frozen lunch, and trying to keep warm by whipping their hands and stamping their feet, so as to be able to endure the severe cold for the afternoon service. This was before stoves for houses and churches were invented. In winter they used to go to the meetings from the outskirts of the town with ox-sleds. In summer the husband mounted his horse, with a pillion strapped to his saddle, rode to the horse-block, where he took up his wife and child behind him. The young man waited upon his sweetheart in similar manner."

Speaking of himself Mr. Crosby said: "My school advantages were limited to the district school, where the town appropriations were small and the qualifications of the teacher were reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic, and the wages for male teachers in winter were from ten to twelve dollars per month. I was



Chas Chapin

called on to teach when I was but 16 years old. I informed the committee that I was too young and that I could not get a certificate, but "No" would not do; I must go forward and be examined." Mr. Crosby intimates that the committee often did not know whether the answers given to their questions were right or wrong. At all events, he received a certificate and taught successfully for seven winters. He afterwards engaged in mercantile business, which he followed until the spring of 1854, when he moved west to La Crosse, Wis. and engaged in the lumber business. La Crosse had then but 300 inhabitants, but he lived to see it grow to a city of 16,000. In fact it was organized as a city in 1856, at which time he was elected alderman, an office that he held for twelve years. He was first U. S. assessor, raised the second company of militia, called the Light Guards, that later enlisted for service in the Civil War and did serve until the end of that great struggle. William W. Crosby was appointed major-general of militia by Governor Randall, Wilson Colwell at the same time being made captain of the Light Guards. Mr. Crosby was married to Sarah M. Wright, of Chester, Mass., on April 4, 1841. On August 15, 1855—the year after their arrival in La Crosse—Mrs. Sarah Crosby was killed by lightning. On Sept. 8, 1856, Mr. Crosby married for his second wife Mary Pennell of Honeoye, N. Y. The children born of this marriage were: William Logan, born Oct. 27, 1857; Charles Pennell, Aug. 3, 1859; Homer, Feb. 11, 1865; and Mary, April 30, 1867.

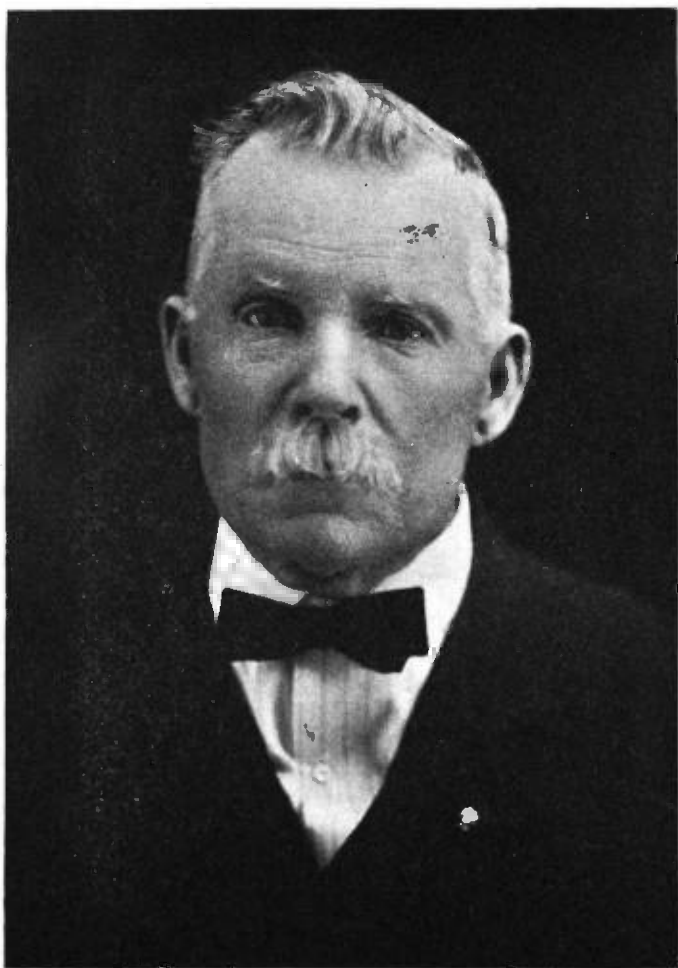
Charles Chafee, one of the very earliest settlers in the village of Rhinelander, of which place he was an actual pioneer, was born in Hulberton, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1839. When a mere lad he accompanied his parents to Winnebago County, in which region he spent some of his early years. Later he moved to Waushara County, where he was united in marriage with Margaret Willey, and of this union two daughters were born, one of whom survives. The family moved to Stevens Point, where Mr. Chafee engaged in the furniture business, continuing in it until the right of way was being laid for the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western railroad to Rhinelander. This enterprise aroused the pioneer spirit in the breasts of some of the residents of Stevens Point, among them Mr. Chafee, who in September, 1882, left there to settle in the new town, coming from Monico by team, for the railroad was not yet completed. After his arrival on the site of Rhinelander he and Giles Coon laid the foundation for the first frame building here, the "Rapids House." While this hostelry was being constructed a barn was built in the rear which served as a hotel until the main building was completed. In the following year Mr. Chafee was joined by his wife and daughter, and he continued in the hotel business at the same location, with his brother-in-law, W. B. LaSelle, until 1904, in which year Mr. LaSelle retired; a few years later Mr. Chafee also retired from the business. In 1890 Mr. Chafee also helped to organize the First National Bank and was made vice president, which office he held until 1901; he then became president and served in that capacity until his death, which occurred March 13, 1913. He was also president of the Chafee Land Co. and treasurer of the Rhinelander Power Co. Always having the welfare of Rhinelander at heart, he was ever ready to aid in any practical enterprise for its advancement; he built the Commercial House, the Shepard block and the Chafee block on Stevens Street. He was also an active member of the Masonic lodge. Besides his wife and daughter, Mr. Chafee left a brother, Henry Chafee of Rhinelander; two sisters, Mrs. Tyce of Wace, Wis., and Mrs. Schofield of Racine, Wis., and many nephews and nieces. He was a very popular citizen and a great friend of the children, seeming to know almost every child on the streets, and there were few who did not receive pennies from his hand. For these things and as one of the pioneer builders of Rhinelander, his memory will long be preserved. His daughter Mabel was married June 5, 1901 to D. F. Recker, and has had two children: Val Chafee, born March 7, 1903, who died Sept. 12, 1906, and Lois L., born March 14, 1907.

Jerry R. Bentley, a well known and respected citizen of Rhinelander, now serving as a member of the Wisconsin Tax Commission, was born at Knowlton, Marathon County, Wis., Jan. 6, 1881, son of George and Jennie (Sievwright) Bentley. It was in the year 1886 that he came to Rhinelander with his parents

and here he acquired his education and grew to manhood. In 1892 he became car checker for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, and he continued in that line of occupation for the next ten years, working a part of the time for the "Soo" road. He then took up the business of lumber cruiser and scaler, which he followed until 1913. From that time until 1916, including the last mentioned year, he was employed on the reassessment of State taxes, and at intervals during the same period also followed cruising. In 1917 and 1918 he was assessor of incomes for Lincoln, Oneida and Vilas counties, and during 1919 and up to and including a part of the year 1922 he was state pulp wood inspector. At the present time, besides being a member of the State Tax Commission he follows his former occupation of cruiser and scaler. He is what is known in the lumber business as a "public cruiser," doing work for many of the large lumber companies. At No. 1025 Randall Avenue he owns a comfortable residence which he and his family occupy. As a Free Mason he belongs to the local lodge and chapter and he is also a member of the order of Beavers. Mr. Bentley was married Dec. 22, 1902, to Eva Martell, who died Feb. 6, 1905, leaving a daughter, Grace. The latter, who was graduated from the Rhinelander High School and the Oneida County Training School for Teachers, is now teaching the Hill Grade School in Minocqua Township, Oneida County. On March 30, 1908 Mr. Bentley married Margaret Margine, of which union two children have been born: Mabel Dorothy, May 3, 1909, and Virginia June, Nov. 26, 1919.

Mark H. Barnum, now deceased, who built up the Pines Resort at Minocqua and who was conspicuous in the history of northern Wisconsin for nearly 50 years, was born at Syracuse, N. Y., March 14, 1834. His father, Marcus Barnum, was of the same stock as the famous showman, P. T. Barnum, and was born in Danbury, Conn. Mark H. Barnum attended school at Syracuse and later graduated from the Jamesville Academy at Onondago, N. Y. Though he had received training in agriculture he commenced teaching school at the age of 18 and followed that profession for four years, meanwhile taking up the study of law. He came to Wisconsin in 1855 and located at Rosendale, Fond du Lac County, where he engaged in farming, teaching, and practicing law. In August, 1857, he was admitted to the bar in Marathon County, having removed to Wausau in that year, and he followed the legal profession there for many years, finally abandoning it in favor of journalism. He was editor of the well-known Wisconsin River Pilot for about two years, resigning that position to establish the Torch of Liberty in July, 1876. This paper he ran until 1895 when he retired from journalism and took up a homestead in the lake region. He passed from this life on July 31, 1904, leaving a host of friends to mourn him, besides his sorrowing widow and family of seven children. Mrs. Barnum now makes her home with her daughter Elizabeth at The Pines, Minocqua, which Mr. Barnum had established before his death. Previous to her marriage to Mr. Barnum, which took place at Glen Aubrey, N. Y. on Dec. 6, 1854, she was Miss Phoebe E. Reynolds. The surviving children were Charles H. and Elizabeth of Minocqua; Mrs. A. V. Gearhart of Wausau; William M. of Clintonville; Mrs. Edward Barry of St. Paul; and Mark H., Jr., of Washington, D. C. Four other children died in infancy. Mr. Barnum was a veteran of the Civil War and took part in some of the heaviest fighting of that conflict; he was wounded in the battle of Peach Orchard June 29, 1862, and was in the hospital from that time until his discharge. He was in the siege of Yorktown, Williamsburg, the seven days fight in front of Richmond, and the Wilderness. (under McClellan). He participated in the "change of base" of McClellan's army, where his regiment was the last to cross the river, and experienced all the torture and exposure of the peninsula campaign after participating in the proceedings against Manassas and helping in the capture of the "Quaker guns." He was a fine and noble character, a champion of the weak against the strong, and a loving husband and father. Though he is gone, the record of his life and works can never be erased.

Charles H. Barnum, an esteemed resident of Minocqua since 1900, was born at Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1857, son of Mark H. and Phoebe E. (Reynolds) Barnum. A sketch of the parents precedes this record. He received his education at Wausau



JAMES O'MELIA

and then took up painting and paper-hanging, in which he continued for the next five years. After four years as deputy register of deeds of Marathon County he again took up the practice of his trade, following it for four years in Wausau, after which he entered the employ of the Hamline Wizard Oil Co. as a sign painter, in this work traveling over the greater part of the United States. After his first marriage, which was to Miss Mary Sarvis and took place at Wausau on Dec. 15, 1878, he went to Marshfield and opened a restaurant, which he operated for two years, at the same time working at his trade and serving as deputy sheriff of Wood County. He then went to Merrill, and after operating a restaurant there for several years he removed to New London, where he remained until coming to Minocqua in 1900. He has since made his home here and has been very successful in the practice of his trade. He has served as clerk of the school board since 1914 and is one of the representative citizens of the village, highly respected by all. Mrs. Mary Barnum died in 1882, leaving one child, Dorothy, who now resides in Chicago. Mr. Barnum was again married on Sept. 31, 1901, when he was united with Susan Waush, daughter of Frank and Susana (Wauhesoek) Waush. Both of Mrs. Barnum's parents are now deceased. This union has been blessed with two children, Phoebe L., now of Milwaukee, and Ruth, of Minocqua. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

James O'Melia, superintendent of the Oneida County Poor Farm, and who was one of the early lumbermen in this section, was born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, July 9, 1856, son of Patrick and Sarah (Joyce) O'Melia. The parents were natives of Ireland, from which country they emigrated to Quebec in 1840, settling on a farm. There Patrick O'Melia died in 1890, and his wife survived him but a short time, passing away in the following year. They had seven children, John, Anthony, Thomas, Mary, Sarah, Patrick and James, of whom the three first mentioned are now deceased. Of the survivors, Mary is now Mrs. Patrick Cain, residing in Canada, and Sarah the wife of Patrick Dolan of that province, where Patrick is also living. James O'Melia acquired his education in the common schools. At an early age he began to work in the woods as a teamster in logging camps, and later he was engaged in other branches of work connected with the same industry. In the fall of 1876, being still a single man, he went to Reed City, Mich., and entered the employ of a lumber company there, working in the woods that winter and as a foreman of river work in the spring of 1877. After that he logged in Michigan for F. S. Robbins, and later took logging contracts, receiving \$1.50 per thousand feet for moving the logs. In 1881 he located in Chase, Mich., where for eight years or so he was in the employ of the F. B. Bouten Lumber Co. It was in the spring of 1889 that Mr. O'Melia came to Oneida County, Wis., settling at what is now Hazelhurst, where he was employed by the Yawkey-Lea Lumber Co. as superintendent of logging crews. Later Mr. Lea sold his interests in the company, which was subsequently known as the Yawkey Lumber Co., and still later as the Yawkey-Bissell Lumber Co., in which last mentioned concern Mr. O'Melia had large interests. This company built the village of Hazelhurst, and Mr. O'Melia served as a side supervisor until 1912, in which year the company discontinued operations there. They carried on business on an extensive scale, building their own railroads through the woods, and having 13 engines and 400 cars, with which they were able to move 80,000,000 feet of logs each year; each year also they built about 30 miles of new roadbed. There being no high school at Hazelhurst, Mr. O'Melia moved his family to Rhinelander in 1904, but he remained with the lumber company until 1912. During the years 1913 and 1914 he lived retired. On Jan. 1, 1915, he was appointed superintendent of the Poor Farm, in which position he has since remained, his service having proved highly satisfactory to the people of the county. Since coming to Oneida County he has made many friends and is a very popular citizen. He is a member of the Catholic Church, the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Foresters and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. Mr. O'Melia was married Nov. 27, 1883, in Canada, to Anna Clark, daughter of Martin and Margaret (Boyle) Clark, both of whom died in Canada. Mrs. O'Melia herself passed away Sept. 29, 1920. She and her

husband had four children, namely: James H., now president of the J. H. O'Melia Lumber Co., of Rhinelander, and a vice president of the Oneida National Bank; Albert J., a prominent attorney at Rhinelander who took a very active part in patriotic work during the recent great war; Margaret, wife of A. J. Keth of Rhinelander, she and her husband residing with Mr. O'Melia; and Anna, now Mrs. William J. Sullivan of Minneapolis. Mr. O'Melia owns a fine residence at No. 21, North Baird Street, Rhinelander.

Andrew Bonfight, a well known and respected citizen of Three Lakes, Oneida County, who is now living retired after many years of activity in different occupations, was born in Germany, Feb. 4, 1864. He was educated in his native land, where he learned the trade of stone cutter and remained until he was 16 years old. Then in 1880 he came to the United States, and for about four years thereafter worked at his trade in Manitowoc County, Wisconsin. At the end of that time, after paying a month's visit to a brother in Cleveland, he located in Buffalo, N. Y., where he spent two years at his trade. After that he spent a winter in the woods at or near Bay City, Mich., engaged in logging, subsequently returning to Buffalo. He remained in the latter city but two months, however, when he again changed his location, going to Canada, where he worked six months in a quarry getting out stone for the construction of the Welland canal. Detroit, Mich., was his next stopping-place, but he stayed but two weeks in that city, going on to Chicago, where also he spent two weeks, his next objective point being Dubuque, Iowa, near which city he spent a couple of weeks in farm work. Having now got as far west as he wanted to go, he returned east, stopping a few days at La Crosse, Wis., then going up the river to Hastings, Minn., and finding work for one season on a farm there. He then returned to La Crosse, going thence to Milwaukee, where he worked in a stone yard three months. His next stop was at Madison, whence he went to Oshkosh, in which vicinity he worked two weeks on a farm, subsequently visiting Appleton, Menomonie and Marquette, then returning to Appleton, from there going to New London, Wis., then to Rhinelander and a few days later to Monico. It was in the year 1888 that he arrived at Monico, and there he was to make a longer stay, as, having obtained a job as section hand on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway (now the C. & N. W.), he was thus occupied for the next three years. He was then transferred to Three Lakes and made section foreman, and subsequently his headquarters were at State Line, Watersmeet and Pelican successively. Altogether he was section foreman about 25 years. He was also in the general mercantile business at Park Falls for a short period. For six years until recently he followed farming on a tract of 24 acres within the village limits of Three Lakes, but sold seven acres of this as a site for the new high school lately erected. Mr. Bonfight was married May 13, 1898, to Rosa Assman of Three Lakes. He and his wife are members of the Catholic Church.

Burt O. Bassett, a prominent citizen of Minocqua, was born at DeSoto, Vernon County, Wis., Oct. 21, 1879, son of Edward and Anna (Marx) Bassett. The father, born at Taunton, Mass., and the mother, a native of Bridgeport, Conn., came west in their youth and were married in Vernon County, this state, in 1877, remaining there until 1897. They then removed to Monroe County and settled on a farm near Tomah, where the father is still living; the mother passed away there in September, 1906. Six children were born to these parents: Burt O., subject of this sketch; Hattie M., now Mrs. Wesley Hunt, of Tomah; Louis, who died in 1905; Ella M., who is Mrs. Fred Cain and lives in Mexico; Clarence, of Minocqua; and Lola, living at Tomah, the wife of Richard Williams. Burt O. Bassett attended school in Vernon County and remained at home until he was 18 years old. He then came to Minocqua, and this village has ever since been his home. On first coming here he worked in the woods as a scaler until 1901, when he entered the mill of the Yawkey-Bissell Lumber Co. as a setter, remaining for one year. He then followed various occupations until 1908, in which year he established a livery and sales stable. In 1914 he took over the Ford agency, and two years later he sold his other interests in order to be able to devote his



ANSON S. PIERCE

entire attention to the automobile business. He built a garage in 1918, the building being 50x150 feet in dimensions, constructed of brick and concrete blocks, and being the first fireproof building erected in Minocqua. He carries a complete line of accessories and his business is so extensive that he employs 15 men during the summer months. Mr. Bassett is a thoroughly capable business man, and he has promoted some of the largest interests of Minocqua. He was one of the organizers of the Security State Bank, and is a stockholder and director in this institution. He also helped to organize the Minocqua Co-operative Creamery, and is one of the directors in this enterprise. He owns a 160-acre farm in the town of Minocqua known as Riverview Farm, on which he has erected a fine set of buildings and which is now operated as a sheep ranch, and with R. C. Wassenburger he owns $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of very desirable lake frontage. He erected a 7-room house, modern throughout, in Minocqua in 1911, and in this he and his family now make their home. Mr. Bassett was married at Minocqua, Oct. 17, 1904, to Daisy Mae Annis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Annis, of which parents the mother is now deceased and the father is residing in Oneida County. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bassett, as follows: Edward J., born Aug. 3, 1905, now bookkeeper for his father; Francis, born March 9, 1907, who is attending high school at Minocqua; and Dorothea Mae, born Nov. 16, 1919. The family belong to the Methodist church, and are highly respected in the community, a respect well-merited in view of Mr. Bassett's fine record of service to the welfare and future of Minocqua.

Anson S. Pierce.—The genealogy of the Pierce family carries it back to New England and pre-Revolutionary times; farther, to the passage of the family to this country from England in the historic Mayflower and to indisputable direct descent from Sir Walter Raleigh. The Pierce migrations were ever westward. The first of the name to whom records in this country give prominence was Charles S. Pierce, grandfather of Anson S. Pierce, who achieved in his generation some fame as a strong political leader in New York City. To him is accredited ability to control the contemporary political situation in the metropolis. His son, Charles S. Pierce, the father of the subject of this sketch, was the first of the name known to have been identified with the lumber trade; he conducted a saw mill enterprise in the vicinity of Buffalo, N. Y., and sold lumber at wholesale. He is said to have been the patentee of the first two-block shingle machine ever invented. Mr. Pierce's mother, Elizabeth (Becker) Pierce, was born in Cooperstown, N. Y., July 29, 1831; she died April 16, 1869. Anson S. Pierce was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1859. He spent practically all his first 30 years in his native town and attended its common schools and high school. At the conclusion of his school days young Pierce, with characteristic energy, entered at once into the ranks of bread winners, as at 7 o'clock on the morning following his last day at school he was at work for a local lumber firm, with which he served a brief apprenticeship of one month, and he then entered the employ of F. H. Goodyear & Co. After one year of that connection he joined the forces of a North Tonawanda (N. Y.) lumber manufacture as traveling salesman, which was his vocation for several years, and during which time he became a thoroughly practical lumberman, well grounded in all the phases of the lumber business of that section. Following the family traditions, Mr. Pierce next came west, to Rhinelander, Wis., where he opened an office for his North Tonawanda principals. He acquired an interest in their business in Wisconsin, pushed the firm's trade and in every way made good. Business acumen, his inclination, and natural resources regarded then as unlimited, concentrated Mr. Pierce's attention and activities at this time upon the phase of specialization which since has and now does give him marked prominence in the northern lumber trade. Intelligent, continued review of trade conditions had convinced him that in the handling of exclusively the higher grades of white pine lay big business possibilities, and with a man of Mr. Pierce's mental caliber, determination meant prompt action. He began to accumulate and handle the best white pine cuts, at first almost experimentally, but as the consuming trade learned that his yards at Rhinelander, where he had entered into business exclusively on his own account, were a certain source of the choicest grades of white pine, his

business grew to an extent that would have embarrassed a less resourceful man. It has reached a point where he now handles annually an average of about 20,000,000 feet of white pine lumber of the highest grades. This output he ships largely to the East, but a large percentage of it goes to satisfy an export trade of heavy and increasing proportions which Mr. Pierce has developed through cultivation of a reputation of handling only the better qualities of white pine. In 1908 he organized the firm of Danielson & Pierce, and in 1920 took over the stock. The main purpose of this concern is the handling of hardwood lumber, and it turns over stocks of northern mills to the extent of between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 annually. It has offices in Rhinelander and a branch office in Chicago. The Pierce products in both white pine and hardwoods are recognized wherever introduced as of always reliably high grades and corresponding faithfully to all representations made of them. A feature of the Pierce business in Rhinelander complementing the high character of the stock carried is the ability of the yards to meet demands immediately upon their receipt. Sizes of high grade stock to fill practically any assortment within the bounds of probability are at once available upon receipt of orders, and promptness of delivery is assisted by exceptionally good shipping facilities. Mr. Pierce has official connection with, or a financial interest in, several other important business enterprises, being vice president of the Rhinelander Refrigerator Co., a director of the First National Bank, a stockholder in the Oneida National Bank, and a director in the Wisconsin Veneer Company. He is affiliated with the Presbyterian Church and makes his business conduct harmonize with his religious professions. He finds his greatest pleasure in his home, and has a beautiful residence in Rhinelander, as well as a summer home at Moon Lake. He was married Feb. 4, 1903, in Denver, Colo., to Clara P. Severson, a resident of Denver and a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and he and his wife are the parents of one child, Florence, who was born in 1906.

William A. Bishton, who with his wife owns and operates the Bishton Resort on Mercer Lake, was born in England, Oct. 7, 1850, and came to the United States in 1872, settling at Chicago. After spending two years in the meat business in Chicago he removed to Mapleton, Iowa, of which place he was a resident for the following 20 years. He was next engaged in the meat business for five years at San Pedro, Calif., and in 1907 he came to Oneida County, where he met and married Mrs. Louis Johnson. Mrs. Bishton in maiden life was Mary J. Scott; she was born in the town of Grant, Clark County, Wis., Sept. 14, 1857, and was united in marriage with Louis Johnson on Oct. 28, 1874; Mr. Johnson passed away in 1896. Seven children, as follows, were born to this union: Eugene, now caretaker at the M. H. Barnum resort; Kate, who is Mrs. Paul Plettenberg of Winchester and is the owner of Birchlake resort; Lottie, who was Mrs. James Chosa and is now deceased; Robert S., operating a resort on Crawling Stone Lake; Wilbur, who lives at the Bishton resort; Edna, now Mrs. Joseph M. Adams of Montevideo, Minn.; and Louis, who died at the age of 15 years. The mother of these children purchased the homestead of her daughter, Mrs. Plettenberg, in 1896, and on this property, which consisted of 80 acres of land on Mercer Lake, she began the establishment of the present Bishton resort in 1898. A fine property has been built up; there are six cottages in addition to the main lodge, and 35 guests can be accommodated. State Highway No. 70 passes within a mile and a quarter of the place, so that the facilities for reaching the outside world are excellent, while at the same time there is that air of seclusion and isolation so pleasant to the person wearied by the bustle and noise of city life. The adjoining waters yield an abundance of muskellunge, pike, bass, and pickerel, and many other forms of recreation are available. Mrs. Bishton personally supervises the cooking, and the cuisine is exceptionally fine; a large flock of poultry and a herd of cattle owned by the management furnish fresh eggs, milk and cream, and vegetables are produced in beautifully kept gardens located on the property.

Richard Reed, a veteran of the Civil War, who for the last 36 years has been a resident of Rhinelander, Oneida County, was born in Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1838, son of Richard and Cynthia (Anderson) Reed.



RICHARD REED

The parents were both natives of Vermont, the father born Aug. 17, 1797, and the mother Aug. 20, 1802. They were married Feb. 12, 1825 and came to Wisconsin in 1848. They spent their lives as farmers and passed away many years ago, the father, Richard, dying Jan. 31, 1884, and his wife Cynthia a number of years previously, on Sept. 16, 1870. They had seven children, Luther, Royal, Philander, Ellen, Cynthia, Richard and William H., all of whom are now deceased except Richard, the subject of this sketch. As a boy Richard attended school in Omro, Winnebago County, Wis., and subsequently was a pupil for one term in Lawrence University at Appleton, this state. After that he taught district school for awhile. In the spring of 1860, fired with the spirit of youthful adventure, he went to Colorado, making the trip with an ox team, a slow method of locomotion for so long a distance; yet it took him only three months, as he left Oshkosh April 12 and arrived in Denver July 12. There he remained two years, working in mines the first year and on a ranch the second year. In the fall of 1862 Mr. Reed, then 24 years old, returned to Wisconsin and engaged in the hardware business in Fond du Lac with a partner named James Edwards, and he was thus engaged until he enlisted for service in the Civil War, going out from Omro, Wis., as a member of Company C, 14th Wis. Inf., which was attached to the 3d Brigade, 3d Division of the 17th Army Corps of the Army of the Tennessee. He served in the Atlanta Campaign and took part in the battle of Nashville, the siege of Spanish Fort and the battle at Blakely. On Oct. 9, 1865 he received an honorable discharge from the army and returned home. For ten years thereafter he was employed on a farm at Omro, and then bought a general store in the village, which he operated until the spring of 1887, when he sold it and came to Rhinelander. Here he entered into the mercantile business, his store being located on the site of the present Hildebrand Furniture Co.'s place, and he continued to operate it until 1900. He then served three terms as city comptroller, and in 1903 was appointed assistant postmaster under Judge Alban. In December, 1913 he resigned his position and has since been retired from active business life, spending his time in Rhinelander and California. Mr. Reed organized the Grand Army Post in Rhinelander and for several years served as chairman of the Republican County Committee. He belongs to Lucius Fairchild Post, No. 11, G. A. R., of Madison. Not long ago a local journal said in its news columns: "For the third time Richard Reed of this city was honored with the presidency of the Fourteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Regiment at the thirty-sixth annual reunion of that famous organization in Fond du Lac. Only a small remnant of this famous regiment, which during the Civil War was known as the "Fighting Fourteenth," now remains. Nineteen survivors attended this year's reunion. Mr. Reed, the president of the regiment, is a pioneer citizen of Rhinelander. He is one of the most prominent G. A. R. men in Wisconsin and for many years has been conspicuously identified with the activities of that body. Although 84 years of age, he is as active both physically and mentally as the average man of 50 years. He is frequently referred to as 'Rhinelander's youngest old man.'" Mr. Reed was married at Fond du Lac, Dec. 12, 1862, to Margaret A. Edwards, daughter of James and Eliza (Nesbit) Edwards, and their married life lasted for over half a century, she passing away March 16, 1913. The fruit of this marriage was four children: Frank, born Dec. 5, 1863, at Fond du Lac, Wis., who died Feb. 13, 1900; E. Howard, born July 27, 1869, at Omro, Wis., and now in the dray business in Rhinelander; Grace M., born at Omro June 13, 1871, who is the wife of E. G. Sturdevend of Rhinelander; and Roscoe A., born Aug. 8, 1880, who died Oct. 7 the same year. Mr. Reed is affiliated with the Congregational Church.

George I. Brown, now deceased, for many years a prominent business man and public-spirited citizen of Woodruff, was born in Nova Scotia, Canada, June 12, 1860. He received a good education there and was subsequently engaged in farming and railroad work in New Brunswick for many years. He came to Chippewa County, Wisconsin, in 1895, and from there came to Woodruff in 1896 and established himself in the grocery business, being one of the pioneer business men of the village. He later left the grocery business to engage in the livery business, and

it was in this line that he is perhaps best remembered by the present-day citizens of Woodruff. In 1904 he suffered the loss of his livery barn, store building, and residence by fire, but this catastrophe did not daunt him and he rebuilt the barn and purchased a new home. During the period of his residence here he was also engaged in farming, having a 112-acre tract adjoining the village, and he made a fine contribution to the agricultural prosperity of the community by developing this land from its original timbered state into a fine farming property. He was a man always on the alert for an opportunity to advance the welfare of the community or to do a service to a fellow man, and his loss was keenly felt throughout this portion of the country when he was claimed by death on June 4, 1909. He left a wife and five children; Mrs. Brown is still living in Woodruff and continues to maintain the home property and the farm. She was born in New Brunswick Feb. 5, 1868, and previous to her marriage to Mr. Brown on June 23, 1889, she was Rose Anderson. The children born to her and her husband are as follows: Earl, who is married to Milda Backland and is cashier in the Chicago & North Western depot at Wakefield, Mich.; Nan, who is a clerk and is living at home; Georgia, now Mrs. Jerome Walsh of Milwaukee; Stella, a student in the Oshkosh State Normal School; and William, who lives at home. Mr. and Mrs. Earl Brown have one child, Blaine, and Mr. and Mrs. Walsh have a daughter, Joy. Mrs. George Brown is a loved and respected member of the community at Woodruff; she belongs to the Methodist church and is a member of its Ladies' Aid Society, and she is a member of the local camp of Royal Neighbors of America.

Charles F. Smith, a prominent member of the Oneida County bar, formerly municipal judge of Rhinelander, was born in Nashville, Tenn., April 25, 1887, son of Charles F. and Anna (Du Pré) Smith. The parents, natives of that place, came to Wisconsin in 1894, Charles F. Smith, Sr., becoming a professor in the University of Wisconsin, in which position he served until 1917. He is now living retired in Madison. Mrs. Anna Smith is now deceased. They had five children, namely: Warren D., now a professor in the University of Oregon; Julia, wife of E. J. Harvey of Racine, Wis.; Anna, wife of E. W. Blakeman of Madison; Charles F., of Rhinelander; and Daniel D., an instructor in Princeton University, New Jersey. Charles F. Smith (Jr.) was graduated from the high school in Madison in 1904 and from the University of Wisconsin in 1908. He then applied himself to the study of law and, having passed the state examination in 1910, opened a law office in Rhinelander in the old Shepard Block, where he remained until the completion of the First National Bank building, into which he moved. Here he has since remained and practiced his profession with gratifying success, having a large clientele. In 1913 he was appointed municipal judge, to which office he was elected twice, serving until 1921. Since coming to Rhinelander Mr. Smith has identified himself closely with community affairs and has shown a good civic spirit. He is a member of the Rhinelander Advancement Association, of which he was the president in 1919. He also organized the Oneida Hotel Co., which he has since served as secretary. While the United States was engaged in the World War he took a prominent part in home patriotic work. He was chairman of the executive committee of the county offensive; chairman of the County Patriotic Fund; chairman of the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Liberty Loan drives in the city of Rhinelander, and chairman of the County War Construction Board, and he also toured all of the northern counties of the state as a four-minute speaker. He is an active member of the Rhinelander Rotary Club, having served as its first president, and fraternally is a Mason and an Elk, having served two years as exalted ruler in the local Elks lodge, and two years as master in the Masonic Blue lodge here, besides being a member of the Chapter R. A. M. He and his family attend and help to support the Congregational Church. Mr. Smith was married Sept. 1, 1913, in Superior, Wis., to Jeanette Burnsen, her parents being prominent residents of that city, and her father now a retired lumberman. The result of this marriage is two children: Elizabeth J., born Jan. 29, 1916, and Charles F., Jr., born July 16, 1918. The family has a high social standing in Rhinelander and Mrs. Smith is an active member of the Woman's Club and the Priscillas.



CHARLES F. SMITH

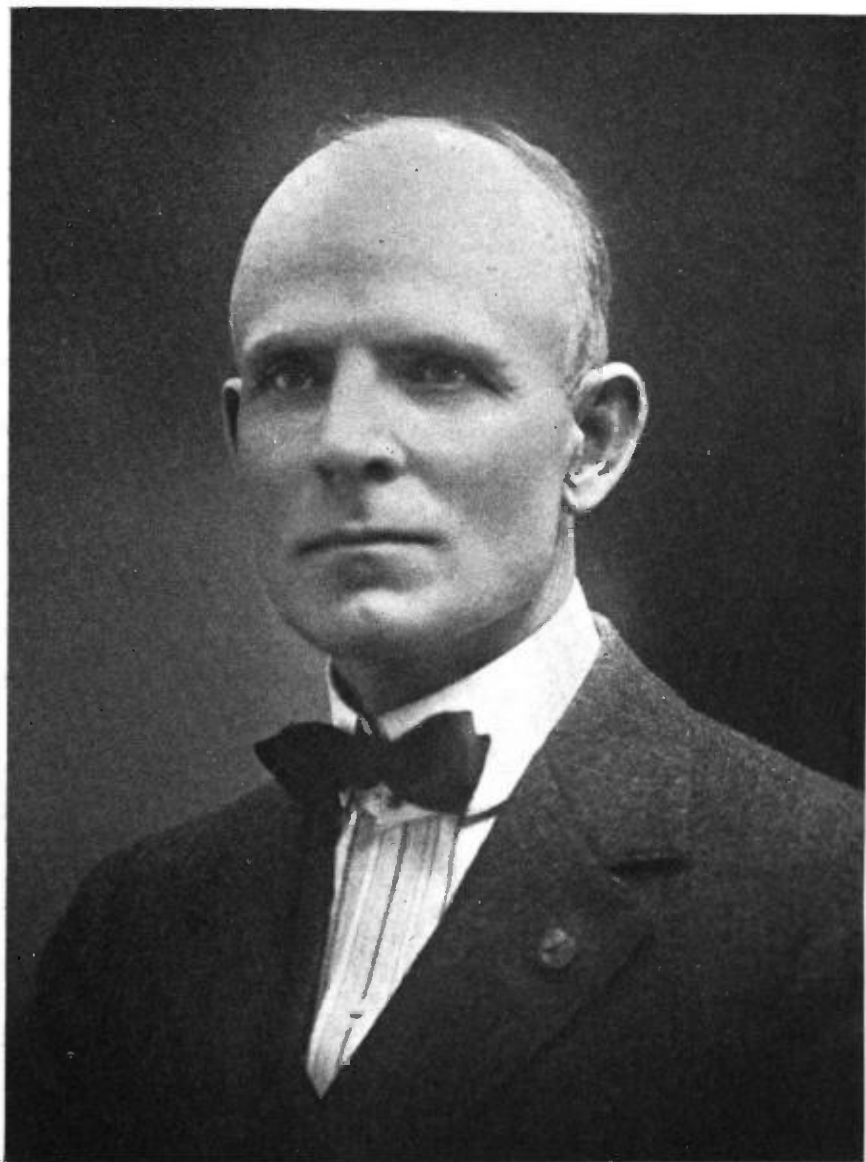
Charles L. Calkins, postmaster of the city of Rhinelander, Oneida County, was born in Merrill, Lincoln County, Wis., Sept. 17, 1882, son of Prescott and May (Hobart) Calkins. The father was a native of Calais, Maine, who came to Wisconsin about 1873 at the age of 14, became connected with the lumber business at Wausau, and who moved in 1890 to Rhinelander, where he is now living, being still engaged to some extent in cruising. His wife, May, was born in Marathon County, this state. Charles L. Calkins acquired his education in the public schools of Merrill and Rhinelander, and in 1902, after completing his studies, became a clerk in the Rhinelander post office, remaining as such until December, 1914. He was then appointed acting postmaster to fill the unexpired term of Judge S. H. Alban, and performed the duties of that office until April 21, 1915, when Matt Stapleton was appointed and subsequently served until March 21, 1920, during which time Mr. Calkins acted as clerk. The latter was then appointed postmaster by President Wilson to succeed Mr. Stapleton. Since Mr. Calkins entered the post office all the rural routes out of Rhinelander have been established and also the city delivery, so that he has been intimately connected with one important phase of the city's progress. A Free Mason, he belongs to the local Blue Lodge and Royal Arch Chapter, and is also a member of Rhinelander Lodge No. 958, B. P. O. E., of which he is a trustee. Mr. Calkins was married, June 3, 1911, to Mattie Powers, of Plover, Portage County, Wis. Their home circle has been enlarged by the birth of two children: Everett P., born June 15, 1912; and Donald L., May 15, 1916. The family home is at No. 16 N. Baird Avenue. The Congregational Church numbers the Calkins family among its interested workers and supporters.

Charles B. Carman, a well-known resident of Minocqua, was born at Portage, Wis., March 22, 1863, son of Charles J. and Harriet Carman. The parents were natives of Indiana; the father, who was interested in lumbering for a great many years, died in July, 1907, and the mother passed away in 1912. Charles B. Carman was educated in the grade and high schools of Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids) and then took up the study of telegraphy, which vocation, however, he subsequently followed to only a small extent. He also took special courses in surveying at the State University and followed this line to some extent, but later took up railroading as his life work. He has been with the Wisconsin Valley division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul for a great many years, first coming to Minocqua in 1892 as a freight brakeman. The following year he was promoted to be passenger conductor and was transferred, but in the winter of 1896-97 he was again assigned to this territory and in 1898 he took up his home in Minocqua permanently, being the first resident conductor here. He has continued as passenger conductor ever since and the run he operates is known as "Carman's train" better than by any other appellation. His residence in Minocqua is beautifully located on the shores of the lake. Mr. Carman is a member of the Order of Railway Conductors and is a 32nd degree Mason; he is a stockholder in the Security State Bank of Minocqua and owns farm lands in South Dakota as well as quite extensive oil lands in Oklahoma. Mr. Carman was married at Ironwood, Mich., May 14, 1910, to Ivy Rogers, who was born at Waupaca, Wis., Oct. 2, 1880, daughter of Charles and Phoebe (Sustins) Rogers. Mrs. Carman's mother was born in England and came to America when a young lady; the father was born in Wisconsin; after their marriage the parents settled in Waupaca, moving from there to Rhinelander in 1892. The father established a grocery store at the latter place and later a variety store, and is now living retired. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, Ivy, who is now Mrs. Carman, and Oliver, now a resident of Rhinelander. Mrs. Carman was educated in the grade and high schools of Rhinelander, graduating from the latter with the class of 1897. She later entered the Stevens Point State Normal School, and after graduating from this in 1906 she took up the profession of school teaching, being so engaged at Stoughton, Mercer, Three Lakes, Rhinelander, and Minocqua, her last work in this field being in the high school at the last named place, where she taught for three years. In 1919 she took the civil service examination for postmaster and was appointed to the office at Minocqua.

for four years, which she has filled with credit to herself and to her constituents. Mrs. Carman took a prominent part in patriotic work during the World War, serving as chairman of the Red Cross in Minocqua village and township and as a member of the council of defense covering the same territory. She is a member of the Eastern Star lodge and takes a very useful part in the social and public life of the community.

William H. Clawson, now deceased, whose broad vision made him one of the pioneers in developing the famous residence properties of Lake Minocqua, was born at Eaton, Ohio, Feb. 28, 1858. He received a good education in the schools of Eaton, including a course in business college, and then learned the trade of watch-maker, which knowledge he subsequently applied in his work of selling, installing, and repairing motors and time locks in banking and other institutions, in which connection he was with the Consolidated Time Lock Co. of Cincinnati, A. L. Dean & Co. of Chicago, and other similar concerns. Mr. Clawson came to Minocqua in December, 1890, and took a claim of 158 acres of timber land on the south shore of Lake Minocqua, just across the lake from Minocqua village. He developed some of this land for farming, and subsequently laid out and platted the Lake View Park Addition there, selling lots on the lake shore. He built a residence there which has ever since been the home of the family. During all this time he never gave up his position as salesman and adjuster, however, and he continued in that work until his death, which occurred Oct. 9, 1909. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the United Commercial Travelers. During his long residence here he formed an unusually wide circle of friends, and his loss was felt by the entire community. Mr. Clawson was married in Ohio Dec. 17, 1888, to Eva L. Gerlach, who was born at Kenton, Harden County, Ohio, Oct. 9, 1867. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Clawson, of whom two, Henry and an unnamed infant, are now deceased. Those living are: Minocqua, born July 25, 1891; William P., Nov. 4, 1892; Paul G., April 3, 1897; Oliver P., April 9, 1900; and Philip J., Dec. 22, 1905. Minocqua is now Mrs. Thomas P. Duffy of Rhinelander. William P. is conservation warden at Laona, Wis.; he enlisted with the forestry department of the 10th Engineers during the World War, and after being stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., he was sent for training to the American University at Washington, D. C.; from there he went to France via Halifax, and was in the region of Bordeaux for nearly 18 months; he was discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., Feb. 13, 1919. Paul G. was also in this country's service during the war and after receiving training with the radio detachment stationed at the University of Wisconsin he was sent to Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., with a machine gun detachment for training, where he remained until his discharge in January, 1919; he is now a student at the University of Wisconsin. Oliver P. is living in Minocqua, and Philip J. is at home. Since her bereavement Mrs. Clawson has conducted the affairs of the estate, and in the fall of 1922 she platted and laid out the Manitou Park Place on the lake shore, and also the Pine Grove Park on State Highway No. 10, both of these parks being on the land originally homesteaded by Mr. Clawson. She has converted her home into a furnished apartment for tourists and does an excellent business in this field, the place being a beautifully appointed one and located only a ten-minute walk from the postoffice and stores of Minocqua village. The family are members of the Catholic Church, and are highly thought of in every way.

Solon D. Sutliff, a prominent business man of Rhinelander, well known throughout Oneida County and adjacent territory, can lay claim to a long line of American ancestors whose genealogy in the direct line has been preserved and reads in the main as follows: Abraham Sutliff, founder of the puritanical family in America, came from Plymouth, England, to the New World, he having been groom of the bedchamber to King Charles I and brother of Mathew Sutliff, dean of Exeter. Abraham was born about 1574 in Yorkshire, England, and probably lived at one time near Knaresborough, Yorkshire, where some of his children and the younger Plymptons were acquainted. After the birth of probably all of his children, he emigrated from Plymouth, England, to the New World, finally settling about 1623 in the new settlement of Plymouth, Mass. Soon afterwards he with other



SOLON D. SUTLIFF

immigrants, mostly gentlemen from Kentshire, who had but recently arrived, and with some of the settlers of Plymouth, Mass., who had come over in the Mayflower, went to settle on a site on the coast of Massachusetts midway between Plymouth and Boston and named Scituate. Profiting by the sad experience and suffering of the first settlers at Plymouth, Mass., who at the beginning held their lands in common, they divided all the land of the third cliff, giving to each head of a family but one allotment of a small tract of land. Abraham Sutliff, Sr., never-the-less received at least two allotments on this cliff, probably through the influence of Dean Mathew Sutliff, who owned all the land in the vicinity. These two allotments he afterwards sold to two different persons. He lived for quite a period of time in Plymouth, Mass., and afterwards moved to Scituate with his family where he is supposed to have died. Abraham Sutliff was a son of John Sutliff, Jr., who was a son of John Sutliff, Sr., who married Margaret Holdsworth, and who was born and lived his life in Mairoyd, Yorkshire, England. The direct descendants of Abraham, Sr., down to Solon D. Sutliff, now living in Rhinelander, Wis., were as follows: Abraham, Jr., born about 1610 in Yorkshire, England, son of Abraham, Sr., who was born in Mairoyd, England, about 1574. Nathaniel, Sr., born in Scituate, Mass., in 1638, son of Abraham, Jr. Sergeant Nathaniel, born July 27, 1672, in Medfield, Mass., son of Nathaniel, Sr. Sergeant John Sutliff, born in Deerfield, Mass., in 1697, son of Sergeant Nathaniel. John Sutliff, born July 26, 1727, in Durham, Conn., son of Sergeant John Sutliff. John Hodgkin Sutliff was baptized Oct. 16, 1757, at Killingworth, Conn., son of John Sutliff. Vanransaler Sutliff, son of John Hodgkin Sutliff. Calvin A. Sutliff, born in Monroe County, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1828, son of Vanransaler Sutliff. Solon D. Sutliff, born at Bridgeton, Newaygo County, Mich., Oct. 16, 1864, son of Calvin A. Sutliff.

Calvin A. Sutliff, the place and date of whose nativity has been given above, when a young boy removed with his parents to Lenewee County, Mich., in 1833. He acquired his education in that state and engaged in the lumber business and in farming, and in time took up his permanent home in Bridgeton, Newaygo County Mich., becoming a prominent logging contractor. He was also quite extensively engaged in farming in that county. He died in Newaygo, Mich., March 12, 1904. His wife, whose maiden name was Emily H. Woodward, and who was a native of New York State, died in the same county April 6, 1901. They had a large family of 13 children, most of whom they reared to manhood or womanhood, namely, Ellen E., Mattie E., Albert E., Flora E. Solon D., Nettie, Frank A., Lottie G., Helen M., Jessie E., Milan R., Libby E. and Charles A. The further record of these children, briefly given, is as follows: (1) Ellen E. died in infancy. (2) Mattie E., born May 6, 1859, in Bridgeton, Mich., married Cassius M. Woodward, Sept. 24, 1879, and is now residing in Des Moines, Iowa. (3) Albert E. Sutliff, the third child of Calvin A. Sutliff and wife, was born at Bridgeton, Mich., March 18, 1861; he was married Sept. 1, 1886, to Jennie Purcell of Newaygo, Mich., and they now reside at Tomahawk, Wis. (4) Flora E. Sutliff, born at Bridgeton, Mich., was married Feb. 14, 1881, to C. F. Keefe. She died at Elkhart, Ind., in November, 1920. (5) Solon D. (6) Nettie Sutliff, born at Bridgeton, Mich., Aug. 4, 1866, died Sept. 23, 1880. (7) Frank A. Sutliff, born at Bridgeton, Mich., Aug. 29, 1868, is now a resident of Menomonee, Mich. He was married Jan. 12, 1892 to Clara M. Schramm. (8) Lottie G. Sutliff (eighth child of Calvin G.), was born at Bridgeton, Mich., June 21, 1870, was married June 5, 1889, to James E. Hayden. (9) Helen M. Sutliff, born at Bridgeton, Mich., Sept. 5, 1871, married W. Ralph Wagers of Newaygo, Mich., and resides at Elkhart, Ind. (10) Jessie E. Sutliff, born at Bridgeton, Mich., Aug. 29, 1873, died April 20, 1893. (11) Milan R. Sutliff, born at Bridgeton, Mich., June 19, 1876, was married June 24, 1902, to Jennie M. Barnes of Rhinelander, Wis., and now resides in Ashland, Wis. (12) Libby E. Sutliff, born at Bridgeton, Mich., Feb. 1, 1875, died Nov. 8, the same year. (13) Charles A. Sutliff (13th child of Calvin A. Sutliff), born at Bridgeton, Mich., Dec. 14, 1880, was married at Newaygo, Mich., to Effie E. Herron and resides in Detroit, Mich. Solon D. Sutliff, acquired his elementary education in the schools of Bridgeton and later attended business college at both Valparaiso, Ind. and Grand Rapids,

Mich. During the years 1882, 1883 and 1884, together with his brother Albert, he conducted a livery business in Newaygo, Mich., after which they took up logging and lumbering in its various branches and were thus occupied in that locality until 1889. In May of that year they came to Tomahawk, Wis., and here also followed the logging and lumbering industry. In 1890 they with others organized the Homestead Land Co., at Tomahawk, though Solon D. never took an active part in the business. On Dec. 29, 1890 he located in Woodboro, Oneida County, Wis., and became connected with the George E. Wood Lumber Co., first as scaler and camp clerk, remaining as such until their mill was built in 1892, when he took charge of their office, subsequently continuing with them for 14 years. From December, 1904 until the fall of 1905 he was employed in the Brown Bros.' office in Rhinelander, and from the fall of 1905 to 1908 he occupied a position as traveling lumber salesman. In the winter of 1908 the Rhinelander Lumber & Coal Co. was incorporated, Mr. Sutliff being connected with it. He is now the sole owner and proprietor of the business, having purchased the other members' interests. He has retained the old name but the concern is not now a corporation. Lumber of all grades and varieties is handled; also a full line of building supplies and fuel. Ever since he came to Rhinelander Mr. Sutliff has taken an active part in promoting the business interests of the community, having himself laid out and platted the S. D. Sutliff Addition on the East Side, also the Riverside Addition on the West Side. He has been connected with the Rhinelander Building and Loan Association for several years and is now serving as its vice president. His beautiful home on the corner of Dahl Street and Baird Avenue is one of the most tasteful and substantial residences in the city. He is a stockholder and director in the First National Bank of Rhinelander, and a stockholder in the Oneida National Bank of Rhinelander; also assistant secretary of the Thunder Lake Lumber Co. of the same city. While living in Woodboro he was for several years chairman of the town board. Elected mayor of Rhinelander in the spring of 1918, he served in that office for two years, giving the city a good business administration; he has also done efficient work as a member of the Board of Education. The local Elks lodge numbers him among its interested members, and he attends and helps to support both the Congregational and Episcopal churches. Solon D. Sutliff was first married in Grand Rapids, Wis. (now Wisconsin Rapids), Aug. 15, 1899, to Nettie Wheelan, who was born in Grand Rapids Sept. 22, 1874, and died in Rhinelander Feb. 10, 1910. She left two children: Wheelan D., born June 20, 1900, at Woodboro, Oneida County, Wis., and now a student at Cornell Medical School, New York City; and Robert C., born May 8, 1902, in Woodboro, now a student at the Annapolis Naval Academy. On Dec. 17, 1919, Mr. Sutliff was married to Mathilda Burnsen of Superior, Wis.

Tom Doyle, a veteran lumberman residing in Rhinelander, in which place he was an early settler, was born in the town of Stockton, Portage County, Wis., May 22, 1860, son of Peter and Elizabeth (Nolan) Doyle, the father a native of Ireland and the mother of Canada, in which latter country they were married. Coming to the States about 1850, they located in Portage County, Wis., taking land in the town of Stockton, where Peter Doyle followed farming until his death in September, 1887. His wife died in Rhinelander in April, 1894. Tom Doyle, after acquiring the essential elements of an education in the schools, took a course at a business college in Oshkosh. His industrial career began, however, at the age of 13 years as an assistant in farm labor. Two years later he began working in the woods on the Plover River for "Cap" Russell, and the following winter he worked in a camp on that river for "Bill" Redding. After that he was on two spring drives for Jay Mitchell. He then worked two winters on the Pine River for Duncan McGregor. In 1883 he came to Rhinelander and started work for Brown Bros., in whose employ he has remained ever since, and if he continues to work for them until the fall of 1923 he will have rounded out a period of 40 years with the same company, a record not often equalled. During his first two winters he sawed in the woods; the following winter he loaded logs, then drove cattle or oxen, two winters skidding logs. After that he became camp foreman, running camps for several winters, and for 15 years operated a boom. Then for 18 years he was walking

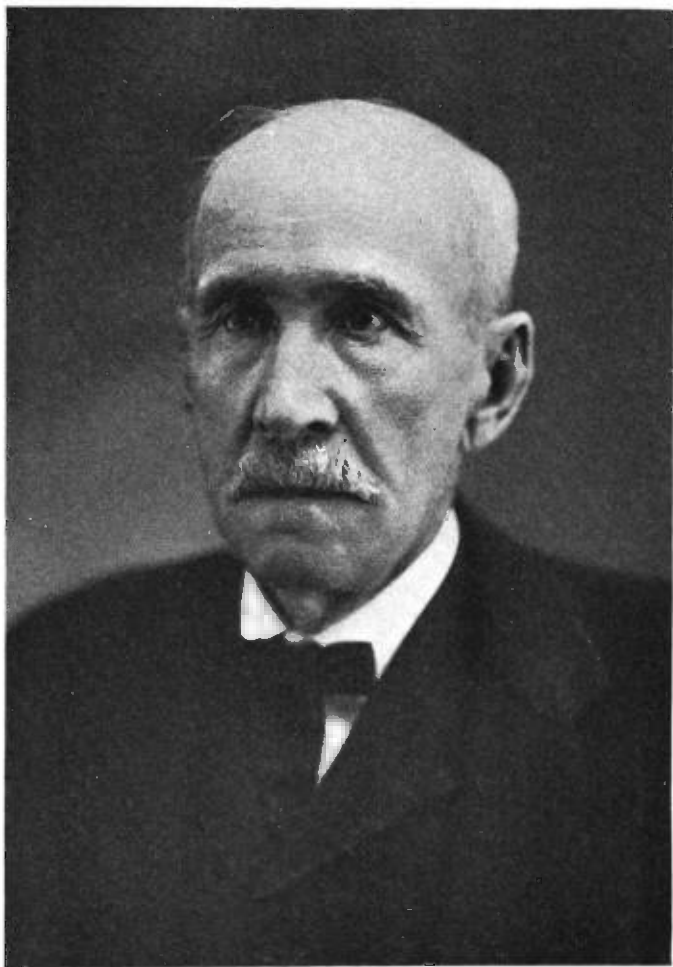
boss, looking after all the timber land of his employers and their right-of-ways. Since the timber has been cut off he has looked after their land holdings. A man of long and broad experience in the lumber industry, he has been a hard-working employe and an efficient overseer. In addition to his residence at 115 S. Pelham Street, he owns a farm of 120 acres in Forest County, of which 70 acres are cleared. Mr. Doyle was first married in 1889 to Mary Murphy, but their married life was of short duration, as she died in 1891. On Aug. 16, 1893 Mr. Doyle married Mary Slattery of Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids), who was born at Montreal, Canada, April 14, 1866, daughter of Michael and Fannie Slattery. Her parents after locating in Grand Rapids were for many years engaged in the hotel business there. The father died Sept. 7, 1887 and the mother Oct. 14, 1906. Mr. and Mrs. Doyle are the parents of four children; Harold, born April 8, 1895; Viola, born Jan. 7, 1898; Gertrude, born June 11, 1900, and Elmira, born July 28, 1901. Harold is a traveling salesman residing at Menomonee, Mich. Viola, a graduate of the Rhinelander High School and the Stevens Point Normal School, is now a teacher in Chicago. Gertrude, who graduated from the Rhinelander High School, and was a student for two years in Knox College at Galesburg, Ill., is now studying at the Chicago Art Institute. Elmira, also a graduate of the Rhinelander High School, is with the Women and Childrens Hospital of Chicago. Thus all the members of the Doyle family, possessed of abundant energy and much natural ability, are performing useful work in the world and making themselves respected. The religious faith of the Doyles is that of the Catholic Church and Mr. Doyle is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

William H. Durkee, a resident of Rhinelander, who as lumberjack, farmer, merchant, land proprietor and nurseryman, has had a long and varied career with many interesting experiences, being still active and enterprising, was born in the town of Ellington, Outagamie County, Wis., Aug. 28, 1866, son of Timothy and Sabrina (Knight) Durkee. The parents were natives of the states of New York and Maine respectively, but were married in Outagamie County, Wis., after coming to which region the father followed farming there until 1871. He then moved with his family to Fond du Lac County, where he continued in the same occupation for six years, after that going to Waushara County, where he farmed for a year. The next move was to the town of Ellington, Outagamie County, where four years were spent in the same occupation. The family then returned to Waushara County, where they resided until 1897, during four years of that period Timothy Durkee conducting a general store at Spring Lake. In 1897 he again returned to Outagamie County, engaging in business as a merchant at Shiocton, and he was thus occupied until 1910, in which year his store was burned, when he retired. He died Feb. 13, 1919; his wife is also deceased. William H. Durkee acquired his education in district and public schools in the various localities to which his parents moved, and until he was 20 years old was engaged in assisting his father. During the winter of 1887-88 he worked at logging in the woods, after which he began farming on his own account, buying a farm of 57 acres in the town of Marion, Waushara County. To this he later added two wild "forties," and subsequently farmed the place until 1898, in which year he established a general store at Spring Lake. In 1902, after conducting the store for four years, he sold out and came to Rhinelander, Oneida County, where he engaged in a mercantile business which he conducted three years. In 1905 he sold his farm in Waushara County, and having also sold his mercantile business at the end of the three year period mentioned, he has since given most of his time to farming in Oneida County, his farm land being situated in the town of Pelican. For the past nine years he has also been agent for the Jewell Nursery Co. of Lake City, Minn., covering Oneida County and adjacent territory. He owns two fine residences in Rhinelander, his properties running through from S. Oneida Avenue to Randall Avenue; one residence—No. 904—faces on the former thoroughfare, and the other—No. 903—on the latter. The houses were built by him, are of thoroughly modern construction and are on corner lots. While in Waushara County Mr. Durkee served two years as supervisor on his town board. He is fraternally affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Equitable Fraternal

Union. He was married at Berlin, Wis., May 2, 1892, to Matilda Leschnock, and he and his wife have been the parents of two children: Verna, a graduate of the Rhinelander High School and the Whitewater State Normal School, who is now teaching in North St. Paul; and Mary, who died Feb. 2, 1909. Mr Durkee and his family are members of the Catholic Church and are people with a wide circle of friends throughout Oneida County.

David H. Vaughan, county surveyor of Oneida County, who has also for a number of years been closely connected with the lumber business, was born in Saranac, Clinton County, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1842, son of Mr. and Mrs. Eliphalet H. Vaughan; the mother's maiden name was Mary Content Roberta De La Fontaine. Both parents are now deceased. David H. Vaughan when four years old accompanied his parents to Dane County, Wisconsin, where he resided until 1854. The family then moved to Stevens Point, Portage County, where his education was continued in the public schools. At the age of 14 he took up surveying and lumber cruising with his father and subsequently followed that occupation until Aug. 14, 1862. He then enlisted in Company H, Third Wis. Cavalry as a private and served until the close of the war, being discharged at Benton Barracks, St. Louis in June, 1865. After his return home he for several years followed the profession of a surveyor and also became connected with the lumber industry, running fleets of lumber down the river from Mosinee to St. Louis. Afterwards for 14 years he operated a boom at Stevens Point and conducted a furniture store there, besides being interested in other business enterprises. He also served for awhile as sheriff of Portage County. In 1882 Mr. Vaughan came to Rhinelander, then a small hamlet, to look over the country, but owing to his various interests at Stevens Point, he returned to that place, where he remained until 1890. In that year he closed out his business there and coming to Oneida County, took a homestead near Tomahawk Lake, where he lived for two years. He then bought a dwelling-house in Rhinelander, moving to the city in order that his children might have better educational advantages, while he, himself, took up his former occupation of surveyor and also worked to some extent at lumber scaling. He became so well known in the lumber business, and gained such a reputation as an expert that Governor Rusk appointed him state lumber inspector, and he has received appointment to the same office from each succeeding governor up to the present time. In 1897 Mr. Vaughan was elected county surveyor, in which position he is still actively serving, though now 80 years of age. His work as a surveyor has not been confined to Oneida County but has covered a number of other counties in the state. As a Free Mason Mr. Vaughan belongs to the lodge and chapter in Rhinelander, to which his membership was transferred from Stevens Point; also to the Commandery at Berlin, Wis. It was in Stevens Point that he was made a Knight Templar, becoming a charter member of Crusade Commandery, No. 17, there, and he is now the only living charter member of that commandery. For several years he was also a member of the local post of the G. A. R. and so remained until it disbanded. He is a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Vaughan was married Dec. 26, 1870, to Jennie Brawley of Stevens Point, Wis., in which city she was born March 29, 1851. Of this union there have been nine children, Mattie Edith, Lucile K., Virginia, David Lynn, Charles Brawley, Miles Bennett, Clayton Dorsey, J. Russell, and Donald Hugh.

Arthur O. Dorwin, persident of the Security State Bank at Minocqua and a leading merchant of that village, was born at Sparta, Wis., Feb. 23, 1865, son of Oscar F. and Mary (Huntley) Dorwin. The parents were natives of the state of Vermont and came west in the late fifties; they were married at Angelo, in Monroe County, and settled at Sparta, where the father was in the grain and livestock business for many years subsequently. Then they came to Minocqua, where he was associated in business with his son, subject of this sketch, until his death in 1916. She died in 1906. Two children were born to these parents: Angie, now Mrs. Harry Foster, of Seattle, Wash., and Arthur O. Arthur O. Dorwin was educated in the schools of Sparta and at the age of 18 years entered the employ of the American Express Co. there; after two



DAVID H. VAUGHAN



HAROLD M. PECK

and a half years in this service he was made a messenger for the same company and ran between La Crosse and Minneapolis for two years, being transferred to the main office at St. Paul as a clerk in 1888. He was forced to resign because of ill health after being in St. Paul for a year, however, and he then entered the grocery business at Sparta. He came to Minocqua in 1891 and has since operated a general store here. He is one of the leading merchants of the village, and has taken a prominent part in much of the development of the community during his long and successful career here. He was one of the organizers of the Security State Bank and has been president of that institution since it was begun. He served three years as supervisor on the Minocqua Township Board, one year as treasurer of this body, and one year as its chairman, by virtue of the latter office being a member of the county board. He has been a member of the school board for 16 years, and is by nature and personal characteristics a leader of progress. His career here has been a most useful one for the general welfare of the community. Besides his interests in the village Mr. Dorwin owns 20 forty-acre tracts of cutover land in Minocqua Township, and he also has holdings in the Indian reservation at Lac du Flambeau. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen, being a charter member of the lodge at Minocqua, his family are affiliated with the Catholic church. Mr. Dorwin was married at Rhinelander, Sept. 17, 1892, to Miss Carrie O'Leary, daughter of John and Mary O'Leary. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dorwin: Agnes, now living at home; Oscar, an attorney in Chicago; Milan, associated in business with his father; and Arthur and Kenneth, attending high school and grade school respectively at Minocqua.

John Dorsch, a well known citizen of Rhinelander, now serving as alderman from the First Ward, and who was formerly closely connected with the logging and lumber industry, was born in Logansport, Ind., July 21, 1850, son of Andrew and Anna Dorsch. The parents, though born in Germany, were married in Indiana, and the father subsequently carried on business in Logansport as a contractor and builder until his death. John Dorsch was educated in public and private schools in Logansport, after which he became clerk in a drug store and was thus occupied for three or four years. He then came to Wisconsin and became connected with the lumber business, working 15 years for the Knapp-Stout Company in Chippewa, Eau Claire and Menomonie. In 1888 he came to Rhinelander to enter the employ of Brown Bros. as scaler, and he remained with them in that capacity for 20 years. At the end of that time he accepted a similar position with the Robbins Lumber Co., in which he served until 1921, when he retired from active work along those lines. He is now engaged in market gardening, having one of the largest market gardens in Rhinelander and selling his produce locally. Mr. Dorsch also owns 40 acres in the city, which he has had laid out in lots and which tract is known as Dorsch's Addition. These lots, which face on N. Stevens Street, in the north end of the city, he has placed on the market. His own residence, which he built in 1905, is located at No. 916 Pinos Street. Mr. Dorsch was first elected alderman from the First Ward some six years ago and is still serving, a fact which shows that he enjoys considerable popularity in the community. He was married in the fall of 1883 to Minnie Kriesel, and he and his wife are the parents of four children, Edward, August, William and Clara. Edward is now a salesman for the widely known saw manufacturing concern of Henry Disstin & Sons, covering the states of Florida and Georgia; August is foreman for the Thunder Lake Lumber Co. of Rhinelander; William is associated with his father in the gardening business, and Clara is residing at home with her parents. The family are members of the Lutheran Church.

Harold M. Peck, general manager of the C. P. Crosby mill and store at Gagen, Oneida County, was born at Indianola, Iowa, March 27, 1893. He graduated from Simpson College in 1915 with the degree of A. B., after which he was principal of the high school at Guthrie Center, Iowa, for three years. In 1918 he enlisted in the signal corps of the United States Army at Leavenworth, Kansas, entering the service July 5, and going to Camp Mead in November. The signing of the armistice came before he had completed his training, and he received his discharge with rank of Sergeant at Camp Grant Jan. 27, 1919. He then came to Wisconsin,

and for a short time he was at Wabeno in the employ of the Bay Shore Lumber Co., after which for nine months he was with the Falls Motor Co. at Sheboygan Falls. He came to Gagen, Feb. 1, 1920, and he assumed the duties of his present position July 1, the same year. He was appointed postmaster April 12, 1920. Mr. Peck has taken an active part in the public affairs of his community, serving as town treasurer for two years and being elected chairman of the town of Piehl April 3, 1923; by virtue of this office he is a member of the county board of supervisors. Mr. Peck was married at Rhinelander, Wis., Aug. 22, 1917, to Florence Crosby, daughter of Charles P. and Sarah (Armstrong) Crosby. Mr. and Mrs. Peck have one child Pauline C.

Alexander W. De Noyer, pioneer resident of Oneida County and now master mechanic for the Minocqua Lumber Co. of Minocqua, was born in Ottawa, Canada, Nov. 13, 1859, son of Alexander and Jane (Magor) De Noyer. The parents were natives of Canada and came to the United States in 1867, settling at South Haven, Mich., where the father followed logging and lumbering for nine years in the employ of the A. H. Hammah Co.; he then logged for the N. B. Bradley Co. on the Mackinac branch of the Black River, and next for R. H. Nason at St. Charles, Mich. and for the Willard Lumber Co. at Muskegon. While at the latter place, in 1882, the wife and mother died, and shortly afterward Mr. De Noyer Sr. went to Rhinelander, Wis., where he has since made his home; he is now living with his son-in-law Peter Wiedmann. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. De Noyer Sr.: Alexander W., subject of this sketch; Susan, now deceased; John, a resident of Rhinelander, Wis.; Louis, also of Rhinelander; Mabel, who is Mrs. James Murphy and lives at Bemidji, Minn.; Rose, now Mrs. Clarence Fogel of Manitowoc, Wis.; Ida, deceased; Josephine, deceased, and Emery, of Rhinelander. Alexander W. De Noyer received his education at South Haven, Mich., and remained at home until 21 years of age. He then did mill work for two years, and in 1884 became coachman for Senator J. W. Moon of Muskegon, remaining with him for four years. He next entered a machine shop in Muskegon, where he remained two years, after which he was janitor of the Hackley school there for one year. In the fall of 1889 he went to Merrill, this state, as millwright with the Gilkey-Anson Lumber Co. there, and after working in that capacity for a short time became setter for the same company and later he ran the engine in their planing mill for four years. In 1892 he entered the employ of the A. H. Stange Co. at Merrill as their engineer, remaining until 1894, when he went to Rhinelander to work for the Wisconsin Veneer Co.; he installed the piping and engines in the latter company's plant and did their grinding and filing for eight and a half years, after which, in 1905, he went to Phelps, Wis. as master mechanic for the Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co., remaining with them for five years. In 1910 he went to work for the Menomonie Bay Shore Lumber Co. as master mechanic, but was taken sick in 1911 and was unable to work from then until 1914; in the fall of the latter year he came to Minocqua and he has since made his home here. Since 1917 he has been master mechanic for the Minocqua Lumber Co. In his long career in the lumber industry Mr. De Noyer has gained a wonderfully thorough knowledge of its every branch, and his success is a well merited one. As a citizen of the community he is held in the highest esteem, and he is one of the solid, substantial residents of the village. The family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. De Noyer was married at Muskegon, Mich., June 1, 1882, to Miss Emma Sharon, daughter of Louis and Louise (De Noyer) Sharon. Both of Mrs. De Noyer's parents are now deceased. Ten children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. De Noyer: Alfred R., of Minocqua; Benjamin H., living at Washington, D. C.; Maude, who is Mrs. Rudolph Kruger of Chicago; Olive, twin sister of Maude, now deceased; Thomas, who died in infancy; Arthur J., living at Eagle River; Ray, also of Eagle River; Daisy, now the wife of Louis Sorenson and living in Chicago; Laura, who is Mrs. Albert Sorenson of Chicago; and Dorothy, who is deceased.

Mrs. Edgar F. Davies, proprietress of a good mercantile business in Rhinelander, which she has built up from a very small concern, is a good type of the modern business woman—energetic, capable and successful. Her maiden name was Augusta

Kemnow, and she was born in Germany, Aug. 18, 1865, daughter of Ferdinand and Augusta (Richter) Kemnow. In 1868 her parents emigrated to the United States, and as an infant of three years, she arrived with them at Whitewater, Walworth County, Wis., where they remained several years. They then removed to Tomah, Wis., where in time they both passed away. The daughter Augusta was but nine years old when her mother died, and she, being the eldest of the five children, had to care for the home. There she remained until her marriage on Jan. 1, 1889, to Edgar F. Davies. He was born Jan. 21, 1863, in New Jersey, the son of David and Jemima (Griffith) Davies, and in young manhood learned the printing business. After his marriage to Miss Kemnow they settled at West Superior, Wis., where they remained for ten years. In 1898 they came to Rhinelander, where Mr. Davies died on August, 13, 1900. There were five children of their marriage, all of whom are now living, namely: George F., now an auto mechanic in Rhinelander; Grace, who is Mrs. Stot Anderson of Middletown, N. Y.; William of Rhinelander, who is in the employ of the Jewell Tea Co.; Edith, wife of Arnold Knutson of Rhinelander, and Jemima, now Mrs. William J. Ahrens of Manitowoc, Wis. Some months before the death of her husband, or on Nov. 19, 1900, Mrs. Davies started a small grocery store at 641 Keenan Street, with a stock valued at but \$300 dollars. Many such an enterprise has been launched and speedily failed, but this did not fail in Mrs. Davies' hands. Her management was so efficient that the business began to grow, and as it grew she increased her stock, and so continued to prosper until her original quarters proved too small for her, and on May 1, 1919 she moved across the street to No. 642. Today her stock invoices about \$2,200 and includes everything in staple groceries. She has a fine dwelling-house on Margaret Street and stands high in social circles. A member of the Episcopal Church, she belongs also to the Rebeckah Lodge, (I. O. O. F.) in Rhinelander.

George Dusel, a well known and respected citizen of Rhinelander, was born in Germany, Oct. 28, 1865, son of Casper and Anna Dusel. The father died in Germany, and the mother and grandmother came with George to the United States in 1882, locating in Amherst, Wis., where they resided for two years with George's uncle. Mrs. Anna Dusel later married Stephen Tillien of Stephens Point, and after a short stay there the family moved to the town of Amherst, where they bought a farm. There was a daughter by the second marriage, who subsequently married Albert Hoffman of Clintonville, where she now resides. George Dusel received his early education in Germany, and after coming to America worked for his uncle on a farm. In the spring of 1885 he went to Stevens Point and found employment driving a bus for the Jacobs House for \$15 per month and board. That fall he started to learn the barber's trade in that place and he remained there until 1887. He then came to Rhinelander and entered the employ of Thomas Croker, whose shop he later bought, which was located where the Nelson store now stands. Mr. Dusel operated that shop for three years, at the end of which time he moved into the Hilber Hotel, where he remained, conducting a barber shop for 29 years and during that long period he shaved many of this city's most prominent citizens. On July 3, 1918 he retired from the barber business, and since then has been engaged in buying pulp wood, and in the logging business, employing small crews. He owns a small farm near the hospital, where he spends the summer months, and also owns four real estate properties in Rhinelander. He has rendered public service on the town board and on the election board, and is fraternally affiliated with the Equitable Fraternal Union and with the Maccabees, being secretary in the lodge of the former and record keeper in that of the latter. Mr. Dusel was married May 1, 1890, in Rhinelander, to Clara Weller, daughter of Joe and Sadie (Roman) Weller. Her parents were natives of France who came to America before the Civil War and settled in Waupaca County; both are now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Dusel have been born four children: Sadie, born Jan. 9, 1891, who is now Mrs. Irwin Farrel of Los Angeles, Calif.; Lizzie, born May 12, 1893, now Mrs. James Kobliska of Weyerhaeuser, Wis.; Georgiana, born June 20, 1896, who is living at home, and Frances, born Aug. 5, 1899, who is the wife of Earl Hartman of Silverton, Ore. Mr. Dusel has been a resident of Rhinelander for the past 36 years, he has always

had faith in the growth of the city, and always been ready to assist in public and civic affairs.

John Ross, who after a successful career in several different branches of industry, has established himself on a solid foundation as a business man and is numbered among the prominent and respected citizens of Rhinelander, was born in Ontario, Canada, May 22, 1861. His parents, Alexander and Catherine (Jackson) Ross, were also natives of that country, the father being a farmer who also operated a threshing-machine, doing work for others. In course of time he moved with his wife to Huron County, Mich. where he continued in farming until his death in 1895. His wife did not long survive him, passing away in 1897. John Ross, who was educated in Canada, remained at home dependent on his parents until 14 years old. He then began to be self-supporting, entering the ranks of industry as a pilot boy in a brick yard, an occupation which he followed for two seasons during the summers, while during the winters he attended school and did chores. He then began to learn the trade of blacksmith and horseshoer at Riverdale, Canada, which he finished in the carriage department of a firm at Port Elgin, remaining a year in the latter place. After that he worked as a journeyman blacksmith in various cities of Canada and the United States, and in 1893 he found himself in Rhinelander, Wis. Here he rented a shop on King Street and established himself in business, finding plenty to do. At the end of three years, or in 1906, having prospered, he tore down the frame building he occupied and erected the substantial brick structure that now stands on the site. After following his trade there until 1909, Mr. Ross leased his shop to another man and went to Wausau, where he bought the farm of his father-in-law, spending five subsequent years in its operation. He then sold out to the Alexander & Stewart Lumber Co., and returning to Rhinelander, took up his trade again at the old stand. He continued to follow it until 1919, in which year he gave up the business, leasing his shop to C. M. Wirth, who made it into a garage, while Mr. Ross bought a 200-acre farm in the town of Pelican, which he still conducts. On Dec. 7, 1922, he sold the garage building (his old shop) to Walter D. Brown and bought the J. J. Nick residence at 125 S. Oneida Street which he now occupies. In addition to carrying on his farm he makes a specialty of buying and selling land and general real estate, in which line of enterprise he has proved himself both capable and reliable. Mr. Ross is widely known, and, his record being an honorable one, he stands well in the estimation of his fellow citizens. In 1921 he was candidate for sheriff on the Democratic ticket, and though he failed of election, the result of the balloting showed that he had many friends throughout the county. He belongs to the local lodges of Odd Fellows and Eagles and attends the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Ross was married Sept. 5, 1904, to Amelia Hardell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Hardell. He and his wife have been the parents of six children, Ethel J., Cora E., Victoria L., John L., David A. and Madeline. John L. and Madeline are both deceased, each having died at the age of two and a half years. Ethel J., who after attending the Rhinelander schools, was graduated from the Oshkosh Normal School, and for some time was a teacher, is now Mrs. Clarence Wesley of Rhinelander. Cora E., whose educational record is identical with that of her sister, is the wife of Victor Johnson, now city attorney of Hibbing, Minn. Victoria L. was graduated from the Rhinelander High School, was employed for some time as a bookkeeper and is now Mrs. Bryan of Rhinelander. David A. is residing with his parents.

Hjalmar J. Danfil, born June twenty-ninth, eighteen-hundred and fifty-two in the city of Roskilde, Denmark. He was educated in the district school, town of Jydstrup. At the age of fifteen years he became interested in business and was thus engaged with different firms in Soro and Slagelse, 1867-81, except during sixteen months, 1875-76, when he served as a soldier under the Danish flag, with the 17th Battalion, First Company "Infantry", at Copenhagen and "Leiren ved Hald" near Viborg, Jutland.

A virulent epidemic of the "American fever" swept over the land (Denmark). He with his cousin, Julius Jappe, were among the (lucky) victims. The only



JOHN ROSS

"successfully tried" cure for said malady: this the recipe: lift the anchor—forward—course west across the great seas, meet with Uncle Sam, live under the Stars and Stripes—and tread upon American soil.

They therefore, on April 30th, Eighteen-hundred and eighty-one, with some other six hundred Viking—Norsemens secured passage on the historic steamer Thingvalla bound for the U. S. A. landed in New York on May 17th: for a few days took in the sight's of this giant metropolis, then proceeded via the Niagra Falls to Wisconsin.

Mr. Julius Jappe (watchmaker) secured employment at his trade on their arrival in Racine—later conducted a jewelry store of his own on Sixth Street. For some years and up to the time of his death (which occurred January 9th—1922, his age then sixty-one years) Mr. Jappe was acting member on the county board of Racine.

Mr. Danfield's objective point being Waupaca, where he was met and welcomed by a countryman and friend Mr. Albert Breit. With a sincere intent and will to be a useful and loyal citizen of his adopted country, Mr. Danfield made his initial "dig in" on the farm of Mr. Alf. Minto's, Lanark; next as a worker at the Racine Wagon & Carriage Co.'s plant; during the Winter as a lumber Jack near Iola; then brickmaking on the banks of the Waupaca River, where for some days during the month of April, 1882, the horizon would be darkened by flocks of the beautiful traveling pigeons, millions of them; a few years later this species were declared extinct. He also worked as a section hand on the "auld" Wisconsin Central Road (his boss Mr. Ole Bee) in the days when he, with other railroad workers, received the cash from the pay-car. By diligent study he had by this time (1883) made some progress with the English language, and was offered and accepted a position as clerk with Mr. Richard Lea and sons Hugo and Fred (general store) fact was, created and built entirely of this grand color scheme, even nestling everywhere on the boat. The portals into the land of promise could not be more inspiring.

On June fifth, Eighteen hundred and eighty-six, Mr. Danfield was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Mosher, at Antigo, her home. The stork made frequent visit's at their home in Rhinelander and blessed them with two daughters: Minnie, now Mrs. John Reynolds of Merrill; Ruth, now Mrs. Earl J. Kruckeberg of Appleton and four sons: Albert, mechanic, saw-filer and A. E. F. veteran. Grover, printer, Ex-member of Company L. and a U. S. Mail clerk; Ralph, painter, paper-hanger and decorator, and Webster Mosher Danfield, a high school student.

As a citizen of Rhinelander, since March first, Eighteen hundred and eighty-six, Mr. Danfield has, with the exception of two years work in the shipping department of the Wisconsin Veener Co. devoted his time to mercantile pursuit as clerk with the following firms: Messrs. John De Voin, the Brown Brothers, Spafford & Cole and David Jacobson. March 19th, Nineteen hundred and twelve he was (after passing civil service exam.) appointed by Mayor Fred Anderle, as city sealer of weights and measures. Mr. F. P. Downing, chief in Waupaca. The season of 1884-5 this firm had on sale, a small consignment, of the very last bison (buffalo) robes that could be procured in the open market.

New Year's Day (1885) received tidings from his mother (whose home was in Copenhagen) that she was sick and also expressed a desire to see him "her only son". Being at the time so situated that he was able to fulfill his mothers wish, he started the next day for New York, from there with the Hamburg-American Liner "Wieland" this boat delivered mail at Plymouth, England, where at that time it was quite cold and the coast snow-covered: by crossing the channel to Cherbourg, (Sunny) France, not any snow and considerable warmer, a mail-boat (lighter) coming out from this harbor had on-board a few ladies' and men (thus late in January) dressed in summer costumes.

Steaming up the River Elbe the Wieland encountered inpregnable ice floes and the passengers had to be transported, the last few miles, to Hamburg on ice breakers (such a diving and racket) from there by rail to Kiel (Germany) by boat through the Baltic sea via Korsor (a Danish port) to destination.

Certainly, after years of absence, a meeting like this between family members is truly wonderful, and on this occasion given credit for a speedy return of perfect health to his dear mother; four years later, preceded by a brief illness, she passed into her last sleep and rest on February fifth, Eighteen hundred and eighty-nine in the sixty-eighth year of her age. When he (Hjalmar) was about three years old, his father was called by a disease contracted (during the war 1848-50) while helping to defend his country against the invading Teutons.

The Jappe, Zimmerman, Darre and Westphal family's (near relation of Danfield) and friend too numerous to mention (in the old home capitol city) contributed spontaneously with kind deeds to make his forty-five day visit filled with pleasant reminiscence only, the hardest task imposed upon him being to say the farewell. Leaving the mother country, about March 7th, on the liner Iceland for the U. S. A. is only to relate that the return trip became a delightful but stormy voyage (anybody having made the route will appreciate what this implies). When off the coast of Newfoundland the passengers became witness to a superb panorama—sailing for hours through myriad arches of rainbows, the surrounding atmosphere seemed to be, and in state inspector of weights & measures, inspecting Mr. Danfield's work in a general way, says in the "New North": Mr. Danfield is one of the most conscientious and competent city sealers in Wisconsin.

At the inception and start of the herein named local enterprises his name has been identified, on a small scale, as that of a member to help promote the welfare of his community; the Rhinelander Advancement Association, Rhinelander Refrigerator Co., Rhinelander Paper Co., Rhinelander Telephone Co., The Armory, etc. He is a past Noble Grand of the I. O. O. F., Oneida Lodge No. 48, a wearer of the veteran jewel, presented to him by his lodge brethren.

Hjalmar J. Danfield.

Marcus A. Ebert, prominent resident of the town of Tomahawk Lake, Oneida County, was born in New York State, April 18, 1879, and came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1893. After completing his education at Milwaukee he entered the drug business for four years and later he was for 10 years manager of the Fowler Mfg. Company there, and in 1915 he came to Tomahawk Lake. June 19, 1915, he married Isabelle Johnson, who, as related below, was one of the founders of Minne-Wawa Camp, and since that time he has been occupied, in co-operation with his wife, in the direction of this camp and of Ad-a-wa-gam Camp, which he later established. He is well known throughout Oneida and Vilas counties and is an exceptionally able and public-spirited man. He is now serving as chairman of the town board, of Tomahawk Lake, and director of the School Board, also as a member of the Oneida County Board. Besides his other interests, Mr. Ebert deals in real estate, and he is always a strong backer of every movement calculated to advance the interests of Northern Wisconsin. Mrs. Ebert is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. K. A. Johnson of Portage, Wis.; after graduating from the University of Wisconsin she taught school for one year at West De Pere, for three years in the high school at Rhinelander, and for four years at Milwaukee, Downer Seminary. Mr. and Mrs. Ebert have four children: Margaret I., who was born Aug. 1, 1917; Mark J., born July 2, 1919; Susana G., born Nov. 3, 1920; and Marion C., born June 13, 1922.

Minne-Wawa Camp for girls, located on Tomahawk and Big Carr lakes, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Tomahawk Lake station, was established in 1912 by five sisters, Isabelle, Jennie, Grace, Julia, and Margaret, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. K. A. Johnson, of Portage, Wis. Of these sisters, Isabelle, who was the leader in establishing and carrying on the camp, is now the wife of Marcus A. Ebert, whose sketch appears above; Jennie is Mrs. Nathaniel Miles of Mt. Carroll, Ill.; Grace is the wife of Robert Wilson, of Burlington, Wis.; Julia is Mrs. A. O. Headquist of Madison, Wis.; and Margaret is secretary of the Bradley Knitting Mills at Delavan, Wis. The camp site was selected by Edward Griffith and Frank Moody, who were at that time connected with the Wisconsin State Forestry Department, and is on land forming a part of the forest reserve of the state of Wisconsin. The site was selected by these men as being the most beautiful and fitting spot in the entire



PETER PHILIPP AND FAMILY

forest reserve for a place of this nature; it is on a thickly wooded strip of land separating Big Carr Lake from Little Tomahawk, in a land of virgin timber and clear, sparkling water; its splendidly constructed and picturesque log buildings nestle among the trees, forming a scene of ideal beauty. Besides the main lodge there are ten sleeping cabins, each bearing an Indian name, and, though the camp is located in true pioneer surroundings, all the accommodations are of the best. Minne-wawa Camp was operated by the Johnson sisters until 1915, at which time Isabelle Johnson and Mr. Ebert were united in marriage; Mr. and Mrs. Ebert have since operated the camp, with Mrs. Ebert in direct personal charge of the activities. A physician and nurse are in attendance at all times, and no detail in caring for the welfare of the girls has been overlooked. Every form of outdoor diversion is offered under a most excellent plan of supervision; a number of young ladies, each a college graduate and each a specialist in some particular form of camp activity, are employed as councilors, and to each councilor there is assigned a group of four or five girls, to whom she acts as advisor and helper throughout the season, taking part in their games and being ever-watchful of their personal safety and welfare. Each councilor writes once a week to the parents of the girls in her group, giving all details of their daughters' health, spirits, and progress, and every morning the councilors hold a meeting where reports are made to the head councilor, who in turn reports direct to Mr. and Mrs. Ebert. A girls' council, elected by the campers, meets once a week with the councilors for conference. The entire plan of organization is perfect, and Minne-Wawa Camp is a place to which parents may send their daughters in perfect assurance that they will return refreshed in mind and body, with recollections of good times that will always be cherished among their dearest memories.

Ad-a-wa-gam Camp for boys was established in 1921, by Marcus A. Ebert and is operated by Mr. and Mrs. Ebert. It is situated about three miles from Minne-Wawa Camp and is operated along similar lines, the description already given of Minne-Wawa applying equally well to both camps. These establishments are distinct adjuncts to the up-building of Northern Wisconsin, and the state may well be proud to have them within her borders.

Peter Philipp, proprietor of the Rhinelander Greenhouse, at Rhinelander, Oneida County, was born in the Duchy of Luxemburg, Dec. 6, 1869. He was educated in his native land and after leaving school took up and learned the business of a florist, and also general and landscape gardening, which he followed in Luxemburg until 1898. In that year he came to the United States, locating first in Valparaiso, Ind., where for awhile he followed his profession. Later he went to Chicago and from there to Wausau, Wis., in both cities working in greenhouses. On Oct. 2, 1900 he came to Rhinelander and here established the Rhinelander greenhouses, which he is now conducting, in addition devoting a part of his time to landscape gardening, or the laying out of grounds in an artistic way so as to make the most of nature's beauties. In both departments of his business he has gained an excellent reputation, and the demands for his services keep him busy. At his greenhouses, No. 312 N. Brown Street, he raises all kinds of plants and deals extensively in cut flowers, and his place is one of the largest of its kind in northern Wisconsin, besides being the only one in Oneida County. It has been built up by him from one of small proportions and now includes three houses, two of which measure each 22x125 feet, and the other 18 by 100 feet, the three combined containing 7133 square feet of glass. His equipment is thoroughly modern and includes everything necessary or desirable to a plant of this kind. His business is not confined to Rhinelander but extends to adjacent towns and cities in various directions, to which the good railroad facilities of Rhinelander give him ready access. Mr. Philipp is an active member of the Rhinelander Chamber of Commerce; also of the Cemetery Commission and of the Park Commission. Fraternally he belongs to the Eagles and the Modern Woodmen of America, and he is a member of the Catholic Church. He was married Feb. 21, 1898, to Lena Lick, who died Jan. 21, 1919, after having been the mother of four children, namely: Julia, born Dec. 2, 1898, who is keeping house for her father; William, born March 3, 1900, who is assisting his father in business; Nicklaus, born Aug. 21, 1902, and Helen, born Aug. 6, 1906, who died in infancy.

Chris Eby, of Rhinelander, who for 30 years or more has been quite a prominent figure in the real estate and insurance business, and who also stands high in the Masonic order, was born in Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, July 2, 1860, son of Nicholas and Christina (Beeler) Eby. The parents, now deceased, were natives of France who came to the United States in 1842 and were farmers for the rest of their lives in Sheboygan County. They had eight children: John, who is a school teacher; Nicholas, an insurance agent in Sheboygan; Chris, of Rhinelander; George, of Sheboygan Falls; Mary, who married E. B. Clay and lives in Michigan; Henry and Steenie of Lyons, Iowa, and Philip F., who is deceased. Chris Eby finished his school studies in Sheboygan when he was graduated from the high school. His first industrial employment was as telegraph operator for the Lake Shore railroad. In 1886 he came to Rhinelander and in the same year was appointed by Governor Rusk as county treasurer of Oneida County, being the first incumbent of that office, which he held for four years. On the expiration of his term he entered into the real estate and insurance business which he has since followed, being now a veteran in the business, and he has been instrumental in bringing in many settlers and has sold more land than any other man in Oneida County. He has also platted many additions to Rhinelander and has been an important factor in the growth of the city. In 1887 Mr. Eby joined the Masonic order, in which he has risen to the 32d degree, being also a "Shriner," and on his way to the top he has held all the various offices. Mr. Eby was married in 1882, at Clintonville, Wis., to Mary Tittermore, daughter of Nelson and Margaret Tittermore. Both her parents are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Eby have three children: John, a farmer of Omro, Wis.; Marie, wife of Robert Lutz, a banker of Oshkosh, Wis., and Isabelle, who is bookkeeper for a lumber company in Oshkosh.

Leonard Emmerling, now living practically retired in Rhinelander after a successful career in the meat business, was born in Germany, Dec. 9, 1866, son of Conrad and Marie (Ruckert) Emmerling, both of whom spent their lives in that country, of which they were natives. Leonard, after attending school in Germany, took up the meat business, at which he worked there for a short time, and then in 1888, at the age of 21 he came to the United States, locating in Rhinelander, Wis., and entering the employ of Ernest Keith, who kept a meat market. With him he remained for four years, acquiring a good knowledge of the business, and at the end of that time he started in for himself, with Julius Prenzlöw as partner, the firm conducting a retail meat business for four years on Thayer Street, Rhinelander. At the end of that time Mr. Emmerling bought out his partner and moved the market to Mason Street, where he remained for six years. In 1904 he moved again, this time to N. Brown Street, where he continued in business until the fall of 1918, when he sold out. In March, 1923, he again engaged in the meat business, at 1104 Monico Street, Rhinelander, carrying a full line of choice meats, vegetables and canned goods. In addition to his meat business, in which he has met with good success, Mr. Emmerling has invested several times in farm property, and is now the owner of two farms in the town of Crescent, one of 280 acres and the other of 180 acres, both of which he rents out. Until recently he owned another, a farm of 122 acres in the town of Pelican, but this he has sold. He is a stockholder in the Rhinelander Telephone Company. His fraternal society affiliations are with the Masons and Modern Woodmen of America. In 1917 he built the beautiful modern residence which he and his family now occupy at 232 Lincoln Street, and he is also owner of other city property. Mr. Emmerling was married at Rhinelander, Aug. 12, 1894, to Bertha Renart, who was born at Aix La Chappelle, Germany, Aug. 12, 1872. He and his wife have a daughter, Elsa, who was born March 22, 1913. Mr. Emmerling's successful business career was the result of hard work, and hence it is gratifying to him to feel that all he has got has been well earned.

Val Eschwig, until recently well-known farmer and resort owner in the town of Pelican, Oneida County, who died Aug. 2, 1923, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 6, 1860, and received his education in the public schools of that city. He then learned the trade of blacksmith, which he subsequently followed for some years at Loyal, Clark County, before going to Portage, Wis., where he was in busi-



MRS. NICHLAUS POMES

ness until 1900. He came to Rhinelander in the latter year and established a blacksmith shop, which he successfully conducted until 1912, when he sold it and purchased his present farm and lake frontage of 63 acres on Lake George in the town of Pelican. Here he carried on general farming, in addition to which he operated a resort during the summer months, having two nice cottages which he rented by the week or by the season. He supplied his guests with fresh cream, butter, eggs, and garden vegetables, and maintained boats and fishing tackle for their use. Lake George is noted for its fine fishing, having an abundance of all the varieties of the finny tribe to be found in this section of the country, and the Eschwig place offers unexcelled attractions to the summer tourist; it is beautifully located, and combines the peace and quiet of the wilderness with the conveniences of modern civilization. The buildings are gas-lighted, gas being furnished from a private plant which Mr. Eschwig owned and which has a capacity of 100 lights. The place is neatly kept and courteous treatment is the motto of its management. Mr. Eschwig, was married Oct. 17, 1910, to Anna Snyder of Rhinelander, who was born at Durand, Pepin County, Wis., Jan. 26, 1866.

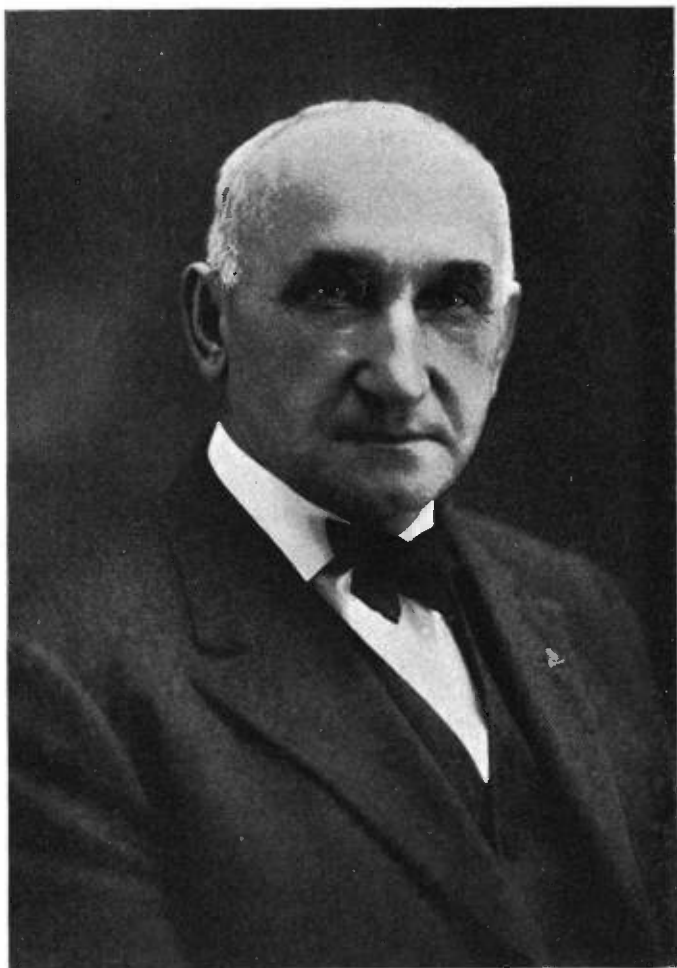
Nichlaus Pomes, a Civil War soldier who many years ago established a home in the town of Three Lakes, Oneida County, which his wife and children subsequently developed into a fine farm, was born in Belgium, Mar. 10, 1834. He was reared and educated in his native land, where he lived until 1860, when he came to the United States. Soon afterwards, or perhaps immediately, he came west to Wisconsin. It was a critical period in the history of the nation, for in the following year the Civil War broke out and young Pomes, moved by the spirit of adventure, or perhaps finding it difficult to obtain employment, enlisted in Co. E, 14th Wis. Vol. Inf. At the Battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, he was wounded in the ankle, which caused him to be lame for the rest of his life. This disability caused his early discharge from the army and he returned to Wisconsin and re-entered the ranks of civil industry, for the most part doing carpenter work, though when necessary he turned his hand to other occupations. On July 29, 1879, he was married to Anna M. Wickert, who was born in Manitowoc County, Wis., Sept. 13, 1853. In 1893 he came with his family to Oneida County, taking a homestead in the town of Three Lakes, which he started to improve, and, although handicapped by his crippled leg, he had made some progress when death called him on May 7, 1897. His wife remained on the homestead and proved it up and, with the help of her children, in time developed it into a fine farm, though during the early years she had to keep boarders—mostly loggers—to help pay expenses. In 1909 Mrs. Pomes sold the farm and moved to the village of Three Lakes, where she established a new home, buying a dwelling-house, which, with the aid of her sons, she has remodeled into one of the prettiest residences in the village. It is of cobblestone veneer construction, with a large screened porch and is comfortably furnished. Here in her declining years she is enjoying a life of comparative leisure after many years of arduous toil and anxiety. She has reared a family of five children, namely: William, born July 22, 1880; Bernard A., Jan. 9, 1882; Gertrude, May 4, 1884; Isabella, May 25, 1886; and Rose, July 18, 1890. Bernard A., who resides with his mother, married Mary Koshuta and has one child, Donald. Gertrude is now Mrs. Edward Fraser of Winton, Minn., and has four children, Cephrin, Lawrence, Marie and Dorothy. Isabella is the wife of Joseph Marsnec of Washburn, Wis., and has seven children, Madeline, Irene, Catherine, Lillian, Harry, Robert and Donald. Rose is the wife of Henry Brewster of Warroad, Minn. In addition to rearing her own children, Mrs. Pomes has brought up and educated three step-children, the children of her husband by a former marriage, namely, Joseph, Mary and Louise; and, as Joseph married and lost his wife, who left three children, Vernon, Pearl and Margaret, she has reared them also, thus making a total of 11 children whom she has cared for and been a mother to, a record of which any woman might have reason to be proud. She and her family are members of the Catholic Church, as was also her husband.

John T. Elliott, M. D., city health officer of Rhinelander, who has been a resident of this city for the past 18 years, was born in Seaforth, Province of Ontario,

Canada, Aug. 4, 1871, son of William and Margaret (Rennelson) Elliott. The father was born at Hieck, near Edinburgh, Scotland, the mother being a native of Canada, in which country they were married. William Elliott, who was an expert accountant, was for 33 years city clerk of Seaforth, Canada. Both parents are now deceased. John T. Elliott acquired his general education in the public schools of Seaforth, being graduated from the high school with the class of 1900. Having made up his mind to become a physician, in 1896 he entered the Trinity Medical College at Toronto, where, having passed a satisfactory examination, he was presented with the degree of M. D. as a member of the graduating class of 1900. He at once came to the States and began the practice of his profession at Cylon, St. Croix County, Wis., where he remained for five years, at the end of that time, or in 1905, coming to Rhinelander. Here he engaged offices in the T. C. Wood block, which he occupied for 12 years, then moving to his present location at No. 161½ W. Davenport Street. He has built up an extensive practice both in the city and in the surrounding country, has a high standing in his profession and enjoys wide social popularity. As a physician and surgeon he is still a close student, keeping in touch with modern scientific discovery, and is a member of the Oneida, Vilas and Forest Counties Medical Society and the Wisconsin State Medical Society. As health officer of the city of Rhinelander he has served ten years out of the last 12 and under four different mayors. He is also medical examiner of several fraternal lodges, of which he is a member, including the Eagles, the Knighted Foresters, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Canadian Order of Foresters. On Nov. 2, 1910, Dr. Elliott was married at Toronto, Canada, to Mary E. Nicholson, of that city. The issue of this marriage is one son, John Craig, who was born Sept. 4, 1913 and is now a pupil in the public schools. The Doctor and his family have a pleasant home at No. 310 Lincoln Street. They attend the Congregational Church.

Julius Edwin, manager for the Schlitz Company at Rhinelander, Oneida County, was born in Fond du Lac, Wis., Jan. 18, 1861, son of Leoin and Flevia Edwin. The parents were natives of Canada, who settled in Fond du Lac anterior to the Civil War period, the father spending his entire active life from boyhood as a lumberman and farmer. He died at Marinette about 1908, his wife dying about the year 1900. Julius Edwin had very limited educational opportunities in his boyhood as he was employed in the lumber industry at the age of 16 years, working in the woods in winter and in sawmills in summer. During his spare moments in camp and on other favorable occasions he would endeavor by private study to add to his stock of useful knowledge and in time his education was much improved. He followed the logging industry mostly on the Marinette River and after that eight years in Oneida County. In 1909 he became agent for the Schlitz Company at Rhinelander, and is still holding that position. Mr. Edwin was married June 30, 1887, at Marinette, Wis., to Nellie Lawrence, who died Aug. 6, 1922, leaving four children: Harvey, who is proprietor of the American garage in Rhinelander; Archie, in the sawmill industry in Rhinelander; Florence, who keeps house for her father; and Willard L., who is a chauffeur for his brother Harvey. Mr. Edwin is a member of the Catholic Church, also of the order of the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Order of Foresters and the Eagles. The family residence is located at No. 34 Alban Street, Rhinelander.

Bernard F. Enckhausen, a respected citizen of Minocqua, was born in Germany May 26, 1871, son of Frederick and Betty (Detzten) Enckhausen. The parents, both of whom are now deceased, were natives of Germany and the father was a very prominent man there, being a director of the agricultural college at Ebsdorf, Germany, in which capacity he did much to advance agricultural conditions in that vicinity. His soil experiments developed a process that enabled sandy, light ground to be brought to a high point of productiveness. A long list of valuable advances are attributable to him; he promoted the establishment of the first sugar beet refinery at Ulzen and became president of the company operating it; he built the first creamery and cheese factory in the Province of Hanover, and was also president of that institution; he promoted the first factory making



WILLIAM HARDELL

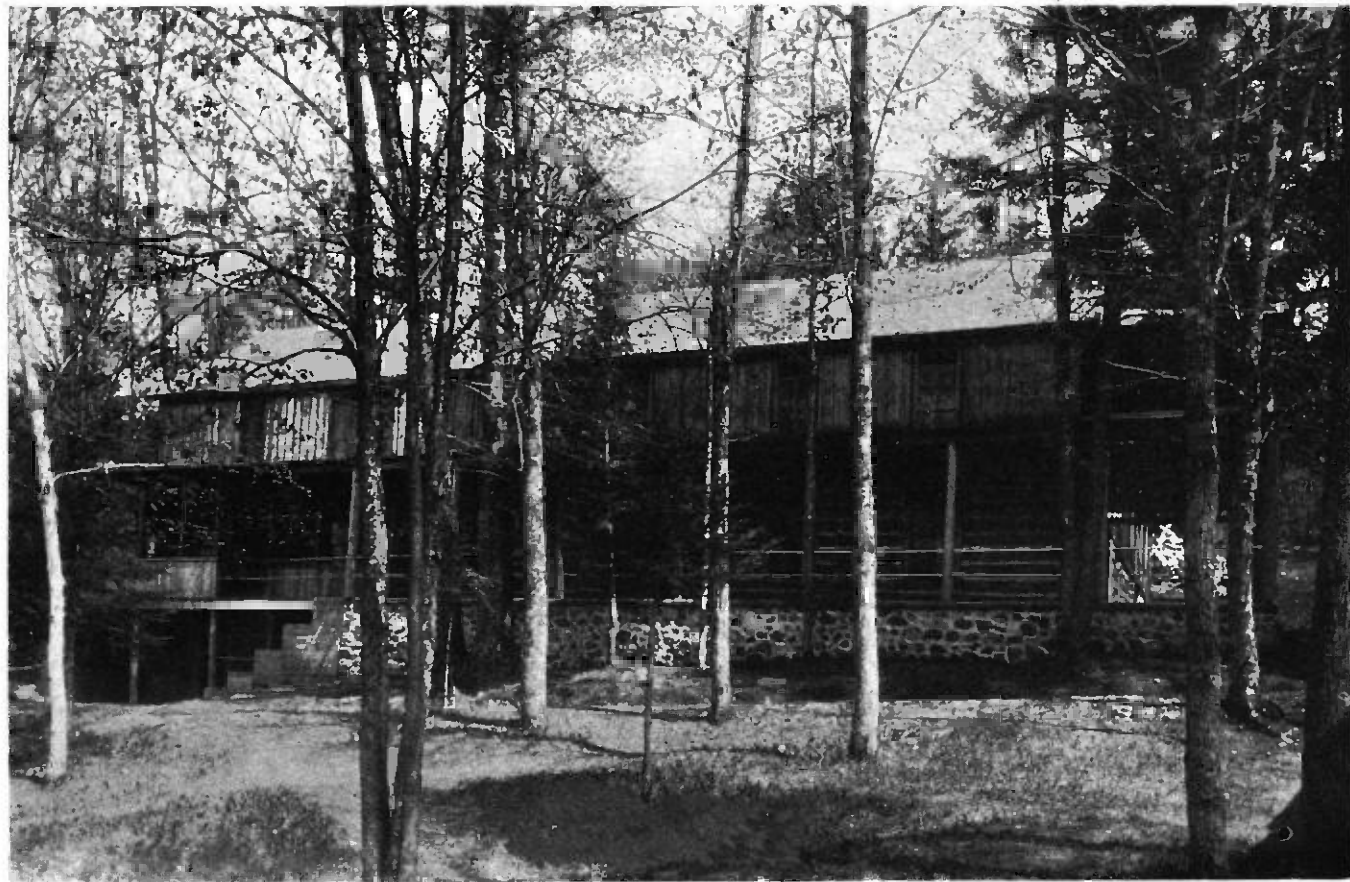
bone fertilizer at Ebsdorf, and in this company he was also president; he invented the first potato digger and planter used in Germany. In addition to his industrial abilities Frederick Enckhausen was a musician and composer of rare talent, specializing in piano parts. His father, Heinrich Enckhausen, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a noted violinist and pianist who played before King George III of England on many great occasions, he being a particular friend of the King. Frederick Enckhausen died in 1890 and his wife in 1911. Bernard F. Enckhausen was educated in his native land and came to the United States in 1888, locating at Tomah, Wis., where he took up dentistry as a profession, following it, however, only for a period of two years. He then became a fireman on the Wisconsin Valley division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, his first run being out of Tomah. From 1891 to 1911 he was located at Babcock, in Wood County, and from the latter year until 1917 he was at Wausau, in Marathon County. He then went to Tomahawk, and in March of 1918 he was transferred to Minocqua, where he has since remained, occupying the position of engineer to which he had meanwhile been promoted. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and of the Masons and Eagles. Mr. Enckhausen was first married to Elizabeth Reinhold and by this union was the father of one child, Charles B., born July 27, 1897, who graduated from the Wausau high school, and is now a railroad man running out of Minocqua. Mr. Enckhausen's second marriage took place on Nov. 7, 1914, when he was united with Lillian Cross, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jaeschke but who was adopted early in life by William G. and Alma (St. John) Cross, and educated in the grade and high schools of Fond du Lac. Mr. and Mrs. Enckhausen have a very pleasant residence in Minocqua, having purchased it in 1919. They are members of the Methodist church and are well liked by the entire community.

William Hardell, of Rhinelander, Oneida County, who owns large interests in valuable timber lands, as well as other property, was born in Marathon County, Jan. 15, 1870, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Hardell. The father settled in Marathon County in 1855, being one of the earliest settlers there. Securing a tract of government land about 12 miles from Wausau, he cleared it, erected buildings and in time developed a good farm. When he settled on the place no railroad had yet been built to Wausau, and all kinds of goods and supplies had to be transported to that city by team and wagon from Stevens Point, and from Wausau he had to carry his home supplies on his back to the farm, as there was no wagon road. A vast quantity of fine pine timber was then cut down and burned to clear space, there being no market for it, nor any way of getting it to market had there been one. Those pioneer days were hard ones for the settler, and only the strong were able to survive them, but to those who did and who laid the foundation of this region's prosperity, the present generation owes a debt of gratitude, as its task has been rendered comparatively easy. Mr. and Mrs. William Hardell, Sr., died when their son William, Jr., the subject of this sketch, was but six years old, and the latter, therefore, was reared by friends or relations. He attended public school in Wausau and remained a resident of Marathon County until 1889, when he came to Rhinelander, for the next two years working in meat markets here. He then became a traveling salesman for the Armour Packing Co., in which position he remained for five years. In 1895 he started a meat market at Rhinelander, in partnership with E. C. Vessey, on the site of the present Oneida Hotel. The partnership lasted five years, at the end of which time Mr. Hardell sold out to Mr. Vessey and went into business for himself alone, conducting a market for four years on the North Side. In 1905 he changed his occupation, organizing the Pelican River Lumber Co. and buying a mill which one year later was burned, but which was rebuilt and is still standing. Then in 1914 he and P. E. Kabel bought the mill rights and organized the Rhinelander Box & Lumber Co., with which concern he was connected until 1920, when he sold his interests in it to W. C. Curtis, who was a partner in the business. Mr. Hardell still holds an interest, with the Pelican River Lumber Co., in about 2,500 acres of timber land, and since 1920 he has been engaged in logging and lumbering, and also in the real

estate business. In addition to this he owns other timber lands in Oneida County, also two store buildings, three residences and other property in Rhinelander, besides some lakeshore property; also a farm of 400 acres which is partly improved. He is a stockholder in the Oneida National Bank of Rhinelander. Mr. Hardell served four years as chairman of the Pelican Town board, by virtue of that office becoming a member of the Oneida County board. He is a member of Rhinelander Lodge, No. 598, B. P. O. E. On March 10, 1894, William Hardell was united in marriage with Clara Homrig, and of this union three children have been born: Harold, who is now with the Keith Show Co. of Boston, Mass., and Willard and Clarence, who are residing at home. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Conrad Christopherson, one of the progressive agriculturists of Oneida County, owning and operating a 117-acre farm in Section 9, town of Minocqua, was born on a farm in Calumet County, Wisconsin, Feb. 24, 1884, son of John and Sigred (Melby) Christopherson. The parents were natives of Norway and came to the United States from that country in 1872. Here they located in Manitowoc County, Wisconsin, from whence they came to Calumet County in 1878. Mr. Christopherson, Sr., was engaged in farming in Calumet County until 1920, building up one of the fine farms of that county. In 1920 he sold the property to his son Christ and came to Woodruff, Oneida County, near which place he bought a 40-acre farm; after living here for two years he sold out and returned to his old home in Calumet County, where he now resides with his son Christ. The wife and mother died in July, 1922. Of the nine children born to these parents, one died in infancy, the others being as follows: Christ, operating the home farm in Calumet County as mentioned above; Ole, now deceased; Sever, living at Minocqua; John, of Green Bay; Carl, of Woodruff; Conrad, subject of this sketch; Bennett, now of Milwaukee, Wis.; and Sophia, who is deceased. Conrad Christopherson received his education in the district schools of Calumet County and remained at home, assisting his father in the operation of the farm, until he was 21 years old. He then learned the trade of blacksmith, which he subsequently followed for some time at Brillion and Mishicot, Wis. He next established a shop at Hayton, Wis., which he conducted for three years, and after selling that place he came to Oneida County in the fall of 1911. In the spring of 1912 he bought his present 117-acre tract of land in Section 9 of Minocqua Township, located on Federal Trunk Highway No. 70. This was all wild land with the exception of six acres, which had been cleared and broken, when Mr. Christopherson acquired it, and for a residence there was nothing but an old shack. He has worked hard in the development of his land, and today he has a fine farm; about 45 acres are under the plow, and in 1921 he built a fine nine-room house and a barn, 34x58 feet in dimensions, with basement. He has a good herd of Guernsey and Holstein cattle and carries on general diversified farming. His success has been due to his hard work, enterprise, and ability, and he is one of the representative men of this region. He and his family belong to the Lutheran Church, and they are very highly regarded by all who know them. Mr. Christopherson was married on April 24, 1912, to Augusta Schwanz, of Hayton, Calumet County, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Christopherson have one child, Arthur, born Dec. 27, 1915.

Fred French.—The life and death of the subject of this sketch form an intensely interesting page in the history of Vilas County, the story being marked by both picturesque and tragic elements. As trapper and hunter for 11 years in this region, Mr. French was well known to most of the inhabitants of the county, and his personal character was such as to make him many friends. His murder while camping out in the wilds was an event that shocked the entire county and is still vividly remembered by all who lived here a quarter of a century ago. But little data is at hand in regard to Mr. French's early life, but it is known that he was born in Pennsylvania in 1831 or 1832, and that as a young man he learned the trade of cooper, subsequently, however, becoming a farmer. From Pennsylvania he moved to Wisconsin and was married in Menasha, Winnebago County, to Helena Ott, a native of Germany who had come to the United States when young. In



HANSON'S SQUIRREL LAKE RESORT—HENRY HANSON, PROP.

1875 Mr. French was shot in the hand, which crippled that member. In 1886 he came to Vilas County, and thereafter his chief occupation was trapping. In this pursuit he was quite successful, getting as much as two hundred dollars' worth of fur each winter. While thus engaged he made his home in a shanty on the banks of Pine Lake about 18 miles east of Three Lakes. It was early in September, 1898—about the 7th of the month—that Mr. French started out from his shanty, presumably to visit his traps, and leaving his gun behind, which was not his custom. He was then working in company with a young man named John Bumiller. After three weeks had elapsed without his reappearance, his relations began to feel some anxiety and a search was instituted, but for some time without result. On Monday, Nov. 1, however, his body was found floating in a rice bed on the north side of Pine Lake by two young men or boys who were out duck hunting; it was clad in nothing but underwear. An examination showed that Mr. French had been shot through the body, the ball passing through his right arm, entering the right side about three inches below the armpit, passing through both lungs and lodging in the left side, whence it was extracted. As John Bumiller, who was near the spot, had instantly fled when the discovery was announced, only stopping to get his rifle and ammunition from the shanty, he was naturally suspected as the murderer, a warrant was issued for his arrest, and the sheriff and his deputies, and in particular, Mr. French's son Charles, took up the pursuit, with the result that Bumiller was finally captured, but was subsequently discharged for lack of evidence. As a soldier of the Civil War Mr. French was in receipt of a pension from the United States government, and after his death his wife was awarded a widow's pension. She survived her husband 19 years, passing away suddenly on Wednesday morning, Sept. 21, 1917, and leaving four children, Charles, Fred, Louise and Anna. The funeral services were held at the Catholic Church, the remains being-escorted from the residence by the Ladies' Rosary Society, of which Mrs. French was a member, and the Royal Neighbors sent a beautiful floral tribute. Thus departed one who in this life had passed through a severe trial, which she had met with Christian resignation.

Charles French, a well known and respected citizen of Three Lakes, now retired from active work, was born in Winnebago County, May 20, 1871, son of Fred and Helena (Ott) French. He acquired his education in the public schools of Neenah, Wis., subsequently learned the art of cooking, and after his parents had moved to Three Lakes in 1886 he began cooking in lumber camps, an occupation that he followed for several winters. In 1893 he built the first summer resort on Butternut Lake in Forest County, and this he conducted for five years. The next ten years he spent in conducting a resort on Laura and Medicine Lakes, being one of the first to establish a resort on that water chain. After that Mr. French became superintendent of the Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club resort on the Upper Eagle Chain of Lakes. In the spring of 1922 he gave up that position and took up his permanent residence in Three Lakes, purchasing his present dwelling-house and a few acres of land in the village; and during the summer of that year he acted as guide and cook for visiting tourists. At various times he has owned different tracts of land with lake frontage, some of which he has disposed of to good advantage. He still owns 70 acres of lake frontage, however, located on Laura and Medicine Lakes. While conducting the Pine Island resort, two and a half miles from Three Lakes, Mr. French was so successful in landing big fish that he won for himself the name of "Muskellunge Charley." Among his accomplishments he numbers that of being an expert taxidermist and has mounted some fine specimens of deer, fish and other game. Mr. French was married Dec. 4, 1904, to Elethra Locy, and he and his wife are the parents of one child, Fred, born Dec. 17, 1905, who is now a pupil in the Three Lakes High School.

Henry Hanson, proprietor of Hanson's Squirrel Lake Resort near Minocqua, was born in Chippewa County, Wis., near Eau Claire, June 19, 1857, son of Brant and Laura (Larson) Hanson. The parents were natives of Christiania, Norway, and were married there in 1856, their coming to the United States being by way of a wedding trip; the journey was made in a sailing vessel which took 14 weeks

to complete the passage. On arrival here they came direct to Chippewa County, where the father was subsequently engaged in farming until the infirmities of old age caused him to retire; the wife and mother had passed away in 1868, and he died in 1920. Henry Hanson was educated in a log school house in Chippewa County and at the early age of 12 years he took up teaming in the woods for lumber firms, following this work until 1893; during this period he was for 11 summers foreman of the Thomas and John Smith farms in South Dakota. In 1893 he came to Minocqua and here for ten years he drove a livery team. In 1913 he bought 37 acres of land on the shores of Squirrel Lake and established his present resort, building a portion of the main lodge that year and adding other buildings from time to time until he now has one of the leading resorts in this famous region. The location of the resort, in a grove of pine, hemlock, and birch trees on the east shore of the lake from which it takes its name, is an ideal one and the appointments are excellent. The main buildings are on cement or stone foundations and are built in truly rustic style. They are electric lighted and are supplied with running water, and there are shower baths, etc. in the main lodge, these features adding comfort to the natural beauty of the spot. An excellent cuisine is provided, with a fine herd of Jersey cattle furnishing dairy products, gardens and orchards to furnish fresh fruits and vegetables, and a large hennery supplying fresh eggs and fowl for the tables. Game fish abound in the vicinity, and there are features to attract those interested in each different form of outdoor pursuit. In building up this place Mr. Hanson has done much to aid in the development of the vacation land which northern Wisconsin seems to have been designed by nature to be. He is a stockholder in the Security State Bank of Minocqua and in the Miconqua Co-operative Creamery and he is held in high regard throughout the community as an able and loyal worker for the future which lies ahead of this section of the country. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Woodmen of the World. Mr. Hanson was married June 18, 1900, to Mary (O'Leary) Cummings, of Tomah, Wis., and Mr. and Mrs. Hanson have had one child, Ruth, now Mrs. Fred Hewitt of Woodruff, Wis.

Louis R. Feiler, proprietor of Moosewood Farm in the town of Pelican, Oneida County, was born in Bohemia Nov. 7, 1887, son of Joseph and Rosa (Pickert) Feiler. The parents were natives of that country, where the mother is still living, the father being deceased. Louis R. Feiler attended school in Bohemia until he was 12 years old and then came to America; arriving here in 1899. He first located in Chicago, where he subsequently worked in a bakery and studied English at night school until 1908, when he came to Oneida County. Here he purchased ten acres of land in the town of Pelican and built a house, in which he resided until 1919, working on the roads and in the woods. After selling his home in 1919 he worked for one year on the farm operated by his mother-in-law and then purchased the one he now has, consisting of 160 acres of improved land in Section 17, town of Pelican, and known as Moosewood Farm. He is now carrying on general diversified farming and dairying there, and each winter is employed in the woods. His residence was destroyed by fire during the winter of 1921, and the new house which he erected to replace it met with the same fate in the winter of 1922. He has recently completed a third residence, and hopes that he has reached the end of his series of misfortunes. He keeps a good herd of cattle and has regular customers in Rhinelander for butter made from the product of this herd. Mr. Feiler was married on Sept. 4, 1919, to Mrs. Kate Scheitegger. Mrs. Feiler in maiden life was Miss Kare Cuinen; by her former marriage she is the mother of two children, Myrtle, born Nov. 14, 1912, and Doris, born May 16, 1916. Her union with Mr. Feiler has been blessed with one child, Eugene, born Aug. 11, 1921. The children are all living at home. The family belong to the Catholic Church, and Mr. Feiler's fraternal affiliations are with the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

Jens P. Jenson, a prominent figure in the development of the town of Cassian, Oneida County, and now living retired in that township, was born in Denmark, Dec. 22, 1851, son of Jens and Johannah (Peterson) Michelson. The parents were natives of Denmark and the father spent all his life in that country; the mother



MR. AND MRS. JENS P. JENSON

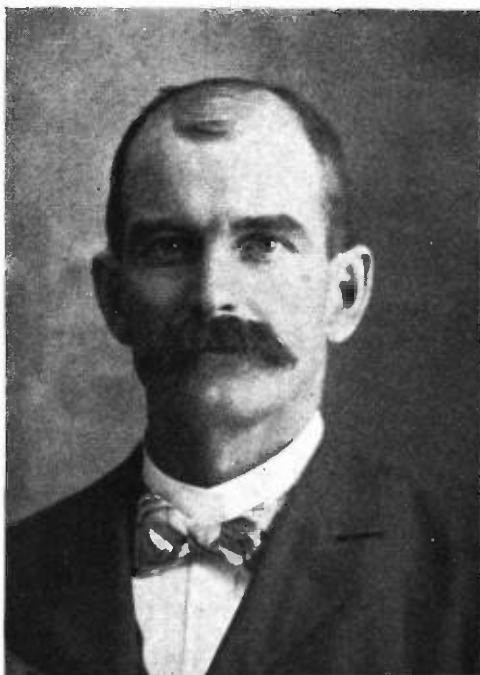
came to America after the death of the father and spent the remainder of her life with her children here. Four children, as follows, were born to these parents: Michael, now living at Waupaca, Wis.; Sever, of Omro, Wis.; Jennie, who is now Mrs. S. P. Peterson of Omro, Wis.; and Jens P. Jens P. Jenson received his education in his native land and subsequently learned the trade of brick and stone mason, which he followed there until 1873. He came to the United States in the latter year and proceeded direct from New York to Neenah, Wis., where he remained for three years. He then removed to the town of Matteson, Waupaca County, and later he went to Helvetia Township in the same county, purchasing a farm at the latter place and remaining until 1900. He then came to Oneida County and took a homestead of 160 acres in Sections 14 and 15, town of Cassian. This was all wild land, and the whole region was in a very primitive state of development, with no roads and very few settlers. Mr. Jenson, however, courageously set to work to build up a farm; he erected a log shack 16x16 feet in dimensions to serve as a temporary residence and proceeded to clear and develop the land. In 1903 he supplanted his original house with a good seven-room home, but the original log building is still standing on the property, a memento of pioneer days. By hard and persistent work year after year he succeeded in building up a finely developed agricultural property, one of the representative farms of Oneida County. This farm Mr. Jenson sold in 1920. In 1903 he had erected a store at Cassian Station, and this he conducted for 16 years, during which time he also was postmaster there. In 1918 he disposed of all his property holdings except his home, and he has since lived retired. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Odd Fellows, and he and his family affiliate with the Methodist Church. Mr. Jenson was married at Waupaca, Wis., April 19, 1879, to Ella Anderson, who was born April 24, 1858, in Denmark, daughter of Christian and Tova (Peterson) Anderson. Five children, as follows, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Jenson: William C., who is now engaged in farming near Gurney, Wis.; Louis L., farming in the town of Cassian, Oneida County; Jennie, who is Mrs. F. C. Fredericks; Nettie, Mrs. Eugene Marks; and Lillie, Mrs. Albert B. White, all of the town of Cassian.

George I. Clark, a well known citizen of Rhinelander, land owner, farmer and ice dealer, is a native of Wisconsin, having been born in Fond du Lac, Sept. 22, 1864, son of Charles M. and Maria (Tamlin) Clark. The parents were both born in New York State, the father's family coming west to the site of Milwaukee before there was any settlement there. Grandfather Clark, who was a shoemaker by trade, made a fine pair of calfskin boots, which he traded for 160 acres of land now forming part of the site of Milwaukee, and which today would be worth an immense amount of money. Later with his wife and eight children he started with an ox-team and trekked northward, cutting a road all the way from Milwaukee to Sheboygan City, in the road cutting being assisted by his sons. On arriving at Sheboygan they settled there and were residents of that place for many years subsequently, the sons operating a fishing schooner on Lake Michigan. One of these sons, Charles M., (father of George I.), was married at Greenbush, where his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tamlin, conducted a tailor's shop and also a large farm in the vicinity. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Clark settled on a farm in the town of Eden, Fond du Lac County, Wis., where they lived for several years. They then moved to the city of Fond du Lac, but later took up their residence in Waupaca, where he is still living, his wife having passed away in August, 1920. George I. Clark was educated in the public schools of Fond du Lac and Ogdensburg, Wis. He then began working in the woods as a logger on the Little Wolf River and later on the Big Wolf Bay boom and his industrial activities were in connection with the lumber industry for many years subsequently. In June, 1886, he came to Oneida County, settling in Rhinelander, then but a small village, and for two years was engaged in logging in this county. He then entered the employ of Irving Gray in the latter's general store in Rhinelander, a position in which he remained for nine years. At the end of that time he bought his present farm of 43 acres bordering on the city limits, his residence being at No. 820 Carr Street, which latter he bought in the fall of 1888. Since giving up his mercantile

employment Mr. Clark has devoted his attention to agriculture, and since 1920 also to the ice business, both wholesale and retail, being associated therein with his son Webb under the firm name of G. I. Clark & Son. They erected a large ice-house on the farm, obtaining their ice from the Pelican River, which flows through Mr. Clark's land, and in this enterprise they have met with a marked degree of success. George I. Clark was married Dec. 25, 1883, at Ogdensburg, Wis., to Mary E. Durga, and he and his wife are the parents of five sons, all of whom, it is worthy of note, served their country in the World War. They are as follows: Burr, who is now holding a government position as supervisor of forestry at Bozeman, Mont.; Webb, already mentioned as his father's partner in the ice business; Clyde, who is working for his father; Ralph, who is in the National Hospital for disabled soldiers at Waukesha, Wis., having been gassed while in the service; and Dee, who is a member of the office force of the C. P. Crosby Lumber Co. Mr. Clark and his family are affiliated religiously with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

George W. Caylor, who was for some years until his recent death, superintendent of the car department for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway at Minocqua, was born in Richland County, Wisconsin, April 26, 1887, son of John H. and Sarah (Parker) Caylor. The parents were natives of Wisconsin, the father being engaged in agriculture in this state until his death, in March, 1922; the mother is now living at Tomah, Wis. George W. Caylor was educated in the public schools of Richland County and subsequently assisted his father for some years in the operation of the farm. Then for two years worked on a steam shovel, and on Dec. 9, 1912, commenced work for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road at Minocqua, on the New Lisbon division. His rise was rapid, and after he had worked six months as a car repairer he was made foreman of the car department, and later superintendent of that department. He had charge of the coal sheds and the roundhouse, and was on a 24-hour service schedule, subject to call at any hour. The position was a very responsible one, demanding a high type of mechanical and executive ability. It put too much strain upon Mr. Caylor, however, and when he suffered an attack of typhoid fever his strength was insufficient to pull him through and he died Aug. 4, 1923. He left a fine home in Minocqua and he and his family were active factors in the social life of the village. Mr. Caylor was married at Norway Ridge, Wis., March 4, 1909, to Gladys Somers of that place. He and his wife had two children: Robert L., born Dec. 28, 1909, and Cleveland L., born May 9, 1911.

Albert E. Beach, a well known and popular citizen of Three Lakes, formerly engaged in agriculture and other occupations, was born in Beachburg, Canada, son of Davis and Eliza (Grandy) Beach. The parents were natives of the Dominion and the village of Beachburg was named after the grandfather of our subject. David Beach, the father, who was a tanner and shoemaker by trade, came to the States in 1865, locating at Winneconne, Winnebago County, Wis., where, however, he remained but two years, going thence to Symco, Waupaca County, where he and his wife were engaged in farming for the rest of their lives. They had ten children, of whom William, Eliza, Imogene, Mylica, Benjamin and Hilda are now deceased. Those living are: Samuel, of Symco, who is a retired farmer; Arthur, of Saskatchewan, Canada; Albert E., of Three Lakes, and Wesley, who is conducting the Lakeside Resort in Oneida County. Albert E. Beach as a boy attended school in Symco, Wis., and began industrial life assisting his father on the home farm. A little later he became connected with the lumber industry, working in the woods and on the drives for several years. In the spring of 1891 he came to Three Lakes, Oneida County, and took a homestead of 160 acres in the town of Three Lakes, on which he lived for five years, selling it in 1915. While residing there he formed a partnership with his brother Wesley and purchased the Butter-nut Resort, which they conducted for five years, at the end of which time Albert purchased Wesley's interest, continuing to operate the place for five years more. Albert E. Beach was the first lake mail carrier and served as such for four years. In 1915 he became custodian of the Three Lakes grade and high school, which



ALBERT E. BEACH

position he still retains, following the carpenter's trade during the summer months. He has always done what he could to advance the interests of the village and county and is a man of some influence in his community and a good worker for any cause he takes hold of. He helped materially in the movement for the construction of the new school building, which will be ready for the fall term of 1923. Mr. Beach was married in Three Lakes, June 11, 1900, to Mrs. Mamie Erickson, whose family name in maidenhood was Nelson, and he and his wife are the parents of one child, Gordon, born Nov. 23, 1908, who is now a pupil in the high school. By her first husband Mrs. Beach had two children: Elizabeth, now Mrs. Frank Kennedy of Three Lakes, and Fannie, wife of A. L. Beach of Waupaca, Wis. The family attend the Congregational Church.

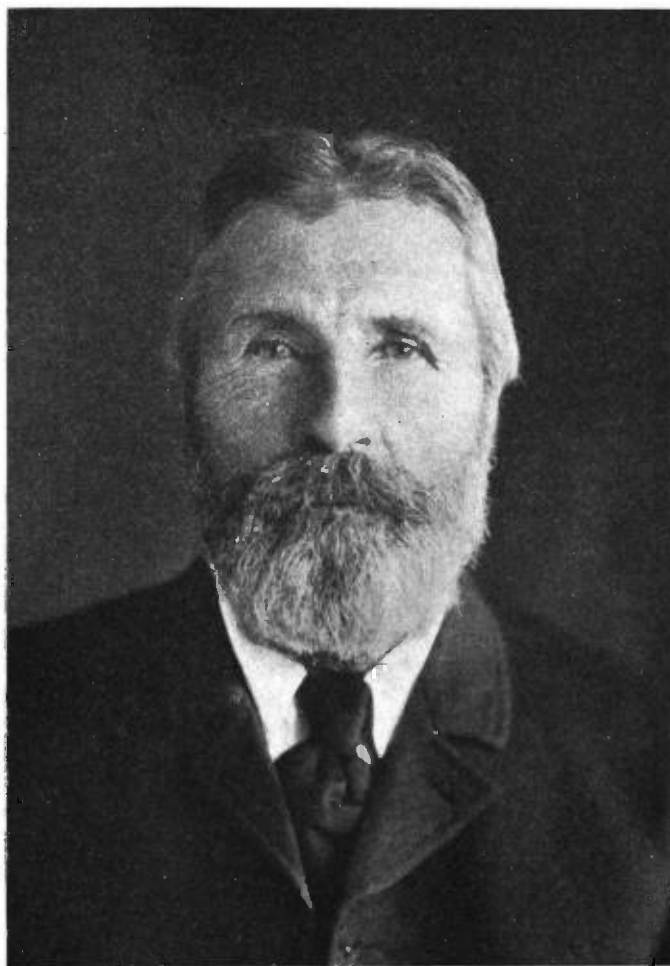
Donald S. Carroll, proprietor of the Carroll Fox and Fur Farm in Oneida County, was born at Washington, D. C., Feb. 6, 1889. The family removed to Buffalo, N. Y., when he was eight years old, and he attended the grade and high schools at the latter city; after graduating from high school he entered the Buffalo Law School, and he was graduated from this institution with the class of 1911. For the next two years he followed the legal profession at Buffalo, and he then accepted a position as credit manager for the Ferguson Steel and Iron Co. of that city, remaining in this connection until 1919. In December of the latter year he came to Oneida County and purchased 160 acres of wild land on the shore of Fox Hill Lake, establishing his present enterprise, in which he has had fine success. He has made a thorough study of fox breeding and carries on all his operations along the most scientific lines, having, indeed, contributed materially to the advancement of the industry. He now has 18 mature foxes and an equal number of puppies; his foxes are of the very highest quality, and the pelts from his place bring from \$300 to \$600. Each pair of mated foxes have a separate woven-wire pen, eight to ten feet high, with slanting top and octagonal corners; the use of octagonal corners in the pens is a new development and prevents the young foxes from climbing the corner posts, a practice which resulted in many broken legs and other injuries with the old style of pens. These wire pens are 25 feet square, and the other pens are 20x30 feet. Each pen contains a kennel for the mother fox, which kennel she makes use of in rearing her young; the kennels are not, as many suppose, for protection from the weather, as foxes need no such protection and will sleep in the snow when the temperature is 50 degrees below zero without ill effects. During the winter the animals get one feed of raw meat in the evening and fish in the morning. In summer the ration is chiefly shredded wheat and milk and fox biscuit. The mother fox is fed one egg a day while carrying and nursing puppies. Mr. Carroll also feeds ground green bone, another excellent ration. His grounds completely surround Fox Hill Lake, which covers about 15 acres; he is fencing this in, and has started a muskrat farm in the lake, a unique adjunct to the fox raising industry and a very clever plan; the pelts of the muskrats are valuable in themselves, and the carcasses supply meat for the foxes. Wild rice and muskrat onions have been planted in the lake to furnish food for the muskrats, and the whole scheme of design and upkeep is admirable in the extreme. Mr. Carroll is a member of the Rhinelander lodge of the Masonic order, and is very highly thought of throughout the community. Mr. and Mrs. Carroll have three children: Betty Jean, Katherine R., and Donna.

Prescott Calkins, of Rhinelander, well known as a veteran timber cruiser, was born in Calais, Maine, Aug. 28, 1859, son of Jackson and Martha (Foster) Calkins, who were also natives of that state, the father being a farmer and woodsman. In 1873 they came west to Marathon County, Wis., where Jackson Calkins became woods foreman for the Stewart Lumber Co., and was thus occupied until his death in 1877. His wife, mother of Prescott, died in Chippewa Falls in 1903. Prescott Calkins as a boy attended school in Calais, Me., and after coming to Wisconsin with his parents at the age of 14 he, himself, became connected with the lumber industry in its various branches, in log driving and millwork and as a cruiser. On his father's death in 1877 he was made woods foreman for the Stewart Lumber Co. of Wausau, with whom he remained until 1890. He then came to Rhinelander, where he

continued in the same line of work, but chiefly acting as a cruiser for various lumber companies. He also bought timber, cut the logs and marketed them. In 1921 he gave up the logging end of his business, but still follows cruising. Such in outline have been Mr. Calkins' business activities, but he has done other things besides these, as for six years he was under sheriff of Oneida County, and he also represented his ward on the city council for 13 years and was a member of the county board three years. In short, he has taken quite an active part in the affairs of local government and done whatever he could, either officially or otherwise, to advance the best interests of the community in which he lives and the county in general. In this connection should be mentioned the fact that he has been active with others in promoting the development of the lake region of northern Wisconsin and has helped to lay out some very fine lots with lake frontage on Lake George, only four miles from Rhinelander. This is one of the principal lakes of this region and its fine scenery and other advantages are well calculated to attract summer visitors. Mr. Calkins is a member of two fraternal society lodges in Rhinelander—those of the Elks and Masons. He was married in November, 1880, to May Hobart, of Merrill, Wis., who was born in Marathon County, this state, Oct. 12, 1858. He and his wife are the parents of five children; Charles L., who is the present postmaster of Rhinelander; Mame, a teacher in the Rhinelander High School; Frank and Fred, who are engaged in lumbering and farming, and Clara, who is teaching school at Pelican Lake.

Andrew Bergstad, now living retired at Three Lakes, Oneida County, was born in Norway, March 17, 1849, son of Nels Clauson and Anna Christina Hanson. Both parents died in that country, which was their native land; their occupation was that of farmers. Andrew was educated in Norway and worked on his parent's farm until he was 22 years old. From 1872 to 1876 he attended an army school in Christiania, after which he served in the Norwegian army with the rank of sergeant until 1884. He then applied for emigration papers and after obtaining them, which was in the spring of 1884, he came to the United States, landing at Boston, Mass., whence he proceeded directly west to Chicago. After spending six months in the latter city he went to Waukesha County, Wis., where he was employed for about a year by a farmer. In the fall of 1886 he came to Three Lakes, Oneida County, and, having saved some money, bought 40 acres of farm land and later some additional state land and for some time was engaged both in farming and logging. About the year 1919 he gave up agriculture, selling his farm, and has since been retired from active work. He owns one acre of land in the village and has a nice residence on it, which he occupies. Mr. Bergstad was married in October, 1882, in Norway, to Aletta Allinson Metvold, who was born in Norway Oct. 15, 1843. Mr. and Mrs. Bergstad are members of the Lutheran Church. They have now been residents of Oneida County for about 37 years, in which time they have seen a great many changes for the better and have made many friends, and acquaintances. At one time Mr. Bergstad served as supervisor on the town board and he has always taken a deep interest in the progress and development of the community in which he lives and the county in general.

John D. Cole, chief of the Rhinelander Fire Department, was born at New London, Waupaca County, Wis., Sept. 8, 1866, son of John and Anna (Bavier) Cole. The father, a native of England, came to America about 1844, settling in Sheboygan County, Wis., where for a short time he was engaged in farming. He then studied for the ministry, and after being ordained, was pastor of various M. E. churches until his death on April 17, 1911, also serving for some time as district superintendent. His wife Anna, to whom he was married in Manitowoc, was a native of New York State, and for some years a school teacher. They resided in Appleton, Wis., and she survived her husband several years, passing away in May, 1914. Their children were: Walter D., pastor of the First M. E. Church at Boulder, Colo.; John D., of Rhinelander; Samuel W., a contractor in Florence, Wis.; Claude D., a resident of Helena, Mont., and salesman for the Globe Rubber Co.; and Cassie, now Mrs. Albert Pearson of Rhinelander, Wis. John D. Cole



ANDREW BERGSTAD

attended school in Marinette, Wis., being graduated from the high school there with the class of 1884. From that time until 1890 he followed the lumber business in northern Wisconsin and Michigan. He then came to Rhinelander and for four years after his arrival was employed in the general mercantile store of Spafford and Cole. In June, 1893, Mr. Cole joined the volunteer fire department, being made driver, and in May, 1904, he was appointed chief, in which position he has since served with ability. He has made many improvements in the department, and it is now an effective organization including ten paid men. He has also done other good civic work, having always been ready to aid in advancing the general interests of the community. He is an active worker in the Methodist Church. Chief Cole was married in Rhinelander, June 12, 1901, to Minnie O. Olson, daughter of Peter and Marie (Fauchald) Olson. Her mother is now deceased and Mr. Olson resides with Mr. and Mrs. Cole. In 1912 Mr. Cole bought a grocery store at No. 703 Mason Street, which his wife now conducts. They have two children: Walter, now taking the commercial course at Lawrence University, at Appleton; and Florence, who is attending high school at Rhinelander.

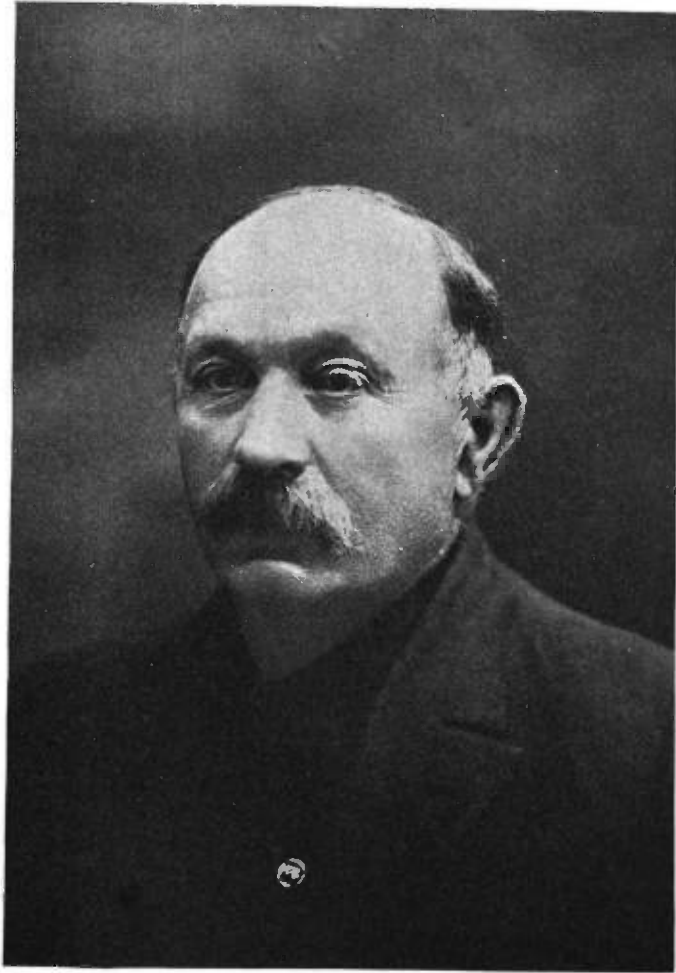
Ernest B. Conkrite, manager of the Standard Oil Co.'s station in Rhinelander, was born in Clarence, Mo., Dec. 23, 1870, son of Charles H. S. and Elizabeth (Furman) Conkrite. The parents were natives of New York, where the father taught school. About 1866 the family moved to Freeport, Ill., where Charles Conkrite was engaged for four years as bookkeeper in a department store. In 1870 he went to Clarence, Mo., whence in 1892 he came to Lincoln County, Wisconsin, and subsequently lived practically retired until his death in 1918. His wife passed away in 1921. Of their seven children, Hattie (Mrs. Roycraft) is dead; so also is Herbert S.; Anna is Mrs. H. D. Steele, of Washburn, Wis.; Sibyl is Mrs. C. M. Steele of Tomahawk, Wis.; William H. lives in Virginia, Minn.; Nellie is the wife of Victor Wilson of Virginia, Minn. Ernest B. Conkrite acquired his education in the state of Missouri and first began industrial life as a common laborer. In 1887 he came to Lincoln County, locating at Tomahawk, where he was connected with a retail lumber and flour and feed business. Later he was agent for the Standard Oil Company with his brother Herbert and continued there until 1907. He then made a trip to the Pacific coast, visiting Oregon and Washington, and in the following year came to Rhinelander, Wis., as manager for the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Conkrite is a member of the local Masonic lodge and of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was first married Jan. 10, 1892, in Tomahawk, to Jennie Dibbs, of which union five children were born: Ethel, who married John Welch and resides in Lincoln County; Charles of Eveleth, Minn.; Sibyl, who is married and lives in Milwaukee; and Earl and May, who live in Tomahawk. Mr. Conkrite was married secondly at Rhinelander, March 26, 1917, to Bertha Gums.

August Fliss, who has attained mercantile success as proprietor of a meat and dairy products business in Rhinelander, was born at Stevens Point, Portage County, Wis., May 10, 1870, son of Thomas and Veronica (Sobish) Fliss. The parents, who were natives of that part of Poland formerly included in German territory, emigrated to the United States in 1868, locating at once in Stevens Point, Wis., where the father, Thomas, followed his trade of tailor until his death. His wife died Nov. 10, 1922. August Fliss, who acquired his education in the public schools of Stevens Point, at the age of 13 years started to learn the meat cutter's trade, which he subsequently followed at Stevens Point and at Ironwood and Bessemer, Mich. In 1907 he came to Rhinelander and entered into business here on his own account, not only conducting a meat market but also for nine years a saloon adjacent to it. In 1916, prompted by the growth of public sentiment against the liquor traffic, he sold out his saloon, and gave his entire time to the retail meat business, which he has done ever since, except that he has added to his stock a line of butter, cheese, eggs, canned goods and other groceries. He has developed a fine market and enjoys an excellent trade. In 1919 he erected the Fliss Building, with a 20x60 foot front, two stories high and with a full basement; it is heated by steam and equipped with electrical machinery. Mr. Fliss occupies the main floor and basement for his business, renting the upper story for office suites. He

is a stock holder in the Oneida National Bank. In religion he is a Catholic and his fraternal society affiliations are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Fliss was married at Ironwood, Mich., Jan. 11, 1902, to Tessie Mazurek, of which union eight children have been born, Frances, August, Jr., Angeline, Modeste, Edwin, Gladys, Genevieve and Richard. The first born, Frances, is now Mrs. Frank Guilday of Bellingham, Wash.; August, Jr., who married Dorothy Bell, is employed in his father's meat market; Angeline is the wife of George Hodgdon of Tomahawk, Wis.; Modeste graduated from the high school and is now employed as a stenographer and bookkeeper; Edwin is in his father's employ; and the three youngest, who have not yet begun life's battle in the industrial field, are residing at home with their parents.

William Bonack, an early settler in Three Lakes, where he is still living, and who has built up a reputation as one of the leading contractors and builders of Oneida County, was born in Germany, Sept. 13, 1860. He attended school in his native land, where also he learned the carpenter's trade and took up architectural work. In 1884 he came to the United States, first locating at Antigo, Langlade County, Wis., where he remained for one year. The next two years were spent in following his trade in Shawano during the summers, and logging in Oneida County, with headquarters at Three Lakes during the winters. In 1887 he settled in Three Lakes as his permanent home, buying land and building a dwelling-house. His land was a 60-acre tract just south of where Henry Gagen now lives, and he developed some of it and farmed a little in addition to his contracting; the farming, however, he soon gave up and gave his entire attention to his contracting and building. When he came here the only building was the section house, so that he has seen Three Lakes develop from an almost naked site to a thriving little village. In this development he has himself had a large share, having erected nearly all the business blocks and residences. One of the early residences was a house that he built for himself in the center of the village, and in which he lived for several years, but in time, finding it too small a place for a comfortable home, he bought his present property of about eight acres of land on the east side of the village plat, and in 1901 built his present residence, which he has since occupied with his family. Mr. Bonack likes to tell the story of early day events and his personal reminiscences are historically interesting. Though his business kept him active, he found time to render public service. For several terms he was chairman of the board of supervisors of Three Lakes Township, both when it was in Forest County and since it became a part of Oneida County, and by virtue of that office he served also as a member of the county boards of both counties. He was also for many years treasurer of Three Lakes village and township. Mr. Bonack was first married Jan. 25, 1887, at Pella, Shawano County, Wis., to Emelia Stege, who died in 1897, leaving four children, Elizabeth, Lena, Paul J. and Minnie. Elizabeth is now Mrs. William Federer of Three Lakes; Lena is the wife of John Ahrens of Wausau, Wis.; Paul J., who married Eliza Blunnerich, lived in Rhinelander; he served two years in the World War with Company L, 32d Division and was in some of the hardest fighting across the seas and returned home unhurt. On Jan. 22, 1899, Mr. Bonack was married secondly at Seymour, Outagamie County, to Emma Karrow, who was born at that place Sept. 29, 1876, and of this union seven children have been born, William, Jr., Edna, Mabel, Alma, Christian, Frederick and Velma. William J., Jr., who married Edith Bell, resides in Three Lakes; Edna, who is a graduate of the Rhinelander High School, is clerk in the F. H. Dobbs store at Three Lakes and resides with her parents, as do all the younger children. Mr. Bonack and his family are affiliated with the Lutheran Church; he belongs also to the local camp of Modern Woodmen of America and Mrs. Bonack to the Royal Neighbors. They are people with a wide circle of friends and acquaintances and occupy a good social standing.

Frank C. Cheatham, proprietor of the Northern Wisconsin Silver Black Fox Farms in Section 31, town of Three Lakes, Oneida County, was born at Warrensburg, Mo., Dec. 28, 1883. He was educated at Warrensburg and graduated from the normal school there with the class of 1901, after which he attended business



WILLIAM BONACK

college at Quincy, Ill. He then operated a grocery store in Warrensburg for ten years, and following this period he was engaged in cattle ranching in southern Utah for two years, purchasing 160 acres of irrigated land in that section. In the spring of 1917 he came to Oneida County and bought a seven-acre tract in Section 31, town of Three Lakes, on which he established his present enterprise, the Northern Wisconsin Silver Black Fox Farms. He began on a small scale, erecting a five-pen kennel and purchasing five pairs of silver foxes; his was the first enterprise of this nature to be established in northeastern Wisconsin. Today he has 70 foxes, all finely bred animals, and his venture has proved thoroughly successful. He is a member of the National Fox Breeders Association, the American Fox Breeders Association, and the Wisconsin Fox Breeders Association, having served as a director in the first named organization until the expiration of his term in 1922. His methods of fair dealing and complete honesty in the conduct of all his affairs have resulted in his gaining an unusually high standing in the industry, and he is able to refer for reference to any bank or business firm in Three Lakes. His fraternal affiliations are with the Warrensburg, Mo. Lodge No. 673 of the Elks. Mr. Cheatham was married at Los Angeles, Calif., April 15, 1913, to Miss Mary C. Oates, and Mr. and Mrs. Cheatham take an active part in the social life of their community.

Fred T. Coon, who is now living retired in Rhinelander after a successful career in the hotel business, was born at Milan, Ohio, March 25, 1853, son of Ira P. and Catherine Ann (Parks) Coon. The father was a native of New York and the mother of Ohio, and it was in Milan, in the latter state, that they were married. In early days Ira P. Coon drove a canal boat drawn by mules. In 1858 he moved with his family to Wisconsin, locating at Berlin, which was then called Strong's Landing, and where the family resided for three years. Their next move was to Wautoma, Waushara County, where the father engaged in the hotel business, and he continued in it in that town until his death on March 22, 1871. The mother died at Plainfield, in the same county, in the year 1900. Fred T. Coon after attending the public schools of Wautoma learned the milling business there in a mill owned by his father, and followed it for five years—four years at Wautoma and one year at Berlin. After that he spent five years in Chicago working in a grocery store for a cousin of his. He then returned to Berlin, where he was in business three years, at the end of which time he sold out and in 1897 came to Rhinelander. Here he engaged in the hotel business with Charles Chaffe, who with Mr. Coon's brother owned the hotel. After the year's lease had expired the brother wished to continue the business and did so with Mr. Chaffe as partner for nine months more. Then Fred T. bought his brother's interest, which amounted to one-half and he and Mr. Chaffe conducted the hotel—known as the Rapids House—for seven years. At the end of that time, selling his interest to his partner, Mr. Coon went across the street and bought the Fuller House, a first-class hostelry, which he conducted subsequently for 17 years finally disposing of it to a Mr. Townsend of Minneapolis. After that until 1920 he spent his time looking after the farm which he owns in the town of Pelican, and then retired from active business. He is, however, a director of the First National Bank, vice president of the Rhinelander Telephone Co. and a stockholder in the Rhinelander Refrigerator Co. His fraternal society affiliations are with the local lodge of Elks. Formerly Mr. Coon served for three years as a member of the Oneida County Board of Supervisors, thus becoming well acquainted with the affairs of the county, as he helped to direct them, and he is a man who has a wide acquaintance both in the city and country. He was married Dec. 31, 1879, at Berlin, Wis., to Lottie F. Launsbury of that place, where she was born Jan. 13, 1861. She passed away May 12, 1920, leaving no children, her death being a sad blow to Mr. Coon and her many friends. She was a true wife and helpmate, a woman of noble character and a devout member of the Episcopal Church.

Charles Beyer, proprietor of Beyer's Resort on Mercer Lake in the town of Minocqua, Oneida County, was born in Germany, May 28, 1873, son of Henry and Elizabeth Krueger, who were natives of that country. The family removed

to the United States in 1883 and settled at Milwaukee, which was their home for the following 20 years. After leaving Milwaukee the parents resided in the timber country of Marathon County for ten years, after which they retired and returned to Milwaukee; they are at present making their home with their son Charles in Oneida County. Charles Beyer came to the United States with his parents and remained at home until 1898. He then went to the Philippine Islands during the insurrection there, and from there he went to China at the time of the Boxer outbreak. From China he returned to the Islands, and after spending three years in all there he returned to the United States in 1902, going to Marathon County, where he engaged in farming, logging, and the buying and selling of farms. During this period he traveled very extensively, only spending a few months each year in Marathon County. During the balance of the time he followed logging, construction work, mining, etc., in various western states. He went to Mosinee, Wis., in the spring of 1917 and erected a home, but in September of the same year he went to California, where he spent four years in operating a mountain resort which he owned there. He returned to Wisconsin in 1920, and in the fall of 1921 came to Oneida County, purchased 73 acres of timber land on Mercer Lake, and began the establishment of his present resort. Mr. Beyer has a unique and highly attractive place. All his buildings are constructed of white poplar poles cut from the trees on the property, and he has made all the furniture, including chairs, tables, benches, etc., with his own hands; these articles he has fashioned from birch wood. His main lodge is 20x50 feet in dimensions with an addition 20x20 feet, and he has one seven-room cottage 26x36 feet with wing 12x16 feet and two three-room cottages 20x24 feet. The place is ideally located and the accommodations are excellent. Mr. Beyer was married at Waukegan, Ill., April 9, 1921, to Miss Marie Heberer. Mr. and Mrs. Beyer have one child, Evelyn, who was born March 19, 1922.

Wesley A. Beach, proprietor of Lakeside Resort in the town of Three Lakes, Oneida County, was born in Waupaca County, Wisconsin, March 24, 1870. He was educated in the public schools of Waupaca County and at the age of 14 years began work in the woods and on the drives down the rivers, following this line of work until 1890. He then came to Oneida County to look over the country with a view to locating permanently, and in 1892 he returned here and went to work as custodian of the lodge on Virgin Lake owned by the South Side Gun Club of Milwaukee, in which capacity he was employed for the ensuing seven years. He was then for one year manager of the private home of H. E. Dick on Crab Lake, during which period he was also assessor of the town of Three Lakes. The following year he was manager of the Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club, and in 1901 he bought what is now the Griswold location on Butternut Lake; selling this property in the fall of the same year, he purchased 28 acres across the Lake in Forest County, this place being now the Rasmusson Resort. In 1905 Mr. Beach purchased five acres fronting on the west shore of Spirit Lake, in Three Lakes Township, Oneida County, and on this he proceeded to establish his present resort, the Lakeside. He has added to his original purchase until his property now contains 45 acres, with 100 rods of lake frontage. His main lodge is 32x54 feet in dimensions and is three stories high; the main floor is occupied by the dining room, living room, kitchen, and serving room, the kitchen being contained in a 14x24 foot addition at the rear. This building has a full basement and is excellently appointed in every way; the second floor is made up of sleeping rooms for the guests, and the help is lodged on the third floor. There are 12 cottages, of rustic design and equipped for solid comfort; the buildings are supplied with running water and electric lights, and there are many other conveniences and comforts not common to establishments of this sort. A fleet of 12 row boats equipped with Evinrude motors and two canoes make the excellent fishing offered by Spirit Lake and the adjoining waters comfortably available, and guides are furnished when wished. The management takes a justifiable pride in the cuisine; pure cream, butter, milk, fresh eggs, and vegetables are all produced on the property, and these, together with such other delicacies as the market affords, all skillfully prepared and tastefully



WESLEY A. BEACH

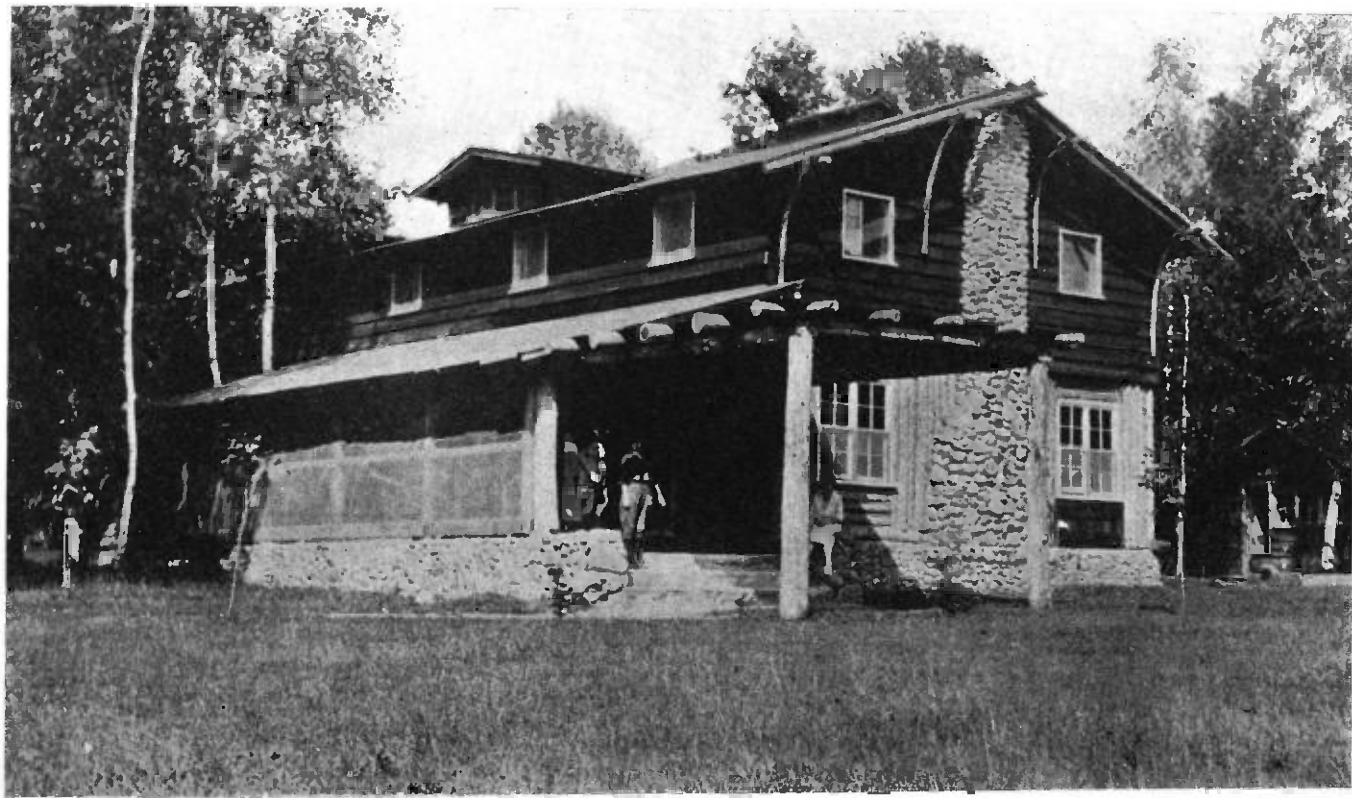
served, make the meals at Lakeside a real treat. The location of the resort is perfect for an ideal outing; all forms of outdoor sports are at hand, and the swimming is particularly delightful; the shores of Spirit Lake are of beautiful white sand and have so gradual a slope to deep water as to appear almost level; there is not a finer bathing beach in the entire region. The surrounding scenery is of inspiring beauty; the grounds of Lakeside, with their forests of maple, pine, spruce, cherry, and white birch, and with their wonderful walks and drives (including the original road leading to the lake, known far and wide as Lovers' Lane) form one of Nature's wonderlands. Besides building up this place Mr. Beach has taken part in many other movements which have been of permanent benefit to the region. He is very widely known, and has been a director of his school district for the past six years, besides having served a term as assessor, as previously mentioned. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Beavers, and Eagle River Masonic Lodge No. 258. He was married Dec. 18, 1889, to Clara M. Nelson; Mrs. Beach was born in Stockholm, Sweden, and came alone to the United States at the age of 15 years. She is very popular as hostess at the resort.

Leo A. Bishop, who owns and operates Camp Idyle Wyld in partnership with his wife, was born at Berea, Ohio, June 17, 1875, and was educated at that place, graduating from the high school and from a two-year course at Baldwin University there. He then took up electric railroad construction, building the lines between Berea and Cleveland and from Cleveland to Elyria, Ohio, and also the Milwaukee, Racine, and Kenosha line in Wisconsin, the line from Omaha, Neb. to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and a line at Mount Clemens, Mich., besides which he was interested in the construction of the Detroit, Toledo, and Monroe line. During this period he spent most of his vacations in camping in Florida and Wisconsin. In 1906 he and his father came to Oneida County, Wis., and settled permanently, purchasing 180 acres of land in Section 31 of Three Lakes Township. The father was in poor health at the time, but Oneida County's climate proved so beneficial to him that he survived for 11 years after locating here. Until 1916 Leo A. Bishop operated a boat livery here; in the latter year he and his wife established Camp Idyle Wyld, a select summer camp for girls which is open for eight weeks each year. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop make their permanent home at the camp, both summer and winter, and their life work is the perfecting in every possible way of Idyle Wyld. Their private home, a large house, serves as the main lodge during the camping season, and the former home of the late Mrs. A. W. Bishop has recently been added to the equipment of the camp and now serves as a library and infirmary; besides these buildings there are many bungalow cottages, a large camp dining room and kitchen, and a large boat house, the second floor of the latter being used as a recreation hall where social and aesthetic dancing, games, and indoor sports of various kinds can be carried on. All the buildings are lighted by electricity. The location and surroundings of the camp are ideal; over 180 acres in extent, it lies on Town Line Lake in a region of virgin Norway and white pine forests; beautiful lawns reach back from the lake shore and the beach is sandy with a gradual slope to deep water, making bathing safe and delightful. Many row boats, and canoes, and two launches are maintained, and training in all water sports is offered, even to the modern and thrilling pastime of surf-board riding. Long camping trips are made, transportation being by means of a four-wheel drive Oshkosh motor truck. The athletic field is provided with splendid cement tennis courts and provides facilities for baseball, volley ball, and other athletic games, and there is a large outdoor arena for pageants and plays. Perhaps the most notable feature of the camp, however, is the high quality of its personnel; its counselors are all experts of wide reputation in the special lines to which they have been assigned at the camp, and a summer spent in their companionship and under their guidance is an educational and cultural advantage which cannot be overestimated, particularly to the young girl, whose intellect and character are yet in the formative stage. A camp paper, the "Idyle Wylder," is published quarterly and serves to bring about closer relationships between counselors and campers, as well as among the girls themselves. Mrs. Bishop, who is in direct charge of all the activities, was Felicitas A. Saleski previous to her marriage

to Mr. Bishop on Sept. 2, 1915. She was born at Meriden, Conn., and is a graduate of the New York Library School and of the University of Wisconsin. She was connected for some time with the public libraries of New York and St. Louis, and taught one year in the Three Lakes High School; she has had large experience in teaching and in business, and is a lady of great talent and accomplishment; among other artistic achievements she has written a number of plays and pageants, and her work at the head of Camp Idyle Wyld has been recognized in high circles. She is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity and Delta Delta Delta Sorority. Mr. Bishop is fraternally affiliated with the Belle City Lodge No. 92 of the Masonic order at Racine, Wis., and with the Three Lakes camp of the Modern Woodmen of America.

Harvey J. Barrick, owner of Frostproof Farm in Section 7 town of Cassian Oneida County, was born at Faribault, Minn., July 23, 1864, son of Jesse and Sarah (Strange) Barrick. The mother was born in Scotland and came to the United States with her parents when four years old; the father, who was a native of Ohio, removed from there to Rice County, Minn., at the age of 17 years, in 1859. The parents were married in 1862 and took up their residence in Meeker County, Minn., they being among the very early pioneers of that region. They later went to Douglas County, Minn., and after living there for a number of years they retired and moved to Seattle, Wash., where they are now residing. Harvey J. Barrick received his education in the schools of Douglas County, Minn., and remained on the home farm until he was 21 years old. He then went to Hardin County, Iowa, and after operating a farm there for seven years he served for 14 years as deputy sheriff and sheriff of Hardin County. After leaving this service he went to St. Paul, Minn., and there was deputy sheriff and day patrolman in the stock yards for five years. In 1909 he came to Oneida County and traded the property he had acquired in South St. Paul for 247 acres of wild land in Section 7, town of Cassian, which place has ever since been his home. On first coming here he built a 12x14 foot shack to serve as a temporary residence and embarked at once on the task of building up a farm. Two years later he improved and enlarged his house, and each passing year saw new progress made in the clearing of the land and in the general development of the property. In 1920 he built a 20x36 foot barn, a sheep barn 64x64 feet, and a fine residence 24x32 feet in dimensions with two 10x14 porches. The place is known as Frostproof Farm. Mr. Barrick carries on truck farming and sheep raising and also engages to some extent in the dairy and poultry business. He finds a ready market for his products among the vacationists during the tourist season. He occupies a place of great prominence in the community, and served for 12 years on the board of supervisors of his township, being chairman of the board during three years of this period. He was a member of the county road and bridge committee for three years, and he is looked up to as a sagacious, far-seeing, and progressive citizen. His fraternal affiliations are with the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, and he and his family take an active part in the social life of their neighborhood. Mr. Barrick was married in Hardin County, Iowa, Dec. 24, 1886, to Miss Anna Stebbins. Mr. and Mrs. Barrick have been the parents of one child, Maude, who is now Mrs. Frank Loomis and is the mother of two children, Paul and Manford.

Frank C. Binkley, owner of Pine Isle in Medicine Lake, town of Three Lakes, Oneida County, was born at Ft. Wayne, Ind., Feb. 1, 1870. He was educated in the public schools of Ft. Wayne and subsequently learned telegraphy, which vocation he followed for 11 years at various points in Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois, in the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad. After leaving this work he was construction man for the Ft. Wayne Electric Co. for three years, and he was next with the Turner Brass Co. of Chicago, starting as salesman with them and being vice president and general manager of the company at the time of his resignation in 1913. In the latter year he came to Oneida County and founded Birchwood Resort on Medicine Lake, purchasing 130 acres of land from Dr. Morse of Appleton, Wis., and erecting a main lodge 30x30 feet in dimensions, two stories high, constructed of logs, and five cottages. Mr. Binkley was the first to maintain furnished cot-



BIRCHWOOD LODGE—EDWIN L. COLBY, PROP.

tages on the southern end of the Eagle Chain, of which Medicine Lake forms a part. He conducted this property until 1919, when he sold, retaining only ten acres on Pine Isle, where he erected a private home and one 18x22 foot cottage. He now leases camp sites during the tourist season, operates an automobile and boat livery, and furnishes butter, eggs, milk and cream, etc. to campers during the tourist season, and acts as guide. Mr. Binkley is a member of the Rhinelander aerie of Eagles, Rhinelander Lodge No. 598 of the Elks, and of the Masonic order, having advanced very far in the work of the last mentioned organization; he belongs to their Chicago blue lodge, to the Sycamore, Ill., chapter (of which he is past high priest), to the Sycamore commandery (being past commander of this), to the Oriental consistory at Chicago, and to the Medinah shrine, also at Chicago. He is a man of exceptional ability and is recognized as a leader in the community; he was chairman of the Three Lakes Township board for two terms, and was a member of the Oneida County highway committee for two years. Mr. Binkley was married at Milwaukee, Wis., May 3, 1919, to Mary Koshuta, and Mr. and Mrs. Binkley have three children, Mary Jane, Ruth and Frank C., Jr.

Edwin L. Colby, proprietor of Birchwood Lodge on Garth Lake, in the town of Hazelhurst, Oneida County, was born at McHenry, Ill., Sept. 2, 1869, son of John B. and Mary (Lester) Colby. The mother is now deceased and the father is residing at Clifton, Ill. Edwin L. was educated at Clifton, graduating from the high school there with the class of 1887, and he then became associated with his father in the hardware business, remaining in this connection until they closed out their business in 1897. He then went to Chicago and engaged in furnace installation and tin work contracting, operating in this line until 1917, when he came to Hazelhurst and purchased his present resort property from Jack Schwartz. There were then but three cottages on the site; from this beginning, however, Mr. Colby has built up a fine summer resort. He erected a main lodge 48x80 feet in dimensions, constructed of tamarack logs and having a large screened porch across the front; he has also completed five more cottages, so that the place can accommodate 50 or 60 people comfortably, and he has just finished the erection of a combined recreation hall and boathouse, extending out over the lake and providing a place of entertainment for the guests, where they may spend an evening in dancing amid surroundings of elfin beauty. Mr. Colby has constructed all the tables, chairs, and settees with which the buildings are furnished, with his own hands, using selected tamarack and cherry in fashioning these articles and achieving a very artistic effect. A fleet of ten rowboats and two canoes are operated in conjunction with the resort; tennis courts are provided, and a fine herd of saddle horses and ponies for children and adults are kept on hand; in fact no feature has been overlooked in making Birchwood one of the finest resorts in this section of the country. Fine gardens, dairy, and poultry yard provide fresh country food for the tables, and all the cooking is personally supervised by Mrs. Colby; these features have combined to make the cuisine at Birchwood a thing of fame. Muskellunge, bass, pike, and trout abound in the waters about the resort, and the nimrod will find game of every description in the woods close by. Birchwood Lodge, located in a natural paradise and offering all the service and conveniences of a modern hostelry, leaves nothing to be desired as a place to spend a vacation of real pleasure. Mr. Colby was married at Clifton, Ill., Nov. 11, 1891, to Miss Jessie Vandruff. Three children, as follows, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Colby: Lillian, who is now Mrs. Vincent Veenschoten of Erie, Pa.; Edwin G., who is operating a fox farm near Hazelhurst; and Marian, now a student in the University of Wisconsin.

Frank Bryant, proprietor of the Lake Katherine Bungalows at Hazelhurst, was born at Albion, Mich., Aug. 30, 1861, son of Hiram and Julia (Sturtevant) Bryant, natives of England and New York State respectively, who were engaged in farming at Albion for many years. Frank assisted his father in the operation of the home farm for some years and then engaged in the lumber industry, working in the woods and on the drives down the rivers and becoming a foreman in this work before reaching the age of 20 years. When he was 21 years old he established himself in business in Mecosta County, Michigan, and in 1901 he went from there to

Rhineland, being engaged in business at the latter city from then until 1915. In June, 1915, he came to Hazelhurst and erected his present property, the Lake Katherine Bungalows. Besides conducting these he operates an up-to-date ice cream and soft drink parlor and carries a complete line of fishing supplies. He is a member of Rhineland Lodge No. 598 of the Elks and of the Mecosta, Mich., lodge of the Knights of Pythias. He is very popular in the community about Hazelhurst, and is well-liked by all. Mr. Bryant was first married on Aug. 20, 1881, to Miss Josephine Harding, who died on Feb. 1, 1913, leaving two children, Ross E., who is now in the employ of C. A. Roberts at Chicago, and Mabel, who is Mrs. J. S. Dexter of St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Bryant was united with his present wife on Nov. 20, 1913; in maiden life she was Miss Mary Cappel, and at the time of her marriage to Mr. Bryant she was Mrs. Mary Frank.

Mathias P. Boden, proprietor of Shepard Lake Resort on the north shore of Shepard Lake in the Town of Tomahawk Lake, Oneida County, was born in Barton Township, Washington County, Wisconsin, March 2, 1863. He was educated in the parochial and public schools of Washington County and began his career in the business world as a clerk in a general store at West Bend, Wis. In 1882 he went to Marathon County and he was engaged in clerical work there until 1886, when he returned to West Bend and took up the manufacture and bottling of soft drinks, following this on his own account until 1889. He then engaged in the refreshment business at Small Cedar Lake Pavilion for one year, after which he again returned to West Bend and conducted the Washington Hotel and the opera house there until 1904, when he disposed of his interests and removed to Milwaukee, taking over the operation of Blatz Park there. He conducted this property until April, 1907, when he engaged in business at 185 Ogden Avenue, Milwaukee, remaining until 1909. The following year he conducted a first class restaurant at 298 Broadway, Milwaukee, and he next operated the Studio Bowling Alleys at 500 National Avenue until July, 1912, when he retired from business for a time, making his home at 318 First Avenue, Milwaukee, until 1916. In the spring of the latter year he came to Oneida County and took up his home on a 35-acre tract of land which he had purchased in 1914. Here he at once commenced the erection of a lodge and the establishment of his present resort, opening for business in September, 1916. His lodge is a 26x45 foot structure two stories high, comprising a large living room and office, dining room, kitchen, and den on the lower floor, and with six sleeping rooms above; there are commodious screened porches on both floors. His cottages are modern and well equipped, and his chief difficulty is not in securing patronage but in accommodating all who want to come. The cooking and general management of the lodge is in the hands of his wife and daughters, all of whom are excellent cooks; milk and cream, vegetables, poultry, and eggs are produced on the farm in connection, insuring fresh and wholesome food, and Mr. Boden takes special pride in the cuisine at his place. There is a fleet of 15 row boats in conjunction with the resort; live bait is always on hand and guides are furnished when called for. There are 200 yards of lake frontage, and the bathing and boating facilities are excellent. Mr. Boden served for some time as justice of the peace for the town of Tomahawk Lake, and he commands great respect and esteem throughout this locality. Mr. Boden was married May 1, 1888, to Margaret Becker, who was born in Germany April 22, 1860. Three children were born to this union: Ella, who is now Mrs. James R. Hackett of Milwaukee; George B., who assists his father in the management of the resort; and Frances S., who spends four months at the resort each summer and is bookkeeper in the office of the Milwaukee Gas Company at Milwaukee during the balance of the time.

August Carlson, member of the firm of August Carlson & Son, Rhineland, was born in Stockholm, Sweden, June 11, 1873, son of Gustav and Louisa (Fredrickson) Carlson. In 1882, at the age of nine years, he came to America with his parents, the family settling on a homestead at Bark River, in Delta County, Mich., where in time they cleared the land and developed a fine farm. Of the two parents, the mother died first, in 1906; the father's death occurred in Novem-



AUGUST CARLSON

ber, 1911. August Carlson in boyhood attended the rural school of his neighborhood and remained at home until the age of 16. He was then employed on the railroad for three years. In 1891 he went to Chicago, where he learned the blacksmith's trade, remaining there until 1893. After his return to Michigan he followed his trade at Bark River for a year and then became connected with the lumber business, logging in the woods in winter and working in sawmills in summer, in fact for a number of years having experience in all branches of the industry, and one winter he ran a camp for Isaac Stevenson. After following that line of work until 1908, he moved to Escanaba, Mich., where he worked for Grinnell Brothers in their store, first as repair man and later as collector. In 1912 Mr. Carlson came to Rhinelander and engaged in the retail furniture business, starting in a small way and gradually expanding his operations. In 1921 he erected his present fine building, 30x120 feet in dimensions, with full basement, which houses his business. In 1919 his son was taken into the business, the firm at that time assuming its present name. They carry a complete line of furniture, ranges and heaters, and general house furnishings. Mr. Carlson is a stockholder in the Oneida National Bank and a member of the Building & Loan Association. He is fraternally affiliated with the Odd Fellows, Elks, Modern Woodmen of America, and S. H. & E. of A., a Scandinavian order, while his religious affiliations are with the Emanuel Lutheran Church. On March 7, 1897, at Escanaba, Mich., he was united in marriage with Emma Bruce, who died Aug. 3, 1911, leaving four children, Caesar T. G., Elvira, Rudolph and Viola, the last mentioned having been born at Escanaba and the others at Bark River. Casear T. G. was born Jan. 1, 1898, and is now his father's partner. He married Hazel Johnson, of Escanaba, Mich., and has one child, Paul. In 1917 he enlisted at Rhinelander in the navy, trained at Great Lakes and Dunwoody Industrial Institute, Minneapolis, and was subsequently on radio service at Boston. Elvira, born Aug. 3, 1900, is now Mrs. Carl Hansen of Rhinelander. Rudolph, born Nov. 30, 1903, is a clerk in his father's employ. Viola, born Aug. 1, 1911, resides at Peshtigo, Wis.

Elizabeth Barnum, daughter of the well-remembered Hon. Mark H. Barnum, a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this volume, has been for some years past manager of the Pines Resort established by Mr. Barnum during his lifetime. This is one of the most attractive resort properties of the lake region. There are four log cabins, which lend a real air of rusticity, and a private home in which meals are served to the guests. There are accommodations for 20 people, and an air of homelike hospitality pervades the entire establishment and makes a vacation spent here a thing to be always cherished as one of the pleasantest memories of a lifetime. The excellent fishing facilities afforded by the neighboring waters are made available through a fleet of eight row boats operated in conjunction with the resort, and guides, bait, etc. are supplied by the management. The resort is situated eight and a quarter miles west of Minocqua on State Highway No. 70 amid the most beautiful surroundings imaginable, and is attractive in every feature.

Lloyd H. Brooker, manager for the Standard Oil Co. at Minocqua and proprietor of the Min-O-Wis Goat Dairy, was born at Shiocton, Outagamie County, Wis., Dec. 19, 1886, son of Frank and Sarah (Aman) Brooker. The father was a native of England and the mother was born in Wisconsin; the parents settled in Outagamie County and were engaged in farming there for many years; they came to Minocqua in the spring of 1911 and the mother died here Oct. 17, 1916; the father died July 7, 1923. Lloyd H. Brooker was educated in the public and high schools of Shiocton and then engaged in clerical work there, which line he also followed after coming to Minocqua in 1912. He assumed the duties of his present position as manager for the Standard Oil Co. in 1918; in this work he covers a radius of about 30 miles, doing the hauling with large trucks. Mr. Brooker is a member of the Woodmen of the World and has taken a useful part in public affairs, being clerk of Minocqua township and village for three years. He has a fine home with several acres of land in the village, and is a great animal fancier, his grounds being a show place for the summer tourists because of his kennels, with squirrels, deer, pigeons, woodchucks, Belgian hares, etc. In this connection he operates a unique

dairy, the milk being furnished by a herd of ten Toggenburg goats and supplied to the people of the village for consumption by infants, invalids, etc. The dairy is registered under the name Min-O-Wis. Mr. Brooker was married June 17, 1915, to Hattie Zimmer of Minocqua; Mrs. Brooker was born in St. Paul, Minn., March 20, 1893, daughter of Carl and Hattie (Beck) Zimmer; her parents were natives of Germany, the father coming to America in 1880 and the mother in 1885. After their marriage they settled in St. Paul, remaining there until they came to Minocqua in 1894, the father being engaged in railroad work here for many years previous to his death July 23, 1919; the mother is still living. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Brooker: Ruth H., born Jan. 29, 1917; Dora Margaret, Jan. 10, 1920; and David Lloyd, Dec. 17, 1922. The family attend the Baptist Church.

Fred C. Bettinger, chief engineer of the Rhinelander city water-works, was born in Muscoda, Grant County, Wis., July 14, 1859, son of Philip and Mary (Kirk) Bettinger. The father was born in New York State and after coming west settled in Milwaukee. He was married to Mary Kirk, a native of Wisconsin, in Muscoda, and on the breaking out of the Civil War he entered the army, in which he served four years. On being discharged from the army he returned to Muscoda, of which place he was subsequently a resident until his death. Fred C. Bettinger after attending school in the place of his birth, learned the machinist's trade, which he followed for several years in the sawmills of western Michigan, working in succession for the Scott Cary Co., the T. W. Harvey Co., and P. C. Leonard. For five years he was with the K. C. Sawmill Co. at Menominee, Mich., as fifth sawyer and millwright. He then went to Amber, Wis., where he operated a sawmill for himself for ten years. In 1912 Mr. Bettinger came to Rhinelander, the owner of several patents, and became connected with the Starks Company as foreman of a crew erecting steam stump-pulling machines under the said patents. For several years he was with the Stevens Lumber Co. as chief engineer. In September, 1921, he was appointed chief engineer of the city water-works and is now serving efficiently in that position. Mr. Bettinger was married April 6, 1891, to Mary Ryan, and he and his wife are the parents of five children: Earl, who is in the employ of the C. C. Collins Lumber Co.; Eva, May and Elma, who are married and live in Rhinelander; and Katherine, residing with her parents.

Isadore Du Frain, who for over 20 years was a well known and successful merchant of Rhinelander, Oneida County, but who passed away some years ago, was born in Canada, Dec. 4, 1846, son of Pascal and Angeline Du Frain. The parents were also natives of Canada, of French ancestry, but in 1853 they came to the States, locating near Fond du Lac, Wis., where they spent the remainder of their days in farming. Their son Isadore remained at home until the age of 16, and then, the Civil War being in progress, he enlisted in the army and served until the end of the struggle. After his return home he began working in sawmills, and in 1889 went to Parrish, Langlade County, where he was employed as sawyer by the Brooks & Ross Lumber Company. In 1893 he came to Rhinelander and engaged in mercantile business here, which he followed subsequently with good success until his death on Dec. 4, 1910. He was well known and popular in both county and city, and was a member of St. Mary's Catholic Congregation. Mr. Du Frain was married at Fond du Lac, Wis., Aug. 6, 1866, to Amelia Anthony, who was a native of that place, born Feb. 24, 1850, daughter of Moses and Matilda (Bennett) Anthony. Her parents were born in Canada and married in Massachusetts, coming to Wisconsin and settling at Fond du Lac in the early 40's. They were the sixth family to locate in that place, and they remained there until 1861, in which year they moved to Maple Creek, Wis., nine miles from New London, where their latter years were spent on a farm, Mrs. Anthony dying Sept. 6, 1885, and her husband just 13 months later, on Oct. 6, 1886. They has 13 children: Amelia, who became Mrs. Isadore Du Frain; Moses, Isaac and Marcelaine, of Bear Creek, Outagamie County, Wis., the last mentioned being the wife of Louis Burton; Armina, who is the wife of Theodore Balthozor of Fond du Lac; Gilbert of Rhinelander; and seven others who are now deceased. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Isadore Du Frain were as follows: Theodore, who is an employe of the paper-



ISADORE DU FRAIN AND FAMILY

mill in Rhinelander; Laura, now Mrs. E. L. Darling, of Manawa, Wis.; Frank, deceased; Minnie, wife of J. A. McDonald of Grand View, Bayfield County, Wis.; John, deceased; and Arthur, of Rhinelander, who, like his brother Theodore, is employed in the paper-mill. The family home is at No. 208 Frederick Street, where Mrs. DuFrain is still residing.

Albert Edward Briggs, proprietor of the A. E. Briggs Motor Cycle and Bicycle Co., was born at Hortonville, Wis., July 7, 1884, son of Daniel Edward and Lulu H. (Teal) Briggs. The father was born at Moosehead Lake, Maine, in 1851, and the mother at Waupaca, Wis. They were married in Milwaukee and in 1885 came to Oneida County (then Lincoln County) and settled in Rhinelander, the father, Daniel, erecting a building on the site of the present Oneida Cafe, and opening the first meat market in town. After conducting it for two years he sold out and engaged in the real estate business, soon becoming a prominent citizen. Later he was elected criminal justice and held that position for 15 years, this being before the municipal court was established. Afterwards he followed land cruising and surveying until 1893 when he went to Santa Cruz, Calif., and was engaged in the real estate business there until 1900, in which year he returned to Rhinelander and was engaged in real estate business and cruising here until 1910. He then went to the Black Hills, S. D., locating at Spearfish, where he established a variety and general store, which he is still conducting. He and his wife have had six children: Albert E., of Rhinelander; Grace E., now Mrs. Edward Whitney of Spearfish, S. D.; W. E., of Rhinelander; Corinne, of Milwaukee, who is now Mrs. Anthony Miller; Donald, of Rhinelander; and Paul, who is in the U. S. marine service, connected with the flying squadron at Santo Domingo, West Indies. Albert E. Briggs was educated in the public schools of Rhinelander, Wis., and Santa Cruz, Calif. As a youth he became interested in mechanical work and later in Minneapolis thoroughly learned the mechanics applying to bicycle and motorcycle construction and repair work. In 1914 he established his present business in Rhinelander, beginning on a small scale, but has since built it up until he now has one of the best shops of its kind north of Chicago. He makes a specialty of handling the Harley-Davidson motorcycle and the Columbia and Adlake bicycles and is doing a large and increasing business. He has a fine salesroom and office, with assembly and work rooms in the rear, while his machine and welding department, with drill-press, etc., occupy the entire basement floor. He also keeps in stock a full line of accessories, and to accommodate customers keeps on hand a supply of cigars, cigarettes, bar candy and soft drinks. His equipment for rebuilding motors includes every machine and tool necessary for the purpose, all of the best make. His place of business, located at 330 N. Brown Street, is also the polling quarters for the Second Ward, and he and his wife are members of the election board. Mr. Briggs was for four years a member of Company L, the local military company of the Wisconsin National Guard. He is fraternally affiliated with the Mystic Workers of the World, and for the last ten years has been a member of the alto section of the Rhinelander Military Band. He also belongs to the Rhinelander Motor Cycle Club. Mr. Briggs was married Sept. 7, 1906, to Margaret Skubel of Rhinelander, and he and his wife are the parents of two children: Nellie, born March 17, 1908, and Dexter, born May 30, 1911. Mrs. Briggs is a member of the M. E. Church, also of the Ladies' Aid Society connected with it and the Missionary Society of the denomination.

Herbert W. Blaesius, proprietor of the Rhinelander Automobile Painting Works, of Rhinelander, Oneida County, was born at Watertown, Wis., May 2, 1881, son of Edward and Martha Blaesius. The father, a native of Germany and a cabinet-maker by trade, established the Blaesius Table factory at Watertown, which subsequently burned down. He then established and built the plant of Fond du Lac Table Manufacturing Co., of which he was the head and active manager, conducting it for many years subsequently. Both he and his wife Martha are now deceased. Herbert W. Blaesius was educated in the schools of Fond du Lac, and during the vacations started to work for his father, earning 35 cents per day. He thoroughly learned the art of painting in all its branches and subse-

quently helped to build the car shops at Fond du Lac. For a year and a half he also was engaged in railroad work, as brakeman on the old Wisconsin Central road. Then for two years he resided in Minneapolis, where he followed his trade. In 1906 he came to Rhinelander, entering the employ of the Rhinelander Boat Co. as painter. At the end of that time he started his present business, the first of its kind in the city, and has since had a successful career. He does only high class work, his shops being located at 912 Oneida Avenue; these he built himself and they are well equipped with everything necessary to the successful conduct of his business. In 1922 he erected a fine bungalow residence. Mr. Blaesius was married in October, 1911, to Sarah Smith of Berlin, Wis., and he and his wife are the parents of one child, Elaine, who is now a pupil in the public schools. Mr. Blaesius is fraternally affiliated with the local lodge of Eagles.

William Olson, owner of Hillside Dairy Farm in Sections 21, 22, and 27 of the town of Pelican, Oneida County, and chairman of the board of supervisors of that town, was born in Finland, May 7, 1870, son of Erick and Kate (Weckland) Olson. The parents were both natives of Finland and the mother, now deceased, spent all her life in that country; the father came to America and spent six months in Colorado, but returned to Finland and is now engaged in farming there. William Olson received his education in Finland and subsequently worked for his parents until 1892, when he came to the United States. Here he proceeded direct from New York to Wausau, Wis., where for three years he worked in the woods during the winters and spent the summer months in the employ of the Island Mill Lumber Co. In the spring of 1896 he came to Rhinelander and entered the employ of Gust Nyland, and the following year he took up 91 acres of wild land in Section 21, town of Pelican, erected a frame house 18x32 feet in dimensions, and proceeded to develop a farm. The country was a primitive one, and he was beset with hardships and obstacles on every hand. He worked in the lumber woods during the winters of the early period of his residence here in order to obtain money wherewith to carry on the development of the farm, and he went through every phase of the pioneer's struggle with the wilderness, the fruit of which struggle is the agricultural prosperity of the Northwest today. Gradually, through his unremitting toil, a farm grew up out of the wilderness; he acquired more land from time to time, improved his buildings and supplied new equipment, and today he has one of the finest farms in this section of the country, with a total of 333 acres, 100 of which are cleared. His dairy barn is 40x60 feet in dimensions, and he has 28 head of Guernsey cattle with a pure-bred sire at the head of the herd; he has carried on dairy operations since 1912 and was one of the pioneers in the movement for scientific dairy farm operation. Besides building up this farm Mr. Olson has assisted in many other ways in the development of the region, taking an active part in all movements calculated for the general welfare. He has been instrumental in bringing in many new settlers and has always found time to assist the newcomers in getting a start and becoming accustomed to the new conditions in which they found themselves. He is recognized as an exceptionally able man and has always had the confidence of the entire community. After serving four years as a side supervisor on the Pelican town board, he was elected chairman of the board, and he was again elected to the office in 1922. He was also treasurer of the school board of District No. 1 for three years. Mr. Olson was married in Finland on March 9, 1891 to Miss Mary Isaacson, daughter of Isaac and Anna (Mottson) Isaacson. Mrs. Olson's parents were natives of Finland and spent all their lives in that country; both are now deceased. Eight children, as follows, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Olson: Arthur, who is living at home; Anna, now Mrs. John Johnson of Wibaux, Mont.; Mary, who is Mrs. Morris Turner of Detroit, Mich.; Hilda, living at home; Esther, a school teacher in the town of Pelican; Teckla, a school teacher in the town of Sugar Camp, Oneida County; Ellen, a student in the high school at Rhinelander; and Oscar, living at home. Mrs. Olson well deserves part of the credit for the success of the Olson family and the position they occupy in the community.

Walter G. Bromley, proprietor of Bromley's Resort, in the town of Sugar Camp,



WILLIAM OLSON AND FAMILY

Oneida County, was born at Angola, Erie County, New York, Sept. 7, 1883, son of Charles and Emma (Kent) Bromley. The father died in June, 1904, and the mother is now residing at Rochester, N. Y. Walter G. Bromley received his education in the public school at the place of his birth, and then for five years he followed contracting and engineering work. For the following three years he was a brakeman on the Lehigh Valley railroad, and next he was a motorman on the Rochester & Eastern electric line. In 1901 he came to Wisconsin, and he was motorman on the Milwaukee-Northern electric line from Milwaukee to Sheboygan until 1915. Shortly after leaving this position he came to Oneida County and bought 40 acres of lake frontage on the north shore of Sand Lake, in Section 20, town of Sugar Camp; here he set to work to establish his present resort. The land was all wild when he acquired it, with only one small building. He has developed the lake frontage and built up a splendid resort, which enjoys a large patronage each year. His main lodge is 26x38 feet in dimensions, with two large screened porches. In this building are the dining room, kitchen, living room, office, and three sleeping-rooms. There are six cottages, one of these being a large building with seven bed rooms, a living-room and two screened porches, and another being 16x24 feet with three bed rooms, a lounging-room and screened porch. Another cottage has four bed rooms, a living-room and screened porch, and another two bed rooms, living-room and screened porch. There are also two log cabins 20x24 feet, each with three bed rooms, kitchen and living-room, and each having a fine screened porch. Mr. Bromley has running water in his lodge and cottages. It is pumped by means of a gasoline engine from a deep cool well into a large reservoir and distributed from there to the main lodge and all the cottages, thus enabling the guests to have fresh water at all times without having to pump and carry it. Thirty people can be accommodated at the lodge. A fleet of ten row boats, two with Evinrude motors, is maintained, and live bait is furnished on request. Guides are also available if desired. A large vegetable garden on the property furnishes fresh vegetables for the tables; broilers and fresh eggs come from the management's own hennery, and pure cream and milk are supplied by a dairy herd; these features and the tempting manner in which all the food is prepared and served make the meals at Bromley's a real delight. The buildings stand on an elevated plateau among a grove of beautiful white birch trees, and the lawns, sprinkled with white clover, render the beauty of the surroundings complete. A cool lake breeze is always blowing, bringing freedom from mosquitoes; the great north woods, with their myriad lakes and scenes of beauty and grandeur, are all about; the climate is perfect; every recreation dear to the sportsman's heart is available; and in fact no feature is missing for a thoroughly enjoyable summer's outing. Mr. Bromley was married June 1, 1910, to Lydia Wolf, who was born at Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 24, 1888. Mrs. Bromley is very popular as hostess at the resort. The family are members of the Lutheran Church, and are very highly thought of throughout this locality.

Albert Broulette, a well known and respected citizen of Rhinelander, where he is engaged in the business of house decoration, was born in Fremont, Waupaca County, Wis., June 8, 1878, son of Mose and Susan (Marks) Broulette. The parents came to Rhinelander in 1888, Mose Broulette building the first house of amusement here (now the Labor Temple), which was used both for theatrical shows and dances, or for any entertainment for which it might be desired. After conducting it until 1902 Mr. Broulette sold it to W. H. Gilligan, Sr., and engaged in the real estate business. He died May 8, 1920, having been a widower over 14 years, his wife having died Dec. 14, 1905. They were the parents of seven children: George C., now of Minneapolis; Frank O. of Maple Plain, Minn.; Mary, now deceased, who married Robert E. Warner; Albert, of Rhinelander; Grace, now Mrs. A. H. Munger of Wausau, Wis.; Clayton, of Minneapolis; and Gertrude, who is now Mrs. William McCabe. Albert Broulette was about ten years old when he came with his parents to Rhinelander. It was a pretty small place in those days, but he has seen it grow and has grown with it. He was educated in the public school and after relinquishing his formal studies, started in to learn the trade of

paper-hanger, painter and decorator, in which in time he became an expert, and which he has followed with great success. He handles only the best lines of wall paper, aims always for the finest artistic effect, and has built up an enviable reputation. His beautiful home at 332 Lincoln Street occupies one of the finest sites in the city, commanding a fine and extensive view, and its interior decoration is a favorable example of his own handiwork. Mr. Broulette is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters, the Knights of Pythias, and Rhinelander Lodge, No. 598, B. P. O. E. He and his family are affiliated with the Congregational Church. Mr. Broulette's marriage occurred June 6, 1900, when he was united with Emma Kluge, of Portage County, Wis. They have an adopted daughter, Mildred.

James H. O'Melia, president of the J. H. O'Melia Lumber Co., and first vice president of the Oneida National Bank, both of Rhinelander, was born at Chase, Mich., Aug. 4, 1885, son of James and Anna (Clark) O'Melia. His parents were natives of Canada who came to this country from Michigan in 1889, and whose personal records in sufficient detail may be found on another page of this volume. It need only be said here that the mother, Mrs. Anna O'Melia, died in September, 1920, and that the father, James, who was for many years prominently connected with the lumber industry, is now superintendent of the Oneida County Poor Farm. They had two sons and two daughters, the other son, Albert J., being now a prominent attorney in Rhinelander; one daughter, Margaret, married A. J. Keth and lives in Rhinelander, while the other, Anna, is now Mrs. William J. Sullivan of Minneapolis. James H. O'Melia was under four years of age when he came with his parents to Oneida County, Wis. For a number of years they resided at Hazelhurst, where he attended the common school, after which his education was continued in the high school at Ashland, where he was graduated with the class of 1902. He then entered the State University at Madison, taking the commercial course and graduating with the class of 1906. Having then a good intellectual equipment for business life, he came to Rhinelander and entered the employ of the Brown Bros. Lumber Co., and after being in their yards for a short time, became a clerk in their sales department. In the fall of 1907 he went to Minneapolis to become city salesman for the S. H. Davis Lumber Co., in which position he remained until the fall of 1908. He then returned home and became a partner of Charles A. Conro in the Conro Lumber Co. In 1914 he purchased the interests of Mr. Conro and changed the name of the concern to the J. H. O'Melia Lumber Co., conducting a wholesale lumber business. Of this concern, as already mentioned, he is the president. Mr. O'Melia has made himself a power in the business circles of this section, and his work has been for the betterment of the city and county. He was one of the organizers of the Oneida National Bank, of which he is first vice president, and he is always ready to aid any project that will promote the welfare of the community. A Catholic in religion and a Republican in politics, he belongs fraternally to Rhinelander Lodge, No. 598, B. P. O. E. On Sept. 11, 1911, Mr. O'Melia was united in marriage, in Fond du Lac, Wis., to May Manion, daughter of Patrick and Mary (Kilroy) Manion. Her father is now deceased but her mother is still residing in Fond du Lac. Mr. and Mrs. O'Melia are the parents of four children, who were born as follows: Thomas, July 4, 1912; Jane, May 7, 1914; Robert, Jan. 3, 1917; and James, Jr., Sept. 17, 1919.

Albert J. O'Melia, one of the leading members of the Oneida County Bar, and a public spirited citizen of Rhinelander whose patriotic work during the period that this country was engaged in the World War, and other useful activities, have made him especially noticeable, was born in Chase, Mich., son of James and Anna (Clark) O'Melia. His paternal grandparents, Patrick and Sarah (Joyce) O'Melia, were natives of Ireland who emigrated to Canada in 1840, settling in the Province of Quebec, where they engaged in farming, and where they died in the early 90's. James O'Melia, father of the subject of this sketch, after acquiring a common school education in Canada, became connected with the lumber industry, beginning as a teamster. In 1876 he left the Dominion, going to Reed City, Mich., and after working for others for several years as logger and riverman, rising to the



ALBERT J. O'MELIA

position of foreman, he began taking logging contracts. In 1881 he moved with his family to Chase, Mich., where for eight years he was in the employ of the F. B. Bouten Lumber Co.; and then in the spring of 1889 he moved to Oneida County, Wisconsin. His further history may be found in his own biography, which appears in this volume, it being only necessary to say here that after being actively connected with the lumber industry for a number of years in this county and the vicinity, and after being two years retired, he was appointed in January, 1915, as superintendent of the Oneida County Poor Farm, which position he is still holding, having made an excellent record as a public official. His wife Anna died in 1920. One of their two sons, James H., is now president of the J. H. O'Melia Lumber Co., of Rhinelander, and vice president of the Oneida National Bank, of the same place. The two daughters, Margaret and Anna, are both married;; Margaret to A. J. Keth, of Rhinelander, and Anna to William J. Sullivan, of Minneapolis. The family is one that stands high in the county for useful activity and honorable achievement and the name of O'Melia deserves perpetuation in local annals. Albert J. O'Melia was but three months old when he accompanied his parents in the spring of 1889 to what is now Hazelhurst, Oneida County. There, when old enough, he attended the common schools, afterwards becoming a pupil in the Rhinelander High School, from which he was graduated with the class of 1907. He was subsequently a student for one term in the University of Wisconsin at Madison, and then took the law course at Marquette University, Milwaukee, being graduated from that department in 1911. Then, in the summer of that year, he opened a law office in Rhinelander. It took him so short a time to impress the people of the county with a sense of ability that in the following year, 1912, he was elected district attorney, in which position he served efficiently for ten years, having been several times re-elected. At the end of that time he resumed general practice. During the participation of the United States in the World War he took a particularly active part in patriotic service, being county fuel director, director, secretary and treasurer for the Council of Defense, chairman of the Red Cross Society, and county manager of the War Saving Stamps department, these multifarious occupations keeping him pretty busy. He has also taken an active part in movements or organizations for the betterment of the county and state, being now secretary and treasurer of the Wisconsin Development Association, and having formerly for several years been an officer and director of the Rhinelander Advancement Association. He was the third president of the Rhinelander Rotary Club and his aid and influence have never been sought in vain on behalf of any practical movement designed to enhance the moral or material welfare of the community in which he lives. He is a member of St. Mary's Catholic Congregation; also of the local lodge of Elks, and that of the Knights of Columbus, in the last mentioned order being district deputy for the Fourth Wisconsin District. Mr. O'Melia was married Nov. 7, 1914, in Rhinelander, Wis., to Eva Hildebrand, daughter of F. A. and Marion (McCabe) Hildebrand, and he and his wife are the parents of four children, namely: John, born Dec. 10, 1915; Richard and Donald (twins), born May 25, 1917; and Ruth M., born Jan. 16, 1919.

William H. Gilligan, Sr., who is now living retired in Rhinelander, Oneida County, after an active and successful career spent chiefly in the lumber industry, was born in Albany, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1841, son of James and Eliza (Duffy) Gilligan. The father was also a native of New York State and in early life a carpenter. His wife was born in Williamsport, Penn. In 1845 they came west to Wisconsin, locating on government land, which cost \$1.25 per acre, in the town of Abbott, Sheboygan County. James Gilligan developed his tract into a fine farm, where he resided until his death in February, 1870; his wife passed away in March, 1866. William H. Gilligan in his boyhood days had but scanty opportunities for attending school, but after he was married he attended night school. At the age of 17 he started in life for himself, working in logging camps on the Muskegan River in Michigan, later on the Menominee River in the same state and still later on the Little Wolf River. During the years 1866 to 1878 inclusive he worked for a Fond du Lac Company, conducting their camps in winter and operating their sawmill

in the summer. In 1878 he went to Superior, where until 1882 he operated a sawmill for the Paige-Sexsmith Lumber Co.; then until 1893 he had charge of a mill for C. J. L. Meyer at Hermanville, Mich. In the latter years he came to Rhinelander and in partnership with H. J. Fall bought a sawmill which they operated together until 1897 when it burned down. Mr. Gilligan then engaged in the real estate business, dealing in timber and other lands, which line of enterprise he followed until 1917, in which year he retired. He is a man well and favorably known throughout northern Wisconsin, having had an interesting career, and although now 82 years old, he can read and write without the use of glasses. He has advanced to a high degree in the Masonic order, being a member of the Blue Lodge at Fond du Lac, the Chapter at Rhinelander, the Commandery at Menominee, Mich., and the Consistory at Marquette, Mich. On Nov. 4, 1865, Mr. Gilligan was married in the town of Holland, Sheboygan County, Wis., to Emmagene Shaver, who was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., July 7, 1847, and who, like her husband, is still active, attending efficiently to all her household duties. They have had seven children, four of whom—Elsie, Mary, Emma and Henry—are now deceased. Those living are: William H. J., who is proprietor of the Ford garage in Rhinelander; John, of the Rhinelander Boat Co.; and Mrs. K. M. Bishoff of Ashland, Wis., who is the widow of Albert Bishoff.

William Fischer, manager of the general store conducted by the L. Starks Company at Starks, Oneida County, was born at Aniwa, Wis., Jan. 3, 1894. He received his education in the public schools of Antigo, Wis., after which he learned the trade of butcher and subsequently followed that trade until 1911, when he came to the village of Starks, which was then just being laid out and developed by the L. Starks Co. He has the distinction of having turned the first furrow of land here for this company. After the establishment of their store he was made manager of their meat department, and he worked at this and in other departments of the store until Sept. 11, 1917, when he enlisted for service in Company I, 341st Infantry, in the World War. He was at Camp Grant with the 86th Division until Sept. 11, 1918, when he left with his unit for overseas duty. After a journey of 14 days on the water he landed at Liverpool, England, from which port he left four days later for La Havre, France, and thence to a village near Bordeaux. Mr. Fischer was a cook with the 78th Division, having been transferred from the 86th. On leaving the Bordeaux region his unit proceeded to the Argonne Forest, where they saw active service for 29 days. The signing of the armistice came at the end of that time, and with the cessation of hostilities they were sent to Alice Ste. Marie, where Mr. Fischer had charge of a rail head attachment until May 3, 1919. He re-embarked on that date for his home country, arriving at Camp Merritt May 17, and he was discharged at Camp Grant June 3, 1919. After the close of his army career he worked at his trade in Antigo, Wis., for two months, after which he returned to Starks and accepted his present position as manager of the store. This is a large general mercantile establishment, carrying a full line of groceries, dry goods, oils, gasoline, automobile accessories, etc. The postoffice is also located in the store, and Mr. Fischer was appointed to the office of postmaster Jan. 1, 1923. He has proved himself to be a thoroughly able man in his conduct of the affairs of the store, and has given complete satisfaction to his employers and the public. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and is affiliated fraternally with the Knights of Columbus. Mr. Fischer was married Sept. 17, 1921, to Mrs. Beda Olson. Mrs. Fischer in maiden life was Beda Bergman. By her former marriage to A. Olson she is the mother of two children, Marcella and Hartwig.

Charles A. Hodgdon, a veteran in the lumber industry who is now logging superintendent for the Mason-Donaldson Lumber Co. of Rhinelander, in which city he resides, was born in Somerset County, Maine, June 6, 1858, son of James and Nancy (Delling) Hodgdon. The Hodgdon family were long settled in New England, and the family record shows that the paternal grandfather, Joseph Hodgdon, was born May 21, 1786 and died March 23, 1877, when nearly 90 years old. James Hodgdon, father of Charles, was born in New Hampshire and became a farmer, which occupation he followed throughout his life. His wife was a native of the



CHARLES A. HODGDON

state of Maine; both are now deceased. Charles A. Hodgdon was educated partly in the public schools of Embden, Maine, and partly at Anson Academy, at North Anson, that state. In 1884, a young man of 26 years, he came west to Oshkosh, Wis., entering the employ of the Bray & Choate Lumber Co., for whom he worked in the woods three years and during the next season drove a four-ox team. After that he was given the job of running camps, in which branch of the business he spent six years. During all this period he was learning more of the business, and his next work was as superintendent for the Oshkosh Log & Lumber Co., with whom he spent nine years in that position. He then began logging operations on his own account, operating in Sections 1 and 12, Town 42, Range 8, in Vilas County, his tract taking him two years to exploit. He then bought a tract of timber land near Mercer, in Iron County, Town 43, Range 4 E., and spent two winters in logging it, at the end of which time he sold the timber holdings to the Dunbar Lumber Co. of Wausau and his logging outfit to the Vilas County Lumber Co., and went to work for the Atwood Lumber & Mfrg. Co. of Park Falls, Wis. In 1910 he returned to Rhinelander and took his present position for the Mason-Donaldson Lumber Co., and as such has full charge of their logging department, being well equipped for such service from his long experience in the business for which he has a natural adaptability. He is a member of Rockland Lodge, No. 108, A. F. & A. M., of Rockland, Mich., and of Rhinelander Lodge No. 598, B. P. O. E. Mr. Hodgdon was married at Oshkosh, Wis., to May Hutchinson, of that city, and he and his wife are the parents of a daughter and two sons: Leone, residing at home; Wayne C., now of Portland, Ore., where he follows the profession of an expert accountant; and George F., who is office man at Tomahawk for the Raymond Lumber Co. The family are affiliated religiously with the Episcopal Church.

Patrick H. Gleason, in his day a genial, whole-hearted, well known and well beloved pioneer of Rhinelander, and whose passing from earthly life was not so very long ago, was born at Ripon, Wis., Oct. 31, 1856, son of James and Mary Gleason. The parents were early settlers in Ripon and remained there until called away by death. Patrick H. was educated there and after leaving school became engaged in agricultural pursuits, operating a small farm in the vicinity until 1882. He then came to northern Wisconsin and for two winters worked in the woods. In 1884, shortly after his marriage, he came to Rhinelander, where he subsequently made his home until his death on June 19, 1921. In the early days of his connection with the lumber industry Mr. Gleason was a "tote teamster," but later he engaged in the logging business for himself, following it for several years and at the same time dealing in real estate. Afterwards he became a policeman and in 1901 was made special officer for the "Soo" line, which position he held for the rest of his life. As one of the very early settlers in Rhinelander, Mr. Gleason helped to lay out its streets and served in town office before the place was incorporated as a city. He also erected one of the first dwelling-houses in Rhinelander, paying \$100 for the lot at No. 100 East Davenport Street, which today is worth from \$2,500 to \$8,000. He had to clear the land before he could build his house, however, and Mrs. Gleason often picked blueberries on the spot now covered by that part of South Pelham Street that runs near her home. Mr. Gleason was a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, and St. Mary's Catholic Congregation. Mr. Gleason was married at Ripon, Wis., May 4, 1884, to Delia Lyman, who was born in Ripon, Aug. 24, 1860, daughter of Michael and Katherine (Mayler) Lyman. Her father, who was ticket agent at Ripon for 25 years for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, also ran the first locomotive between Ripon and Berlin, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Gleason became the parents of four children, Florence, George, Katherine and Jane, of whom Katherine died at the age of 16 years. Florence, who is now Mrs. C. A. Nelson of Rhinelander, has six children, Ruth, Lyman, Isabelle, Elner, Alice and Florence, George, who is a traveling salesman living in Rhinelander, served in the World War in the "Blackhawk Division," and was in France 13 months. Jane is now Mrs. William Henning of Allen Grove, Walworth County, Wis.

Daniel Gagen, after whom the village of Gagen in Oneida County was named, and who was familiarly known as "Dan" Gagen by the inhabitants not only of Oneida, but also of several adjoining counties, was one of the notable pioneers of northern Wisconsin, using the word pioneer as applying to one who came among the first actual settlers and remained in this region to help build it up and civilize it. Mr. Gagen was born in England in the year 1834 and came to America in 1851 at the age of 17 years. For a young man he had a good business education, but his first work was in the copper mines of northern Michigan, where he spent a year. It was a pretty wild country in those days and the Indians were more numerous than the whites, upon whom, however, they were largely dependent for their supplies. On the other hand the furs procured by Indian hunters and trappers found a ready sale in civilized marts, and the natural result was an exchange of products. It was a trade that had been carried on with ups and downs for nearly two centuries, or ever since the white man first penetrated into these regions and its advantages appealed to Mr. Gagen, who quit his work in the mines and became a trader, building a log cabin for a post at a point about two miles from the present village of Eagle River. A part of this old cabin could still be seen as recently as the year 1908. During the early 60's he did an extensive business with the Indians, making team trips from his post to Berlin, in Green Lake County, where he disposed of his furs for cash to L. S. Cohn, a man who later laid out an addition to the city of Rhinelander which is still known as Cohn's addition. One of Mr. Gagen's closest friends, who made several of these trips with him, was Ace Newell, who later settled in Rhinelander and was still living there in 1908. Toward the close of the Civil War period the fur business began to drop off, as a consequence of which Mr. Gagen drifted into the lumber business and also took up farming, establishing his home at Pine Lake, then in Shawano County, but later in Langlade and now in Forest County. For years he was a member of the county board and was a man of such prominence and influence that he was often referred to as "The King of the North." He was a particular friend of the red man and was often called upon to act as arbiter or judge of claims or matters in dispute between the Indians and the whites. His fame at that time extended throughout the state and at the present day it is hard to find a lumberman or old settler in its northern part to whom his name is not familiar. He was always noted for his hospitality, which he extended at need to all who called on him, and many there were, both red and white, to whom he rendered aid in times of starvation or privation. He made money rapidly and spent it freely, and it is said that he made and lost several fortunes, caring more for his friends than he did for his money. About 1896 he moved with his family to Three Lakes, which place remained his home thereafter until his death on Nov. 25, 1908, at the age of 74 years. He had held the office of chairman of the town board for several terms and at the time of his death was school clerk. During his last illness he received a message from his old English home which greatly pleased him. It was brought from the old country by his nephew, Harry Gagen, who spent many weeks in locating him, and whom he had never before seen. From this nephew he learned that his relatives in England had long mourned him as dead and he spent many hours and days with him in asking questions and hearing news about his brothers and sisters, other relations and friends of whom he had heard nothing since 1851. Mr. Gagen's last illness covered a period of nearly six months, and he breathed his last in the presence of his whole family, consisting of his wife and two sons, James and Henry, the former a resident of Antigo and the latter of Three Lakes. He has passed on but his memory as a pioneer of this region, through which he was honored by all who knew him, shall long endure.

Henry Gagen, a prominent citizen of the village of Three Lakes and well known throughout Oneida County, was born at Eagle River, Vilas County, Wis., Dec. 28, 1873, son of Daniel and Mary Gagen. His parents, as shown in the sketch of his father, were among the notable pioneer settlers in this part of the state. When Henry was two years old they moved to Pine Lake, now the village of Hiles, Forest County, and it was there that he attended district school and grew to maturity. When old enough he began to earn his own living, following such occupations as



OTTO A. HILGERMANN

road building, logging and general contracting along similar lines. It was in 1893 that he took up his residence in Three Lakes, where he has since remained, continuing active in logging, road building, timber cruising and scaling—whatever work was most in demand. One of his useful achievements along industrial lines was the laying out and building of Federal Highway No. 32 from Hiles to Argonne, Wis. He owns 440 acres of cut-over land in Oneida County. For years he has been an active factor in all local movements for the betterment of the community, and he is now assessor for the village and township, a position in which he has served at different times to the total amount of ten years. He has never married but lives with his aged and beloved mother, Mrs. Mary Gagen.

Otto A. Hilgermann, a prominent citizen of Rhinelander, now retired from active business life, was born in Germany, April 17, 1845, son of Frederick and Fred-erica (Jasse) Hilgermann. The father was a cabinet-maker by trade, and he and his wife had six children: Frederic, Otto A., Louie, Adolph, Albert and Anna, three of whom died in infancy. Both parents are also now deceased. Otto A. Hilgermann was educated in the public schools of his native land and learned cabinet-making under his father's tuition. In the spring of 1868, at the age of 23 years, he emigrated to America, landing at New York, whence he proceeded to Cleveland, Ohio. There, however, he remained but three months, in the fall of the same year going to Chicago, in which city he spent 18 years, following his regular trade most of the time, though for awhile being in the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. After the great fire of October, 1871, which destroyed the greater part of the city, he took up contracting, in which line of endeavor he was successful for a time. Then in the fall of 1875 he embarked in the furniture business. In December, 1886, he moved to Minneapolis, where he conducted a furniture factory, including the manufacture of bar furnishings until December, 1893, when he came to Rhinelander. Here he became associated with the Rhineland-er Brewing Company, whose plant had a capacity of 30,000 barrels annually, the product being sold in the state of Wisconsin only. Mr. Hilgermann had a large interest in this factory, and he was connected with it until 1910, when the brewery was sold and he retired from active business. He is now a stockholder in the Rhinelander Refrigerator Co. and the Rhinelander Telephone Co. His business career was a successful one and he owns and occupies a fine residence at No. 921 Arbutus Street. Mr. Hilgermann was married May 9, 1874, in Chicago, to Augusta Hirschmann, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Jan. 6, 1849, daughter of Frederic and Catherine (Moellen) Hirschmann. Mrs. Hilgermann's parents, who carried on a confectionery business, never left the Fatherland, dying there. To our subject and wife Augusta were born six children, three of whom—Otto, Fred and Lottie—are now deceased. The survivors are: George, of Minneapolis; Hedwig, who is the wife of Mr. Francine of Minneapolis; and Anna, also residing in that city, and the wife of a Mr. Walker. On Oct. 3, 1914, Mr. Hilgermann suffered a bereavement in the loss of his wife, who was killed in an automobile accident while returning from Minneapolis. On Jan. 22, 1917, he married Freda Schweikler, at Chicago. During his long and varied career Mr. Hilgermann has spent some time in travel. In 1888 he went to California; in 1905, after retiring from business, he made a trip to Italy, visiting Naples; in 1910 he went again to California; in 1913 he visited Germany; in 1920 he made another trip to California, and in 1922 he again visited Germany. These travels improved his knowledge both of this and other countries and were enjoyable experiences. He is a member of several fraternal societies, including Khurum Lodge, F. & A. M., of Minneapolis; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Honor and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Charles D. Packard, M. D., one of the leading physicians of the city of Rhineland-er, Oneida County, was born in New London, Wis., May 31, 1868. He was educated in the public schools, graduating from the New London High School, after which he entered Rush Medical College at Chicago and later the College of Physicians, being graduated from the latter with the class of 1893. In the same year he came to Rhinelander and began the practice of his profession, forming a

partnership with Dr. A. D. Daniels, with whom he was associated for about ten years. He then took up practice alone, which he continued until 1913, when, on account of poor health, he gave up medical practice and engaged in farming on a farm of 360 acres which he owned in which is now the town of Stella, but which was then in the town of Pelican. This place was partly improved but Dr. Packard developed it more thoroughly, bringing 160 acres under the plow, and carrying on general farming and dairying. In 1918 he returned to the city and resumed the practice of his profession, in which he has since continued, and has built up a good practice and an excellent reputation as physician and surgeon. He is a member of the Oneida, Vilas and Forest Counties Medical Society and of the American Medical Association, while his fraternal society affiliations are with the Masonic order, in which he has advanced as far as the Chapter. As a citizen he takes a keen interest in the general progress of the community in which he lives and enjoys considerable personal popularity. He still owns his farm in the town of Stella. On Oct. 6, 1897, Dr. Packard was united in marriage at Oregon, Ill., with Laura S. Sanderson. He and his wife are the parents of two children: John, who was graduated from the Rhinelander High School and is now a student in the Wisconsin State University, and Door, also a graduate of the Rhinelander High School, who is acting as his father's representative on the farm. The family faith is that of the Episcopal Church.

John E. O'Leary, well known hardware dealer of Minocqua and organizer of the J. E. O'Leary Lumber Co., was born at Tomah, Wis., July 18, 1869, son of John and Mary Ann (Davis) O'Leary. He was educated in the grade and high schools of Tomah and subsequently attended school at St. Paul, Minn., following which he remained with the International Harvester Co. at Fargo for several years and then returned to Tomah. He came to Minocqua in 1897, and after working for seven or eight years in the general store operated by Arthur O. Dorwin he started the hardware business of J. E. O'Leary, which he operated until he turned the management over to his son John J. on Jan. 1, 1923. About 1916 he organized the J. E. O'Leary Lumber Co., and he is owner and manager of this concern. He is widely known as a progressive and honest business man, and his long career in the business world of Minocqua has been an asset to the commercial development of that village. He served four years as treasurer of the town of Minocqua, and in many other ways has helped to carry forward the general welfare of the community. Fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Columbus, the Woodmen of the World, and the Modern Woodmen of America, and he and his family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. O'Leary was married at Tomah, Wis., June 15, 1891, to Elizabeth Sheridan, daughter of James and Jane Sheridan. Both of Mrs. O'Leary's parents are now deceased. Three children, John J., Paul, and Emmett, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. O'Leary, but of these only John J. is now living, a sketch of whose life up to date appears below.

John J. O'Leary was born at Tomah, Wis., July 15, 1898, son of John E. and Elizabeth (Sheridan) O'Leary. He attended the grade and high schools of Minocqua, graduating from the latter with the class of 1917, and then entered Marquette University at Milwaukee, from which he was graduated in 1920. He then became associated with his father in business at Minocqua, taking over operation of the latter's hardware business there Jan. 1, 1923. An able and progressive business man, he helped to organize the Minocqua Association of Commerce and was elected as its first president. He has also served as commander of Carl Mattson Post No. 89 of the American Legion at Minocqua, being a member of this organization and of the Knights of Columbus. During the World War he enlisted in the navy at Milwaukee on Aug. 2, 1918, and was trained at the Great Lakes naval station for six months then returned home and was discharged Sept. 30, 1921.

Oscar M. Flannery, an energetic and well known farmer of the town of Schoepke, Oneida County, also chairman of the present town board, was born in Stark, Elliott County, Ky., son of Wade H. and Rebecca (Kegley) Flannery. The parents were natives of Kentucky, in which state they were married, and the father followed farming and the logging business there until about the year 1900, when he came



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM ANDERSON

north to Langlade County, Wisconsin and for one year worked as bark peeler for the Antigo Lumber Co. He then returned to Kentucky, and a short time afterwards went to Illinois, in which state he and his family resided until 1906. He then moved to Forest County, Wis., and was occupied there for four years in logging and cutting kilnwood. In 1910 he came to Oneida County, locating in the town of Enterprise, where he did logging, also cutting bass wood bolts and kilnwood. In 1915 Wade H. Flannery purchased the old Guthrie homestead, consisting of 160 acres, on which he resided with his family until 1918, when he sold it, and has since lived in the town of Schoepke, where he owns 400 acres of land, of which he has cleared about 35 acres, having also erected a set of buildings. He has the distinction of being the only man in Oneida County to use oxen on his place. He and his wife have had nine children: Oscar M., subject of this sketch; William R., residing at home with his parents; Lillian, now Mrs. Gust Taylor of Monico; and Clifford, Nanna, Vera, John and Hazel. Oscar M. Flannery acquired his education in Kentucky and in the district schools of Forest County. He remained with his parents until 1909 and then returned to Illinois, where he operated a farm until the fall of 1911. He then returned to Oneida County, Wis., and rented a farm in Enterprise Township, which he operated until 1913. In 1917 he purchased 80 acres in the town of Schoepke, and, having since bought other small tracts, now owns 275 acres. In 1922 he was elected chairman of the town board, having served the four previous years as supervisor, and by virtue of his present office he is also a member of the county board. On Jan. 7, 1911, Mr. Flannery was united in marriage, at Olive Hill, Ky., to Florence Skiens, daughter of Luke and Amanda (Rabb) Skiens. Their domestic circle has been enlarged by the birth of five children: Agnes, born Oct. 29, 1911; Roland, Nov. 29, 1913; Milford, March 11, 1915; Floyd, April 20, 1917; and Susan, Dec. 24, 1919. The family are affiliated religiously with the Baptist Church, and Mrs. Flannery is a member of the Mothers' Club and Ladies' Aid Society.

William Anderson, manager of the L. Starks farm, also of the L. Starks potato warehouse at Three Lakes, was born at Mears, Mich., Nov. 24, 1877, son of Peter and Anna (Hegg) Anderson. The parents, who were natives of Sweden, were married in that country and came to America in 1871. They are still residing on their farm near Mears, Mich. Their children were: Charles, now deceased; Mary, deceased; Fern, wife of Caleb Davis of Mears, Mich.; William, of Three Lakes, Wis.; Edith, wife of Samuel Duncan of Mears, Mich.; and Reno, who is married and lives in Grand Rapids, Mich. William Anderson in his boyhood attended school at Mears, Mich., and lived with his parents until he was 13 years of age. Then coming to Wisconsin, he worked four months in O. W. Avery's shingle mill at Eagle River, and from there went to Washburn, Washburn County, entering the employ of the Bigelow & Walker Lumber Co., for whom he worked in the woods as lumberjack until the spring of 1894. Then coming to Three Lakes, he helped to erect the present grade schoolhouse, after which for two years he worked on the section for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. In the spring of 1897 he went to Hart, Mich., to become manager of the G. A. Hawley fruit farm, in which position he remained for five years, returning to Three Lakes, Wis., in 1902. For the next few years he was employed in ordinary labor, after which he became a guide on the Chain of Lakes for the Indianapolis Outing Club and so remained for five years. He also organized the Peter Fox Sons Co. warehouse in Three Lakes. In the summer of 1908 he became manager of the Indianapolis Outing Club resort, located on Planting Ground Lake, a position which he held until 1919. He then became manager of the L. Starks potato farm, located one mile south of Three Lakes, being also placed in charge of their warehouse in the village. Mr. Anderson has always been a "booster" for Three Lakes and Oneida County and has also rendered efficient service in public office, having been a member of the board of supervisors of Three Lakes Township from 1914 to 1918 inclusive, during the last two years of which he was chairman and consequently a member also of the county board. He is fraternally affiliated with the Modern Woodmen, Royal Neighbors and Beavers. On Nov. 26, 1898, Mr. Anderson was married in Three Lakes to

Hulda Grueneberg, daughter of Fred and Caroline (Preckel) Grueneberg; her parents, early settlers in Wausau, Wis., are now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Anderson six children have been born: Ethel, now Mrs. Clarence Anderson, of Hiles, Wis.; Lillian, a teacher at Sugar Camp; Margaret, wife of Leonard Griffith of Three Lakes; Myrtle and Martha (twins), who are graduates of the Oneida County Teachers' Training School at Rhinelander, and are now teaching in the town of Three Lakes, Oneida County; and William, a pupil in the Three Lakes High School. Mr. Anderson and his family attend the Congregational Church.

Samuel Stephens Miller, whose death at Rhinelander, Jan. 23, 1921, brought sorrow to many hearts, was born in the town of Christiana, Dane County, Wis., July 17, 1850. His early life was spent on the farm of his father, Benjamin Miller, who was a member of a prominent New York family and had emigrated to Wisconsin at an early day. Born a sturdy child of sturdy parents, he emerged from early childhood bearing the lasting marks of infantile paralysis, a physical handicap that persisted throughout his life. His early education was obtained in the common schools of the day and at Albion College, then known as Albion Academy, from which he was graduated in 1871. In 1873 he was graduated from the law department of the University of Wisconsin. Following his admission to the bar and a brief apprenticeship at Eau Claire, he in 1878 opened a law office in Whitehall, Trempealeau County, Wis. He was speedily chosen district attorney of that county, a position he filled with credit for six successive years; and in 1886 he was further honored by election to the State Legislature and served that district one term as assemblyman. During his residence in that section he had much to do with shaping its early political and geographical affairs. In 1887, soon after the birth of Oneida County. Mr. Miller came to Rhinelander, where he subsequently continued in the practice of law until the time of his death—a period of nearly 35 years. During the first ten years of his practice here he was associated in partnership with Judge McCormick, the firm being known as Miller & McCormick, and from 1909 to 1916 he was likewise associated with Judge Harry L. Reeves under the firm name of Miller & Reeves. During his long professional career at Rhinelander Mr. Miller not only enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, but occupied many positions of honor and trust. For 12 years he served the people of Oneida County as district attorney, establishing an enviable record, and leaving the office only of his own volition. Always deeply interested in civic and political affairs, he was often drafted into the public service. He was secretary of the building committee during the construction of the new Oneida County court house, and a few years later, when the court house was decorated, he served as chairman of the decorating committee. He also rendered useful service as a member of the school board and of the library board, in the city of Rhinelander, and was for many years chairman of the county committee of his political party, and at the time of his death was divorce counsel of this county and president of the Oneida County Bar Association. After the United States entered into the World War he was appointed by Governor Philips as president of the Federal Draft Board in Oneida County. He took an active part in the promotion of the Rhinelander Telephone Company and was elected its first president, in which office he served for several years; and for 11 years he was a director in and attorney for the First National Bank of Rhinelander. In his professional life Mr. Miller ranked high and for many years held an enviable position at the bar. He will long be remembered for his incorruptible integrity and his intellectual honesty. He never deceived a court or jury, and above all, a client. A pacifist by nature, his cases were fought with dignity, without seeking undue advantage, and with unfailing courtesy to his opponents. Making no claims to eloquence, he possessed a singularly frank and winning way of presenting causes, convincing alike to courts and juries. The battle over he accepted victory with no sound of trumpets, and defeat without rancor. In 1878, at Whitehall, Trempealeau County, Wis., Mr. Miller was married to Annie Mosher of Eau Claire, Wis., who passed away in January, 1899. Of this union three children were born: Mrs. Rollo Whitcomb of Seattle, Wash.; Mrs. L. T. Sidwell of Kearney, Nebr., and Miss Anna Miller of Rhinelander. In



JAMES McRAE, JR.

October, 1901, Mr. Miller was united in marriage with Mary E. Oakey of Madison, Wis., who survives him. The domestic life of Mr. Miller was most ideal. A kind, indulgent husband and father, he loved his home; and it is in the home, stripped of unnecessary social formalities, that one's true nature is best known, and there the sweetness of Mr. Miller's life and disposition was best portrayed. Surrounded by his family and books, he presented a happy picture none too common in this day and age. As a man and a member of society Mr. Miller represented the highest type. His life was an example of purity and high-minded citizenship that will never be forgotten by those who knew him. One of the pioneers of Oneida County, he was ever active in shaping its destiny, and none but the older residents can fully appreciate his contributions to the public welfare. He was highly esteemed in every community in which he lived, and most of all in the community in which he died, and in his departure his family lost a noble head, the public a model citizen, and every officer of the court a sincere friend.

Andrew J. Brann, agricultural agent of Oneida County, who, although young in this service, has already made a remarkable record, was born at Bailey's Harbor, Door County, Wis., Sept. 24, 1894, son of Andrew and Louisa (Newman) Brann. The father is now engaged in the hardware business at Bailey's Harbor and also operates a large farm in Door County. The children in the family were: John W., who is now state inspector of certified seed potatoes at Madison, Wis.; Paul G., who died Jan. 6, 1923; and Andrew J., of Rhinelander. Andrew J. Brann acquired his elementary education in the common school at Bailey's Harbor, was subsequently graduated from the high school at Sturgeon Bay, with the class of 1913, and in the following year entered the state university at Madison, where he took the agricultural course. In 1915 he taught rural school in Door County, after which, in the following year, he re-entered the university to complete his course. The entrance of the United States into the World War caused another interruption in his studies, as on Dec. 12, 1917, he enlisted in the army with the 20th Engineers. He was trained at Columbus Barracks and at the American University camp at Washington, D. C., and sailed for France March 29, 1918, from Jersey City. Landed at Brest, he went with his organization to the Vosges Sector, where they remained three months, after which he was transferred to other parts of the line, being employed in railroad construction and forestry. He returned to the United States April 30, 1919, and was discharged at Camp Grant with the rank of corporal, May 10, 1919. While in military service Mr. Brann received credits at the university for time lost and was graduated with the class of 1918 while in service. In August, 1919, he went to Watertown, S. D., where until June, 1920, he was instructor in the agricultural department of the Smith-Hughes work in the Watertown High School. He then returned to Door County, Wis., and purchased a farm at Ellison Bay, which he operated until March, 1922, raising certified seed potatoes, and he still owns this farm which is now operated for him by a manager. In March, 1922, Mr. Brann became the county agent for Oneida County and at once began a land clearing campaign, handled by the Land Clearing Association, which resulted in the clearing of 4,586 acres that year, the best previous record having been about 1,000 acres. In this work he was assisted by a land clearing specialist hired by the association. This is an excellent record for the first year in his present office, but he did many other things besides and has well laid plans for the present year's work. Mr. Brann is a Royal Arch Mason, belonging to the Blue Lodge at Sturgeon Bay. He was married Dec. 29, 1920, at Columbus, Ohio, to Miss Ethel Maidlow, the daughter of R. P. and Captolia (Orin) Maidlow of that city. He and his wife attend the Methodist Episcopal Church in Rhinelander.

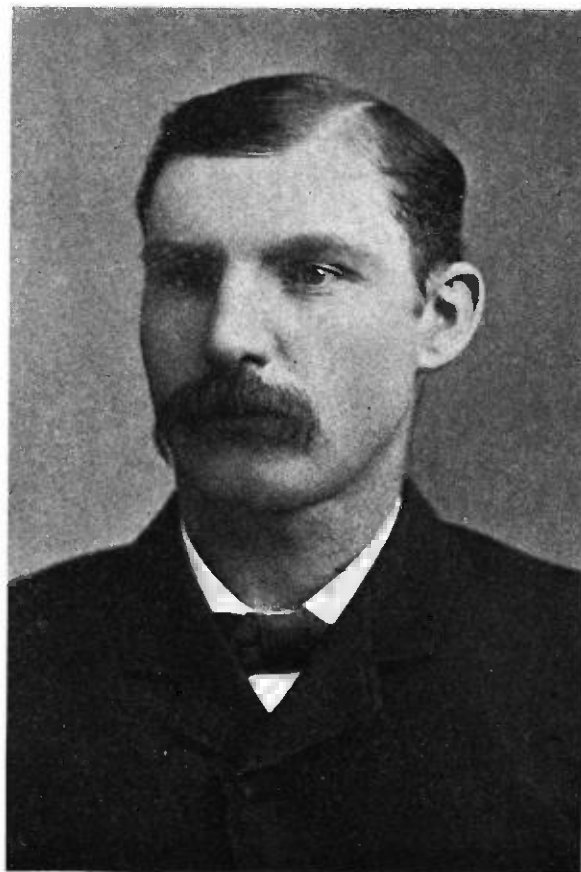
James McRae, Jr., a highly popular young business man of Rhinelander, whose death on May 6, 1920, caused profound sorrow throughout the community, was born in New London, Wis., Feb. 19, 1893. When he was two years old the family moved to Rhinelander, which city was his subsequent home. Completing his school studies in 1910, he took a position with the Merchants State Bank, in the employ of which institution he remained, working his way up from the position of messenger to that of assistant cashier, to which latter he was appointed two years

before his death. He was a young man of natural business ability, efficient and courteous, and well liked both by his fellow workers and by the patrons of the bank. In the fraternal and social affairs of the city he was equally active and popular. He was exalted ruler of the local lodge of Elks and was also a Free Mason, and his natural brilliancy, and perennial spirit of good fellowship made him the life of every gathering. Mr. McRae passed away in St. Mary's Hospital after a two weeks' illness from typhoid fever and the news of his passing caused many sad hearts throughout the city. His funeral services were in charge of the Masonic lodge to which he belonged, while members of the Elks lodge attended in a body. Judge Charles F. Smith, past exalted ruler of Rhinelander Lodge No. 598, B. P. O. E., paid a kindly tribute to his memory and resolutions of sorrow and sympathy were passed by the officials of the Merchants State Bank, while the Rev. C. H. Wicks of the Congregational Church spoke feelingly on the loss to the community in the death of Mr. McRae. That few men were so popular in Rhinelander as "Jim" McRae, as he was affectionately called, is evinced by the fact that all the business houses closed their doors between two and three o'clock in the afternoon while the services were being conducted. James McRae was married on Dec. 23, 1913, to Hannah A. Anderson, who was born in Ludington, Mich., Sept. 20, 1891, daughter of E. and Mary (Erickson) Anderson. Mrs. McRae's father died when she was very young and in 1902 she accompanied her mother to Rhinelander, where she completed her school studies which she had begun in Michigan. In 1910 she was graduated from the Rhinelander High School and for three years subsequently was a proficient teacher in the schools of Oneida County. Of her marriage to Mr. McRae three children were born: Joy E., Dec. 13, 1914; James A., Jan. 6, 1917; and Mary E., Sept. 10, 1920. In the fall of 1922 Mrs. McRae was elected clerk of court of Oneida County, the duties of which office she is now performing. She is a member of and an ardent worker in the Congregational Church and she also belongs to the Eastern Star Chapter in Rhinelander.

Mrs. Doris Blankenburg, proprietress of Lighthouse Lodge in Three Lakes Township, Oneida County, was born at Danville, Ill., April 21, 1873, and was reared and educated in that city. She was married in 1891 to Ernest Blankenburg, a well-known business man of Danville who was in the wholesale field there for over 40 years. Mr. Blankenburg died in September, 1912, leaving two children: Edna, who is now Mrs. Howard Markley of Danville, and Russell, who assists his mother in the management of the Lighthouse Lodge. Mrs. Blankenburg purchased this property in 1920 and established it under its present name of Lighthouse Lodge. It then consisted of only two cabins and a small lodge, but she has built it up into one of the finest resorts on the famous Eagle Chain. The main lodge she has practically rebuilt, and it is now a two-story structure 36x60 feet in dimensions, of unique and highly picturesque design; the main floor contains a dining room, kitchen, office, and lodge room, the latter having a fine fireplace, and the second floor is made up of guest rooms. Twelve new and attractive cottages have been built, besides a boat and bathing house and several other buildings in adequate keeping with the lodge. The property is situated on the northern shore of Planting Ground Lake and commands a wonderful view of the lake and surrounding country. The grounds are particularly beautiful; a finely kept lawn sweeps back from the lake and is laid out with walks and flower beds; the location is on a peninsula between Long Lake and Planting Ground Lake, at the intersection of three branches of the Eagle Chain, in the heart of a beautiful hardwood grove. There is a fine bathing beach, and the fishing in the surrounding waters is unsurpassed anywhere; deer, partridge, and duck hunting may be had in season. There is a fleet of 12 row boats and three large launches in conjunction with the resort; delightful trips in the launches through the upper and lower chain of lakes are arranged each year. A particular feature of Lighthouse Lodge is the cuisine; fresh vegetables and berries, poultry, eggs, milk and cream are produced on the property, and the best afforded by the woods and streams of Northern Wisconsin, together with such delicacies as home cured meats and maple syrup, are skillfully prepared and served in abundance. There are accommodations for 60 guests, and



PETER J. DIDIER



JOHN H. DIDIER



NICHOLAS DIDIER

a thoroughly enjoyable outing is assured for all. Mrs. Blankenburg is a gracious lady and charming hostess, and her personal attention to the comfort of each of her guests makes a stay at her hostelry doubly enjoyable.

Adelbert Brewster, proprietor of Maple Lake Dairy Farm in Section 6 of Three Lakes Township, Oneida County, was born in Waushara County, Wisconsin, Jan. 3, 1880, son of Millard and Emma (Denny) Brewster. The parents, both natives of Wisconsin, are now living at Warroad, Minn. He was educated in the public schools of Waushara County and subsequently learned marine engineering, which profession he followed until 1909, when he came to Oneida County and built a sawmill in Three Lakes Township. Two years later he purchased 80 acres of timber land in Section 6 of this township, and on this he built a sawmill and proceeded to cut the timber from his land and convert it into lumber, most of the houses in the adjacent territory being built of lumber cut by his mill during this period; when he first came the few houses that then existed in this locality were constructed of logs. He carried on active operations of the mill up to a few years ago, but since then has done only custom sawing, devoting his chief attention to farming his land. He has developed about 40 acres of this into agricultural property and has built a fine residence on it; he has a good herd of Guernsey cattle with a pure-bred sire at the head, and his place is known as the Maple Lake Dairy Farm; it borders on Maple Lake, having about 100 rods of frontage. Mr. Brewster disposes of his milk and cream to the tourist trade during the summer months and ships the cream during the balance of the time. He is a progressive farmer and citizen, and takes an active part in all things that have a trend for the betterment of his township and county; he was supervisor of Three Lakes Township for three years. His fraternal affiliations are with the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Brewster was married July 11, 1910, to Nora Nelson, who was born in Waushara County, Wisconsin, Sept. 25, 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Brewster have three children: Laura I., born Nov. 30, 1912; Norman I., born March 14, 1915; and Alvin E., born Aug. 27, 1921.

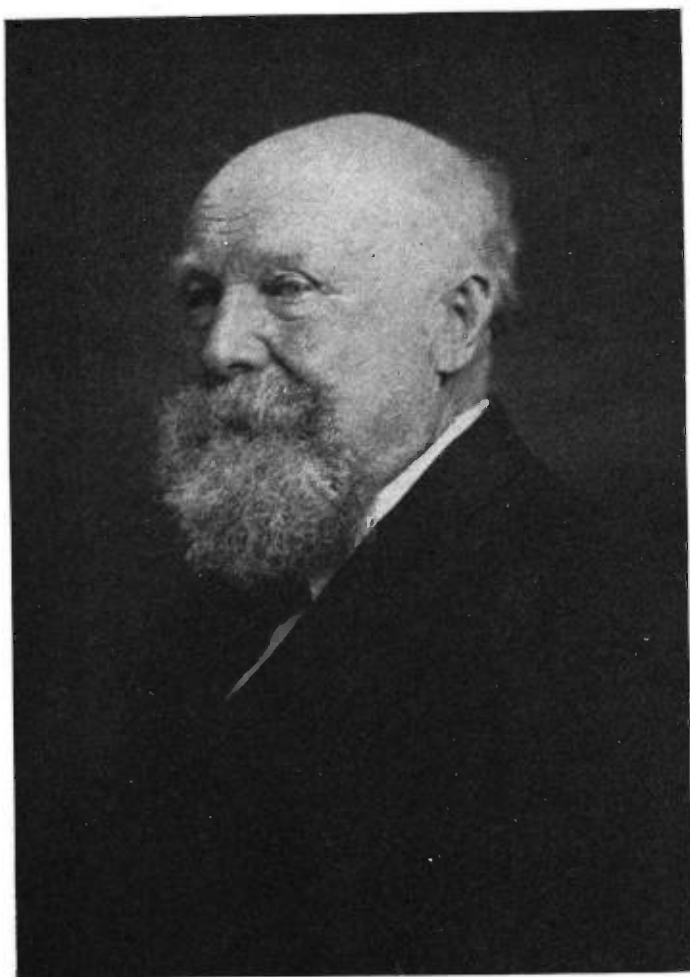
Peter J. Didier, president of the Rhinelander Iron Co., of Rhinelander, the oldest manufacturing concern now existing in the city, was born at Eagle Harbor, Mich., July 6, 1863, son of Michael and Mary (Funk) Didier. While he was still very young his parents moved to Muskegon, where in time he attended the public schools. After relinquishing his school books he entered the shops of the Davies Iron Company, in the same place, where he learned the trade of machinist, remaining there until he came to Rhinelander in 1889. Here he was associated with his brothers, Nicholas and John H., and three other stockholders, in the organization and incorporation of the Rhinelander Iron Company and the building of its plant. The Didier Brothers finally acquired the stock of the other three incorporators—E. G. Rope, David Burns and Charles Grover—who had come with them from Muskegon, and all the stock is now owned in the family. Since the death of Nicholas in 1896, Peter J. has been president of the company. He is also a stockholder in the Rhinelander Paper Company and the Rhinelander Refrigerator Company. For two terms he served as alderman from the Third Ward and for many years has been a prominent figure in the business circles of the city. He is a member of the Catholic Church, also of two Catholic orders—the Foresters and the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin. On Sept. 7, 1902, Mr. Didier was married in Rhinelander, to Phielon Penon, and he and his wife are the parents of three children, Lucille, Katherine and Genevieve. The family occupy a high social standing in Rhinelander.

Nicholas Didier, the leading spirit in the organization of the Rhinelander Iron Company 34 years ago, was born at Eagle Harbor, Mich., Jan. 6, 1856, son of Michael and Mary (Funk) Didier. As a boy he attended school in his native village, and after beginning industrial life was for many years in the employ of the Lakeside Iron Co. of Muskegon, Mich., holding a high position with them, and his genius and labor did much for that concern. In 1889 he came to Rhinelander, Wis., in company with his brothers, John H. and Peter, and also with E. G. Rope, David Burns and Charles Glover, the three last named being foundrymen from

Muskegon. In May the same year they incorporated the Rhinelander Iron Company, of which concern Nicholas served as president and manager up to the time of his death on Feb. 8, 1896. The land on which they built their original plant was the site of an old Indian camp, the lot being now known as No. 401 W. Philips Street, and on it they erected a building 35x125 feet. The concern has had a successful existence down to the present time. Their line of work lies in the building and wrecking of sawmills, the manufacture of sawmill machinery, locomotive repairing, etc., and they have sent men from their factory to Oregon, Vancouver, Mississippi and Alabama to build sawmills. The death of Nicholas Didier was a great shock to the community, and the esteem in which he was held was shown by the universal expressions of regret and the closing of all business houses during his funeral. Members of the Modern Woodmen and Maccabees lodges, to which he belonged, acted as escorts from the house to the church, and all departments of the city government were present in a body. The services were held in the Catholic Church and interment was in the Catholic Cemetery. Mr. Didier was a man of much usefulness, both to himself, his firm and to the community generally. He took a deep interest in public affairs and was always ready to aid any enterprise for the public good. He had served in the city council since the creation of the city and his service was of benefit to the people. Nicholas Didier was married in August, 1880, at Muskegon, Mich., to Katherine Barnhardt, who survived him many years, passing away April 17, 1917. They had been the parents of three children, Nellie, Russell and Estella. Nellie is now the wife of Theodore Treleven, a traveling salesman for the Wilson Mercantile Co. of Rhinelander, and they have two children, Russell and Kathleen. Mrs. Treleven in 1906 was elected secretary of the Rhinelander Iron Company. Russell Didier (son of Nicholas) resides in Rhinelander. Estella is now Mrs. L. C. Haney of Denver, Colo.

Russell F. Didier, occupying a responsible position in the plant of the Rhinelander Iron Company, in which concern he is a stockholder, was born in Muskegon, Mich., April 22, 1887, son of Nicholas and Katherine (Barnhart) Didier. In his youth he attended the grade school in this place and was graduated from the high school with the class of 1905. He then entered the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, taking the mechanical engineering course, and was subsequently graduated with the class of 1909. His general education was further pursued in the Wells Business College at Toronto, Canada. After finishing that course he began his business career, entering the employ of the Bucyius Steam Shovel Co. at South Milwaukee, with which concern he remained for two years. He then returned to Rhinelander and entered the Rhinelander Iron Company, taking over a part of the stock which became saleable at the time of his father's death, his official capacity being foreman of machine men. He is a Catholic in religion, a member of the Knights of Columbus, also of the local lodge of Elks and the Phi Kappa Sigma college society. On July 17, 1917, Mr. Didier enlisted at Rhinelander as master engineer with the 20th Engineers. He was first stationed at St. Louis and later at Washington, D. C., whence he sailed for France, Sept. 2, 1917. He remained overseas until May 23, 1919, his company being engaged in construction work, such as building sawmills. At Camp Meade, Maryland, on June 3, 1919, he was honorably discharged from the army, and went to Washington, D. C., where he was united in marriage, June 10, with Katherine Desio, subsequently coming to Rhinelander with his bride, and resuming his position in the iron works. The residence he owns and occupies is located at No. 216 Grant Street. Mr. Didier occupies also the enviable position of a young man with a liberal education, an honorable army record and an ample field surrounding him in which to display his talents, not to mention the fact that he secured a war bride and enjoys a happy home life.

John H. Didier, manager of the plant of the Rhinelander Iron Company, now the oldest manufacturing concern in Rhinelander, and which was established in 1889 by members of the Didier family, was born at Eagle Harbor, Mich., April 1, 1857, son of Michael and Mary (Funk) Didier. The parents, who were natives of Luxemburg, came to America in 1850 and located at Eagle Harbor, Mich., im-



AUGUST APPLEKAMP, SR.

mediately after their arrival, Michael Didier becoming foreman and superintendent in the mines. Later the family removed to Muskegon and in 1865 he went into sawmill work, being thus occupied until 1889. He then came with his family to Rhinelander and from that time until his death on Jan. 2, 1902, he was in the employ of the Rhinelander Iron Company. He and his wife were the parents of five children: Nicholas, John H., Peter, Frank and Mary, the last mentioned of whom died in infancy. John H. and Peter are residents of Rhinelander, and Frank of Bayview, Milwaukee County, Wis. John H. Didier acquired his education in Muskegon, Mich., after which he entered the machine shops of the Davies Iron Co. there and learned the trade of machinist. He came to Rhinelander in June, 1889, becoming a member of the Rhinelander Iron Co., with his brothers Nicholas and Peter, and others, the concern having been incorporated in the previous month. He was elected treasurer at the time, and since the death of his brother Nicholas, Feb. 8, 1896, has been the active manager. A historical sketch of the concern may be found in another part of this volume. In 1891 John H. Didier was elected chief of the Rhinelander Fire Department, and served as such for 11 years. He also rendered service for several years on the school board, and for a long period has been not only one of the leading business men of the city, but prominent in church and social advancement work. He is a Catholic in religion and belongs to several orders, including the Foresters, Knights of Columbus and Catholic Knights of Wisconsin. Mr. Didier was married, Jan. 24, 1889, at Muskegon, Mich., to Mary Young of that city. They occupy a fine residence at No. 305 Messer Street.

August Applekamp, Sr., now deceased, who was one of the pioneer settlers of Oneida County and whose career here did much to further the interests of this region, was born in Germany, April 21, 1845. He was reared and educated in his native land and worked at his trade of brick maker there until 1880, when he came to the United States and located at Galveston, Texas, proceeding from there to San Antonio a short time later. After one year in the latter city he came to Wausau, Wis., in 1881, and after working in a sawmill there two years he came to Pelican Lake in 1883 and took a homestead of 160 acres of heavily timbered land, the location being in what was then the town of Pelican and is now the town of Schoepke. After proving up on his homestead he sold it, and having realized a fair profit on the transaction, purchased 240 acres, also heavily timbered, near Pratt Junction, on which place he established his home and lived for the remainder of his life. He passed away June 23, 1922. For nearly 25 years preceding his death he carried on extensive lumbering operations, entering this field in 1898; he operated sawmills, and logged many large tracts of timber. His home property he cleared and developed into an excellent farm, bringing some 40 acres into a tillable condition and erecting a good set of buildings; he carried on general and dairy farming here in addition to his other activities, and was successful as a farmer, as in all his affairs. He helped to erect the first school house at Pelican Lake and served on the school board there for several years. He was also a member of the town board for several years, and he always took an active part in everything pertaining to the general welfare of the community, his strong public spirit being particularly valuable by reason of his marked ability and qualities of leadership. Mr. Applekamp was married in Chicago in 1889 to Miss Ernestine Eckert, and Mr. and Mrs. Applekamp were the parents of three children: Hulda, who is now Mrs. Herman Strube of Antigo, Wis.; William, of Manitowoc, Wis.; and August, Jr., a record of whose life follows this sketch. Mr. Applekamp was a loving husband and father; he was never so happy as when performing some act of kindness for a friend, and his passing was a sad blow to the entire community. Mrs. Applekamp, who was a loving wife and helpmate to him throughout his career, is now residing with her son August on the home farm.

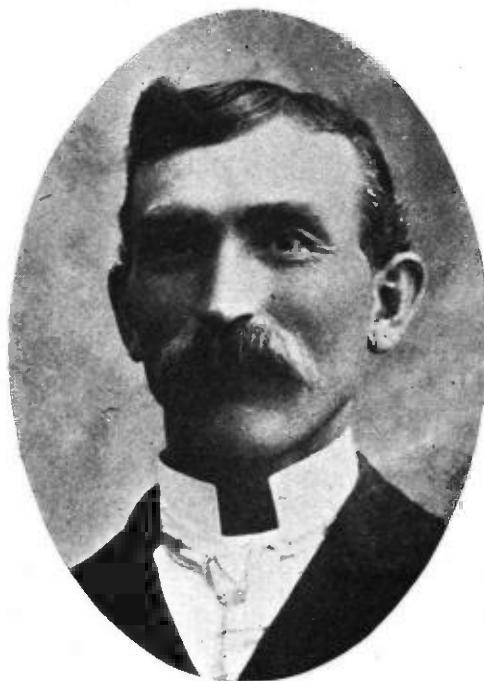
August Applekamp, Jr., who is operating the farm mentioned in the sketch of his father, given above, was born at Pelican Lake, Oneida County, Wis., March 26, 1894, and was reared and educated there, remaining at home until Aug. 2, 1918, when he entered the army to take his part in the defense of the nation's honor in

the World War. On joining the army he was sent to the field artillery training camp at Louisville, Ky., where his service was cut short by the signing of the armistice, and he was discharged at Louisville Dec. 13, 1918. The following 18 months he spent in the employ of the Langlade Lumber Co., after which he returned home, and since his father's death he has managed the home farm for his mother. He has been very successful in conducting this property, and is well qualified to follow in his father's footsteps.

E. F. Brunswick, proprietor of the "Loon Lake Farm," which is a 200-acre tract in the town of Lincoln, Vilas County, and is the oldest developed farm in that county, was born at Ft. Atkinson, Jefferson County, Wis., July 28, 1886. He attended school at Ft. Atkinson and later at Milwaukee, and subsequently followed salesmanship, clerical work, and the real estate business in Chicago until the fall of 1917. He then came to Vilas County and took possession of his present farm, which he had purchased some time previously. He has improved the buildings, and erected a silo, besides finishing another silo whose construction had been started before he settled on the land; he has also cleared and brought under cultivation an additional 45 acres of the farm, and he is now carrying on general farming and dairying with excellent success. Since 1920 he has operated a retail dairy route in Eagle River and the surrounding resort territory. Mr. Brunswick's farm almost completely encircles Loon Lake, and he has built several nice cottages on the lake front which he rents to tourists during the summer season; he also does considerable business in the rental of camping sites. He is one of the progressive citizens of the community and is very highly thought of throughout this locality. Mr. Brunswick was married at Chicago April 24, 1912, to Miss Lillian Swanson and Mr. and Mrs. Brunswick have three children: Adele, born Aug. 26, 1918; William, born Feb. 1, 1920; and Carol, born Dec. 25, 1922. The family affiliates with the Congregational Church.

William E. Ashton, cashier of the First National Bank of Rhinelander, was born March 30, 1856, in Winchester, Ind., son of William and Mary Ann (Coppcott) Ashton. He acquired his education in the schools of his native place and at the age of 17 learned the art of telegraphy. In March, 1883, he went to Appleton, Wis., and in July of the same year came from that city to Rhinelander, becoming the second agent here for the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway, a position that he held for nine years. In January, 1892, Mr. Ashton gave up railroad work to take his present position as cashier of the First National Bank. He is now one of the oldest bankers in the city, a man of conservative instincts and sound, careful judgment, and stands high in the confidence of the business and financial world. He is an active and interested member of the local lodge of Elks. Mr. Ashton was married June 14, 1877, in Hartford, Ind., to Mary E. Geissler, of which union three children were born: William H., now agent for the C., M. & St. P. Railway at St. Joe, Ida.; Charles F., assistant sales manager for the Thompson Lumber Co., whose main office is in Minneapolis; and Maude, who resides at home with her father. Mrs. Mary E. Ashton died Oct. 14, 1914.

Martin Arneson, owner of a large farm in the town of Cassian, Oneida County, was born in Allamakee County, Iowa, June 25, 1858, son of Lars and Ragnild Arneson. The parents were natives of Norway and came from that country to the United States in the early 40's, first settling near Beloit, Wis., and going from there one year later to Allamakee County, Iowa. In 1867 they removed from Iowa to Canton, S. D., spending the remainder of their lives at the latter place. Martin Arneson received his education in the schools of Allamakee County, Iowa, and Canton, S. D., and remained at home until he was 18 years of age. He then learned the trade of printer in the office of the Sioux Valley News at Canton, and after remaining on their staff for six years he was with the Evening Herald at Duluth for one year. Starting in 1893, he worked in the job rooms of the St. Paul Pioneer Press at St. Paul for 15 years; he was then for a time with Brown & Bigelow, makers of calendars and other advertising specialties, at St. Paul, but shortly after entering their employ his health broke down and he was forced to seek an outdoor life. It was at that time that he came to Oneida County; here he purchased 900



MR. AND MRS. CHARLES B. HOWE

acres of wild land, some of it heavily timbered, and established his home, subsequently selling all but 240 acres of this property. In 1911 he erected a set of buildings, and in 1918 he built a new nine-room residence and a new barn. He has cleared about 30 acres of the land, but has devoted practically all of his time to logging and lumbering operations. He installed a small sawmill on his property in 1916, and with this he has sawed many thousand feet of lumber. He is very well known throughout the community and is highly respected by all. Mr. Arneson was first married on October 13, 1882, to Miss Augusta Blilie, who died in 1887, leaving three children: Ruby, a graduate of Columbia University; now teaching in Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa; Lee, living in Wyoming; and George, who is an engineer at Colby, Wyo. Mr. Arneson was united with his present wife, who was Miss Louise Simons, on Oct. 20, 1909.

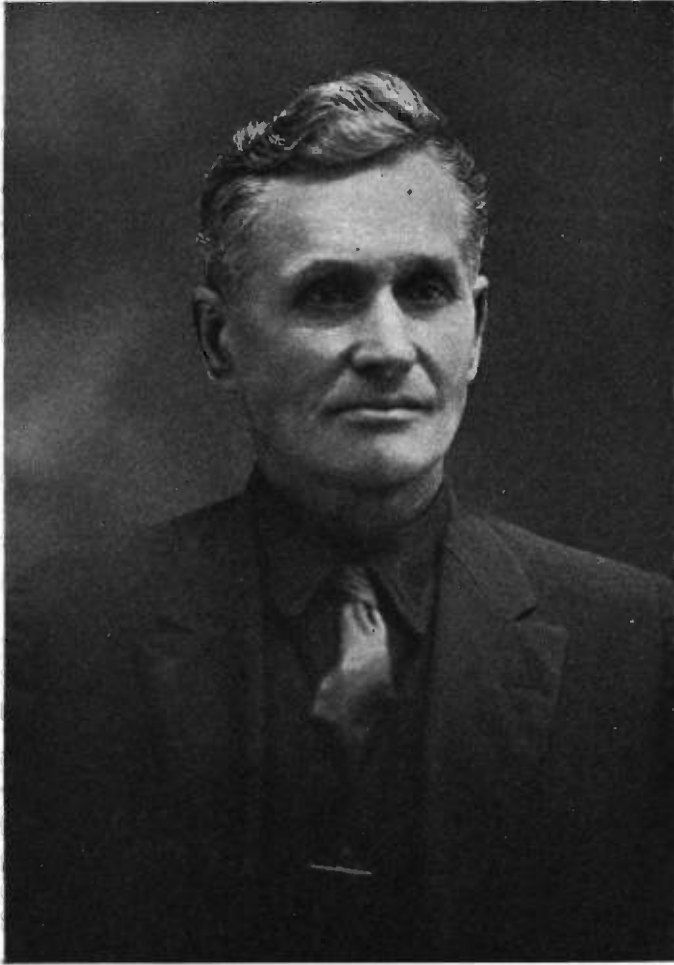
Charles B. Howe, a retired farmer residing in Rhinelander, who has been active in various public enterprises, and is now serving as supervisor of the Third Ward, was born in western Ohio, June 4, 1862, son of George B. and Martha (Ulery) Howe. The parents were natives of Indiana and Ohio respectively and were married in the former state. Their occupation was that of farming, which they followed until death on a farm in Indiana. Charles B. Howe was educated in Indiana and remained at home until he was 21 years old. He then went into business as a contractor, building roads, ditching, and clearing land, a class of work that he followed until 1887. After that he spent three years farming in lower Michigan, returning at the end of that time to Indiana and resuming the business of a contractor. In 1892, his health not being good, he gave up contracting, and, coming to Oneida County, Wisconsin, rented a small farm two and a half miles south of Rhinelander, on which he began truck farming with a total cash capital of \$25.60. He succeeded, however, in staying there two years and in making some financial progress, so that at the end of that time he was able to buy a tract of land in Pelican Township, on which he settled. He has been recognized by the Agricultural Association as the first farmer to settle on a farm with his family in Oneida County. Many years of hard work followed, not unaccompanied by privation, but Mr. Howe and his family looked forward to the future, and their faith was justified, for today he owns a fine 400-acre farm in the town of Little Rice, 100 acres of which are cleared, and the buildings of good quality. He also owns 80 acres in the town of Cassian and 40 acres of woodland in the town of Crescent, besides a fine residence in Rhinelander at 606 W. Davenport Street. It has always been Mr. Howe's custom to engage in logging during the winters, his family residing in town, while he spends the summers on his farms. He has a wide acquaintance, both in the city and throughout the county and is as popular as he is well known. He is a strong advocate for good roads and schools, and has helped to promote them whenever he had an opportunity. For one term he served as chairman of the board of supervisors of the town of Little Rice, and in 1921 was elected supervisor of the Third Ward of Rhinelander. One of his useful activities in 1892 was to clear the land and lay out the streets in the Sixth Ward. In 1918 he turned his energies in another direction when he organized the Oneida County Grange Farm Loan Association, of which he was president for four years, being still a director. On Dec. 17, 1892, Mr. Howe was united in marriage in Rhinelander to Mrs. Almina Luce, who was born in Pennsylvania, April 22, 1851, daughter of James H. and Elizabeth (Stancliff) Gross. Her parents were natives of New York State, and her father died during Civil War times while serving in the army. Mr. and Mrs. Howe are the parents of one child, D. O. Howe, now of Lansing, Mich., and Mrs. Howe has also a daughter, Edith, by her first marriage. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Abe Altenburg, prominent farmer of the town of Pelican, Oneida County, was born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., March 6, 1865, son of George and Sarah (Oyer) Altenburg. The parents were natives of New York State, and the father followed the lumber industry there; he died when the son Abe was but three years old, and the latter, after reaching manhood, cared for his mother until her death in 1890. Abe Altenburg received his education in New York State and came west

after his mother's death, stopping first at Stevens Point and later going to Dancy, Wis., where for two years he was manager of the farm operated by the John Weeks Lumber Co. He came to Rhinelander in the spring of 1892, and subsequently for 21 months he was runner in the lumber camps of Day & Daniels, after which he went to the oil region of southern Ohio. After spending four years as a driller and tool dresser in that section of the country he returned to Rhinelander in the spring of 1898 and here became manager of the Brown Bros. farm, remaining in that capacity for five years. In 1911 he settled on the 40-acre farm in the town of Pelican, which he had purchased previously and which is known as the old Morrill and Barber farm, adjoining Faust Lake. Here Mr. Altenburg erected a substantial set of buildings and proceeded with the clearing of the land, and he has developed it into the fine agricultural property it is today, the entire tract being cleared and furnished with modern farming equipment. He is successfully carrying on general farming and dairying, having a good herd of Holstein cattle, and he holds a high place in the esteem of the community. He is a director on the school board of his district. Fraternally he is a member of the Foresters, and he and his family affiliate with the Methodist Church. Mr. Altenburg was married in New York State, March 13, 1888, to Miss Addie Hills, daughter of Alphonso and Martha Hills, both of which parents are now deceased. A son, Howard, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Altenburg on April 8, 1889, but was taken from them by death on Aug. 22, 1905.

Ray M. Marks, assistant postmaster of Rhinelander, of which place he is a popular citizen, was born at Tecumseh, Mich., June 19, 1880, son of Millard F. and Lillian (English) Marks, the parents being natives of the Eastern States. Having come to Rhinelander at the age of ten years, he was educated for the most part in this city and was graduated from the high school with the class of 1898. After that he taught school for two years, and was for two years subsequently in the employ of the Wisconsin Bell Telephone Co. He then returned to Rhinelander and entered the city mail service, being one of the three carriers first appointed. After carrying mail for 11 years, he entered the post office as clerk and gradually rose in position until he was appointed to his present position of assistant postmaster on May 16, 1920. He is a past Exalted Ruler of Rhinelander Lodge No. 598, B. P. O. E. Mr. Marks was married in Minneapolis to Lula Megow of Merrill, Wis., which union has resulted in five children: Berl Jeanette, Millard Robert, Loraine Catherine, Helen Elizabeth, and Richard Franklin. The Marks family are affiliated religiously with the Congregational Church.

Morris McRae, an active business man of Rhinelander, who has helped in the work of building construction as a contractor, was born in Victoria County, Nova Scotia, Canada, May 12, 1868, son of Kenneth and Mary (McDonald) McRae. He attended school in his native county, and at the age of 15 years left home and went to sea, his life for four years thereafter being that of a sailor. In the spring of 1888 he came to Rhinelander, Wis., to work for his brother Alexander, who at that time was in the contracting business, and with whom he remained for three or four years. He then began contracting on his own account, and has since constructed many buildings, both business blocks in the city and dwelling-houses in both city and country. He has a good reputation for doing reliable work, and has also been ready at all times to lend a hand in any feasible project for the betterment of the community. In the Masonic order he has risen high, being a member of the Blue Lodge and Chapter in Rhinelander, the Commandery at Antigo, the Consistory of Wisconsin and the Tripoli Shrine. He attends the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. McRae was married June 10, 1891, at Rhinelander, to Lena Pingry, daughter of George C. and Sarah (Scram) Pingry. Her father, born in New York State, July 2, 1833, accompanied his parents to Illinois in 1844 and became a resident of Omro, Winnebago County, Wis., in 1848. He saw military service in the Civil War as a member of Company A, 48th Wisconsin Volunteers. He was married to Sarah Scram, a native of Maine, on July 14, 1861, and they made their home at Omro until 1888, when they came to Rhinelander, where Mr. Pingry died Aug. 23, 1904. Mrs. Pingry, who was born in 1840, now resides with



AUGUST BRIESEMEISTER

her daughter, Mrs. Morris McRae. The children in the Pingry family were: Estella, now Mrs. Edwin Vessey of Pasadena, Calif.; Myta, wife of Chester F. Gardiner of Marianna, Florida; Charles, deceased; Frank, now in Seattle, Wash.; Mabel, wife of W. W. Carr of Rhineland; Lena, wife of the subject of this sketch; and Chester, who lives in Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Morris McRae are the parents of one child, Alan, who was born June 15, 1903, and who is now attending Lawrence College at Appleton, Wis. Mrs. McRae is a member of the Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. Church, and takes an active part in the church work generally.

August Briesemeister, of Monico, Oneida County, better known as August Bries, who is now living retired after many years in railroad service, was born in Germany, Sept. 16, 1855. He acquired a good public school education in his native land and after coming to the United States mastered the English language. It was in 1883 that he came to this country and on Jan. 8, 1884, he located at Fremont, Wis., and began work for the Milwaukee, Western & Lake Shore Railway (now the C. & N. W.), which was then in process of construction from Watersmeet to Gogebic. Ten days later he was put to work on the section at Eagle River, where he remained one summer. In October, 1884, he came to Monico as section foreman and was so employed until 1886, in which year he was transferred to State Line as foreman there. While residing there he built a dwelling-house for himself but in 1889 he was transferred to Rhineland, so he sold the house and built one in the latter place, where he was yard foreman from 1892 to 1895. In the latter year he sold his house in Rhineland and took up his residence at Caroline, where he lived for three years unemployed, thus taking a long vacation. On July 1, 1898, he began work again on the Pratt line, being employed on it three months. He was then transferred to Monico as section foreman here, which position he held until 1920, when he retired on account of ill health, being granted a pension by the C. & N. W. Railway for long and valuable service. He has since continued to reside in Monico, where he has built three different residences. His present one, erected in 1921, is a pretty near-modern structure of the bungalow type. Mr. Briesemeister was first married in Germany in 1881 to Bertha Henning, who died Feb. 17, 1907, leaving five children, Amelia, Ida, Anna, Edward and Clara, whose further record is as follows: Amelia, born in Germany Nov. 10, 1882, is now Mrs. Sam Stone and has seven children, Myrtle, Grace, Samuel, Wilbert, Vern, Donald and Marian. Ida, born June 18, 1885, married Arthur Orth and is now a widow with two children, Arthur and Sylvia; Anna, born Nov. 28, 1889, is now Mrs. Lee Smith and has three children, Rex, Dorothy and Carol. Edward, born Dec. 6, 1896, married Evelyn Gotham of Norway, Mich., and has two children, Eugene and Catherine; Clara, born Nov. 9, 1903, is the wife of Albert Sommers of Fremont, Wis., and has one child, William. Mr. Briesemeister was married, secondly, Aug. 28, 1909, to Mrs. Marie Krueger, whose maiden name was Marie Gorges. She first married Albert Krueger, who subsequently died. By him she had three children, all now living, namely: Martha, Wilhelmina and Matilda. Martha, who is the wife of Herman Koehn and resides in Nebraska, has four children, Brunelda, Hildegard, Conrad and Marcus. Wilhelmina, the wife of William Warnke, of Fremont, Wis., has six children, Walter, William, Wilma, Werner and Wendell. Matilda, wife of Alfred Peters, of Fremont, Wis., has three children, Milfred, Henrietta and Albert.

Conrad R. Guth, owner of Lakeview Inn, on the south shore of Pelican Lake, in the town of Enterprise, Oneida County, was born at Forestville, Door County, Wisconsin, Nov. 24, 1873, son of Charles and Albertina (Kay) Guth. The parents were natives of Germany and came from that country to the United States in 1871, spending the remainder of their lives in Door County, Wisconsin. Conrad R. Guth passed his boyhood days on his father's farm at Forestville; he was educated in the district schools near there, and subsequently was employed on the farm of John Goettelman, near Sawyer. He then spent one year in a sawmill at Menominee, Mich., and in 1893 he established a cheese factory at Kolberg, in Door County, Wisconsin. He later started a store at the same point, and this property he conducted until 1918, when he sold out and came to Oneida County. Here he pur-

chased Lakeview Resort, which had been established by Joseph Frierstein and which then consisted of 80 acres of land and a few small buildings. Mr. Guth changed the name of this property to Lakeview Inn, and proceeded to build it up into the first-class summer resort it is today. He erected a new main lodge 30x80 feet in dimensions, with kitchen 30x30 feet and with a screened porch 10x100 feet on the north side. The dining room, living room, and office are on the main floor of this building, and there are 12 bedrooms on the second floor and 13 in an annex. Besides this building there are three nicely arranged cottages furnished as sleeping quarters, and Mr. Guth has erected a 36x80 foot modern dairy barn, with full basement and all the most recent improvements in barn equipment, including James accessories and the latest kind of ventilating system. He has a fine herd of pure-bred Guernsey cattle and is expanding his interests in this line from year to year. These cattle supply pure cream and milk for the tables at the inn, and fresh vegetables are furnished from gardens on the property; Mrs. Guth supervises the preparation of all the meals, and the result is "good eats and plenty of them." Pure, sparkling water for drinking purposes is furnished by a spring-fed well 75 feet in depth. Mr. Guth has added to the grounds by further purchase, and there are now 640 acres of beautiful, wooded land. Pelican Lake, on which the place is situated, has a shore line of 37 miles and is noted for its beauty and for its abundance of pike, pickerel, and muskellunge. There is a fine bathing beach at Lakeview, and every form of outdoor sport may be enjoyed to the fullest here. Mr. Guth was married in August, 1893, to Theresa Grundemann, and Mr. and Mrs. Guth have five children: Esther, Erwin, Alfred, Leonard, and Harold. Esther is now Mrs. Ed Zander of Bowler, Wis. Alfred is studying dentistry in Marquette University at Milwaukee. Erwin, Leonard, and Harold are living at home.

Peter Green, a successful business man of Rhinelander, proprietor of a wholesale meat business which he has himself built up, was born in Michigan, May 14, 1861, son of Joseph and Dora (Jesky) Green. The parents were natives of Russia who on coming to America located in Michigan. In 1861 they moved to Milwaukee, later to Stevens Point, Wis., and still later to Berlin, Wis., near which place they engaged in farming. The father died in 1869, and was survived many years by his wife, who passed away at a good old age in 1914. Peter Green in his boyhood attended the public schools but at the early age of 12 years had to relinquish his studies and go to work. He was employed for some time in meat markets and learned the trade of butchering. At the age of 21 he started in business for himself at Stevens Point, Wis., conducting a retail meat market. Later he branched out into the wholesale line, which he followed there until 1894. He then came to Rhinelander and became traveling meat salesman for the firm of Ham & Standish. His next work was for C. W. Chatterton in the retail meat business and still later he was employed by William Hardell, both of Rhinelander. After that he engaged in the meat business again for himself, both wholesale and retail, his place of business being on the corner of Stevens and King streets. In time he gradually worked out of the retail business, giving more of his time to the wholesale department, buying, killing and shipping, and is still thus engaged. He also buys and sells cattle by the carload on commission. He owns a fine farm of 80 acres in the town of Crescent, on which his slaughter-houses are located, and he still owns the store building on the corner of Stevens and King streets, which he now rents out. His city residence is located at 547 Alban Street, and in addition to it he owns other residences and city property. He is a member of the Catholic Church and also of the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin. Mr. Green was married in April, 1882, to Mary Molsky, of Stevens Point, and he and his wife have been the parents of eight children, as follows: Heinrich, residing at home; Mary, now Mrs. Fred Perry of Rhinelander; Peter, deceased; Nicklaus, at home; Lizzie, wife of Fred Bressett of Rhinelander; Clara, at home; Frank, who married Emma Bekke and lives in Rhinelander; and Ellen, at home with her parents.

August A. Hehn, engaged in the cattle and wholesale meat business in Rhinelander, as well as in other enterprises, was born in Germany, Aug. 23, 1866, son of Andrew and Margaret (Stein) Hehn, both of whom are now deceased. He was



AUGUST A. HEHN

educated in his native land, where he learned and for some time followed the butcher's trade and in addition spent some of his time in farm work. In 1891, seeking a wider field of opportunity, he came to the United States, locating at Wausau, Marathon County, Wis., where he remained until the spring of 1892, when he came to Rhinelander. Here for the first three years he followed mill work and logging for the most part, but spent one season farming in North Dakota. He then engaged in the meat business in Rhinelander in partnership with L. Emmerling and for two and a half years they conducted the Oneida Meat Market. Mr. Hehn then sold out his interest and started the "Soo" Market, which he later sold and after doing so established the City Market on Stevens Street, which he conducted for two and a half years. He then regained control of the "Soo" Market and conducted it until 1918, in which year he rented the place and has since given his attention to his other business interests. He is occupied quite extensively in the buying and butchering of cattle, and also deals in city property, buying and selling as the market affords good opportunity. He has besides a farm of 40 acres in the town of Pine Lake, on which his slaughter-houses are located. His meat he sells to the local markets. Mr. Hehn owns a good residence at No. 203 N. Brown Street, and in addition to this house and his farm, his personal holdings include an 80-acre farm at Starks, in the town of Stella, which consists of timber and cut-over land. He also has a house and two lots on N. Stevens Street, a flat on Alban Street, a house and three lots at the corner of Phillips and Mill streets, and he is the owner of the Clifton Hotel as well as other city property, both in Rhinelander and Spokane, Wash., including the building in the former city that houses the "Soo" market. He is a stockholder in the Rhinelander Brewing Co. and the Oneida Hotel Co. Altogether Mr. Hehn's business record is one of successful achievement, the result of steady and intelligent industry with a keen eye for favorable opportunities. Mr. Hehn was married in Rhinelander, July 7, 1896, to Barbara Koutnik, who was born in Austria, Nov. 24, 1873. Of this marriage four children have been born: Anna Julia Louise, Nov. 10, 1898; Edward J., Feb. 4, 1903; Agnes B., Oct. 8, 1906, and Mary Clara, Aug. 12, 1911. Anna Julia Louise, who was graduated from the Rhinelander High School, and from the Milwaukee State Normal School, taught school for two years in Rhinelander, was principal of the Tripoli school for one year, and is now studying dentistry at Marquette. The other three children are living at home, Agnes B. being a pupil in the high school and Mary Clara in the common school. Mr. Hehn and his family are members of the Catholic Church and he also belongs to the Catholic Foresters.

Oscar Gregory, who is well established in business in Rhinelander as contractor, painter and decorator, having gained a reputation that extends far beyond the limits of this city, was born in Quebec, Canada, Nov. 25, 1884. His mother died when he was four years old and in 1889, at the age of five, he was brought to the States by his father, George Gregory, who settled in Chicago. There he was educated and grew to manhood. He then applied himself to learn the trade of painter and decorator, and having become proficient, in 1904 he came to Lincoln County, Wis., locating at Tomahawk, in which place he spent a year. In 1906 he moved to Rhinelander and worked at the painting and decorating business for others until he branched out for himself in 1918 and has since conducted his own establishment. Being a master of his business in all its branches, he has gained an enviable reputation and is regarded as one of the leading painting and decorating contractors in this part of the state. In 1917 he built himself a fine bungalow residence on Randall Avenue, and on the same corner, in the rear of his residence, he in 1920 erected his shop, which is well equipped with everything necessary for carrying on his business. On June 17, 1912, Mr. Gregory was united in marriage with Rose Fisher, who was born in Germany, Aug. 31, 1889, and came to America in 1904. Two children are the fruit of this marriage, namely: Le Roy, born May 23, 1913, and Dorothy Jane, born Jan. 5, 1919. The family are Lutherans in religion and Mr. Gregory holds membership in the Eagles and the Fraternal Reserve Association.

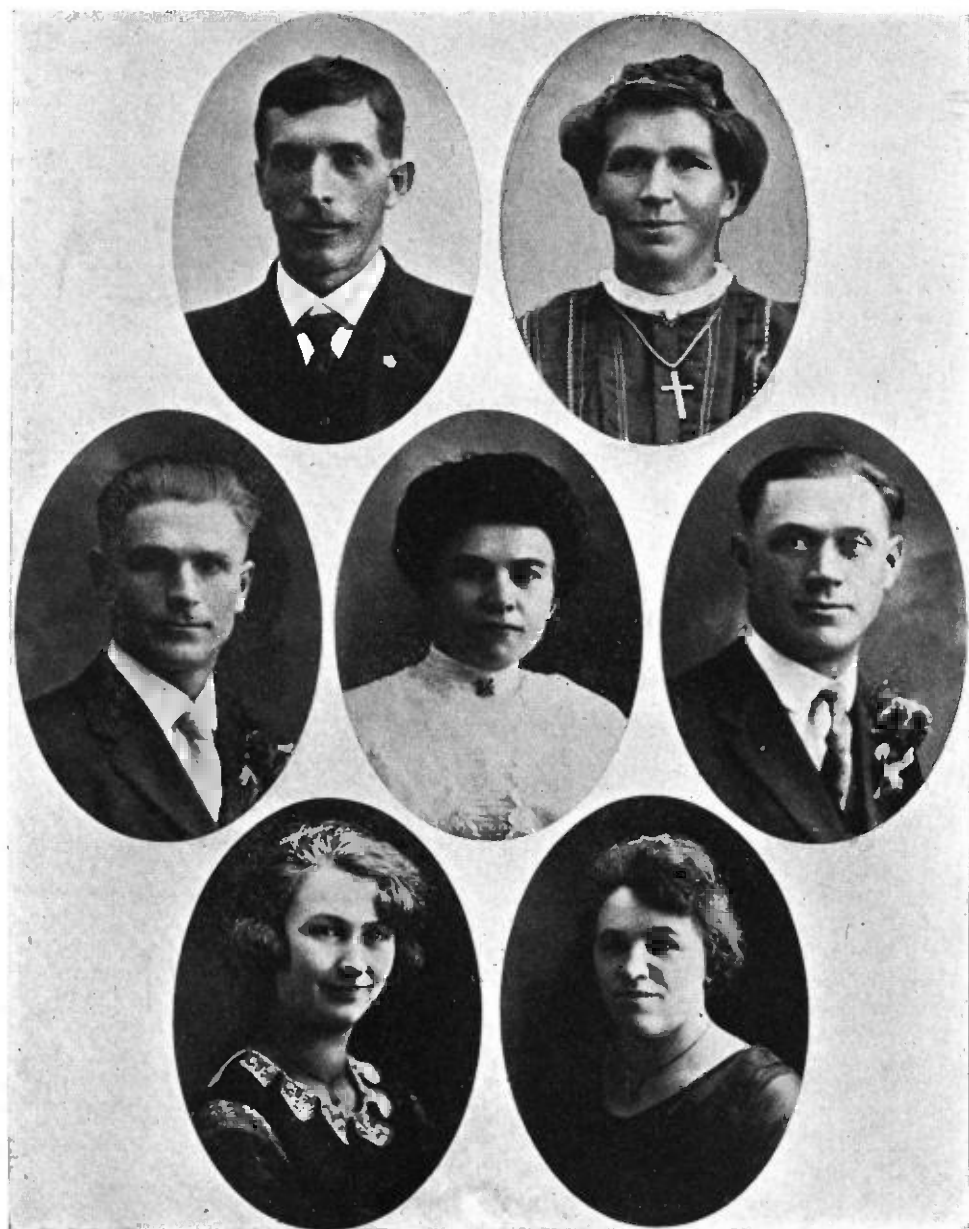
John L. Green, station agent at Monico, Oneida County, for the Chicago &

Northwestern Railway, was born in Appleton, Wis., March 17, 1872, son of James and Anna (Newmeyer) Green. The parents were natives of Ohio, from which state the father came to Wisconsin at the age of ten years, growing to manhood in Appleton, where he was later married, and subsequently conducted a general store there until 1880. He then came to Monico, being one of the early settlers of this place, and was foreman on the railroad during the construction of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western road, now included in the Chicago & Northwestern system. He remained with the railroad until its line was constructed to Eagle River, at which time he went into the pulp wood business for himself, following that line of work until his death in November, 1908. His wife Anne, who survived him, is now a resident of Bellingham Bay, Wash. James Green was a prominent citizen of Monico in his day, holding various public offices and serving for many years as chairman of the town board, which made him also a member of the county board. He and his wife reared a family of ten children, all of whom are now living, namely: Nellie, wife of a Mr. Babcock of Denver, Colo.; John L., subject of this sketch; Edward, of Lakeworth, Fla.; Belle, now Mrs. J. E. Steckl of Baraboo, Wis.; Emma, who is Mrs. James Murphy of Monico; Lyda, wife of John McMahon of Bellingham Bay, Wash.; Susan, now Mrs. William Moore of Wausau, Wis.; Beatrice, who also is married and lives at Bellingham Bay, Wash.; Ray, of the same place; and Ruby, wife of Lee Briggs of Monico. John L. Green acquired his education in Appleton and Monico, to which latter place he came with his parents when eight years old. On reaching the age of 12 he began to make himself useful in lumber camps as a "cookie," and followed that kind of occupation until he was 21 years old. He then learned telegraphy, entering the service of the railroad at Monico, where he was operator for one year, being later transferred to State Line, at which place he was agent seven years. He then returned to Monico and has since been agent here. He is popular with the other railroad men, is liked by the traveling public, and is recognized as a substantial and progressive citizen of the village, within the limits of which he owns a 60-acre tract of land. On this he has built a fine house and barn, besides having cleared 20 acres of the land. In religion he is a Catholic and he belongs also to the Knights of Columbus. Mr. Green was first married in May, 1900, to Martha Ohlke, whose span of married life was short, as she passed away in the following year. On June 5, 1902, Mr. Green was married in Eagle River to Clara Peck, whose parents are now deceased. Of this union five children have been born, Forest J., John L., Jr., Leonard, Clarence and Owen.

Arthur W. Blumenstein, chairman of the town of Woodruff, Oneida County, and proprietor of Lakeside Farm in the towns of Woodruff and Minocqua, was born at Auburndale, Wood County, Wis., March 21, 1887, son of Henry and Mary (Swenson) Blumenstein. The parents were both born at Valders, Manitowoc County, Wisconsin, and they went to Wood County in 1883, being engaged in farming near Auburndale there until 1896. They then came to Woodruff, where for six years subsequently Mr. Blumenstein, Sr. conducted a farm for his brother-in-law, Ole Swenson. At the end of that period he purchased the farm, which then consisted of 47 acres in the town of Woodruff. He later purchased additional land in Minocqua Township adjoining the original farm, and carried on active operation of the property for many years; in 1919 he retired and moved to Woodruff village, where he and his wife have since made their home. Of the four children born to them, the youngest, Edith, died in infancy; the others are: Myrtle, now Mrs. George Bauer of Elcho, Wis.; Martinus, who is engaged in the mercantile business at Auburndale, Wis.; and Arthur, subject of this sketch. Arthur W. Blumenstein was educated in the public schools of Woodruff, and he subsequently spent three years at Arbor Vitae in the employ of the Yawkey-Bissell Lumber Co. He then returned to the home farm, and for the next five years operated the property on shares for his father. He then bought the farm, which at that time consisted of 304 acres, and he has continued its improvement and operation. He has erected a machine shed and has brought an additional 28 acres of the land under cultivation, making a total of 125 acres under the plow. The property bears the registered name of Lakeside Farm. Mr. Blumenstein has a fine herd of Guernsey



ARTHUR W. BLUMENSTEIN



JOSEPH HABIGER AND FAMILY

cattle, numbering 28 in all; eight of these are registered animals and the balance high grade. He sells all his milk at Woodruff, conducting a daily milk route. All his operations are carried on along the most modern lines, and his dairy is a model in sanitation. He does all his breaking and cultivating with a Titan International tractor. The place is beautifully located on the south shore of Johnson Lake, and the whole development is a fine example of the agricultural possibilities of this region. Mr. Blumenstein, through his ability, vision, and public spirit has become a recognized leader in the community. He was supervisor of the town of Woodruff for four years, and in 1922 he was appointed chairman of the board to fill the unexpired term of Anthony Revnew; he was regularly elected to the office in the spring of 1923, and is a member of the county board of supervisors by virtue of his chairmanship. He is a stockholder and director in the Woodruff State Bank, and is prominent in many other connections. His fraternal affiliations are with the Modern Woodmen of America, and he was banker of the lodge here for four years; for the past four years he has been manager of their hall, which is used for theatrical productions, dances, and various public gatherings. He and his family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church, and he was a trustee of the church for several years. Mr. Blumenstein was married at Merrill, Lincoln County, Wis., Jan. 2, 1908, to Mollie Bergh of that city, who was born at Merrill June 8, 1887. Five children, as follows, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Blumenstein: Gladys E., May 11, 1909; Mildred E., Oct. 14, 1912; Wayne H. and Elaine, twins, July 11, 1914; and Norman Arthur, March 16, 1919.

John T. Grundy, proprietor of Birch Lake Resort in Woodruff Township, Oneida County, was born in Lancastershire, England, Sept. 24, 1872, son of Gerard and Maria (Girard) Grundy. The parents were natives of England and came from that country to the United States in 1881, settling in Cherokee County, Iowa, which remained their home for many years. They went from there to California, where both subsequently passed away. John T. Grundy received his education in the district schools of Cherokee County, Iowa, and in a business college at Dubuque, Iowa. He remained at home, assisting his father in the operation of the farm in Cherokee County, until he was 23 years of age, at which time he went to Altoona, Wis., where he worked for one year in the roundhouse of the Omaha railway. He came to Minocqua in 1898, and after working a short time for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway he took up a homestead of 133 acres on Birch Lake and proceeded to build up a farm from this property. As time went on he gradually developed the resort facilities of his place, and today, besides having a fine farm, he has seven nice cottages and a main lodge. His place is beautifully located and attracts a large number of tourists each season. He has cut most of the lumber used in the construction of his buildings by means of a small sawmill which he has installed. He is very well known throughout Oneida County and is one of the strongest boosters for this locality. His fraternal affiliations are with the Minocqua camp of the Modern Woodmen of America, and his circle of friends and acquaintances is exceptionally large. He and his family are members of the Congregational Church. Mr. Grundy was married at Dubuque, Iowa, April 20, 1898, to Miss Mary Houps. Mr. and Mrs. Grundy have eight children: Cleora, Gerald, George, Elmer, Lillian, John, Milton, and Clarence. All of these children are living at home with the exception of Cleora, who is now Mrs. Ernest Luedtke.

Joseph Habiger, prominent farmer and public official of the town of Pelican, Oneida County, was born in Austria, Dec. 29, 1872, son of John and Josephine (Leisner) Habiger. The parents were natives of Austria and spent all their lives engaged in farming in that country. Joseph Habiger was educated there and at the age of 14 years learned the trade of cabinet making, which he followed in Austria until he came to America in 1894. Landing at Quebec, Canada, he proceeded direct to Oneida County, Wis., and for the following two years he was employed by the Riverside Dairy at Rhinelander. He then followed his trade for several years, and in 1897 took a homestead of 80 acres in Section 23 of the town of Pelican, which property, however, he sold a short time later. He next assisted his brother John in operating the latter's farm, and upon the brother's death on Aug. 17, 1906,

he acquired this property, which has ever since been his home. The log buildings which he and his brother first erected on the place he replaced in 1912 with a fine set of modern buildings; he has added to the farm by purchase, bringing the total acreage up to 150, and he has 60 acres of the land cleared and in a tillable condition, a fine piece of development and one which adds to the general agricultural prosperity of the region. Mr. Habiger has gradually worked more and more into the dairy business, and he now has a fine herd of Holstein cattle with a high grade sire at the head. His career here has been a most useful one and he has helped in many ways to forward the general welfare of the community. He was elected township supervisor in 1911 and served as such for two years following that time; he again filled the office by appointment in 1922, and was elected for a second time in 1923. He has helped the new settlers in getting a start and has been particularly helpful to them in erecting their buildings, being an excellent carpenter. His fraternal affiliations are with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and he and his family belong to the Catholic Church. Mr. Habiger was married at Rhinelander Sept. 15, 1907, to Frances Habiger, widow of his brother John; Mrs. Habiger was born in Austria June 2, 1860, daughter of Frank and Josephine (Holanick) Seidle, both of which parents are now deceased; she came to America in 1894. She is the mother of five children by her first marriage, as follows: Anna, now Mrs. Fred Bartman of the town of Pelican; Oswald, also living in this town; Adelaide, a resident of Rhinelander; and Hubert and Ottila, living at home.

Thaddeus L. Hoyt, proprietor of a fine farm in the town of Minocqua, Oneida County, was born at St. Johns, New Brunswick, May 15, 1873, son of John and Mary (Mersereau) Hoyt. The parents were natives of Canada and lived there for many years; they came to the United States in 1878 and located at Chippewa Falls, this state, where the father was subsequently for many years in the employ of the Weyerhauser Lumber Co. and various other large interests in this field, his line of work consisting of dam and railroad construction and river improvement in general. He superintended the erection of the first dam built at Tomahawk by the Bradley Lumber Co. and he took a prominent part in many other notable improvement projects, following this line of work until his death in May, 1900. The mother passed away in June, 1905. Thaddeus L. Hoyt received his education in Chippewa Falls and subsequently followed locomotive and stationary engineering in northern Minnesota and Wisconsin for 20 years. During his early career he also took part in the log drives down the tributaries of the Wisconsin River. In the fall of 1916 he came to Minocqua and rented a farm, and after operating this property for one year he purchased a tract of 104 acres in Minocqua Township, on which land he has since carried on general farming. He has cleared a portion of the land and improved the buildings, and he now has a fine agricultural property. He is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles and he and his family occupy a very high place in the esteem of the community. Mr. Hoyt was married at Minocqua on Oct. 2, 1917, to Miss Mary Wolfe, daughter of John and Mary (Rubenzer) Wolfe. Mrs. Hoyt's mother is now deceased and her father is residing at Bloomer, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt have one child, Manson, who was born July 17, 1919, and Mrs. Hoyt and her son are members of the Catholic Church.

Jacob Huber, for many years actively and successfully engaged in the meat business at Minocqua and now operating a large farm near there, was born in the town of Jackson, Adams County, Wis., May 18, 1866, son of Urben and Margaret (Hoffman) Huber. The parents were both born in Germany, but came to the United States with their respective families when they were children. After their marriage they settled in Adams County in the early 50's and spent the remainder of their lives there, the mother passing away Sept. 21, 1887 and the father Oct. 11, 1905. Eight children were born to them, as follows: Frank, Andrew, Edward, and John, all now of Adams County; Kate, who is Mrs. John Hoffman of Chicago; Richard, now living in the province of Alberta, Canada; Dena, who is Mrs. Henderson and lives in Adams County; and Jacob. Jacob Huber received his education in the district schools of Adams County and remained at home until he was



VIT GRILL AND FAMILY

22 years of age. In 1888 he went to Portage, Wis., and there established a wholesale meat business, selling to the mills and other large buyers. He later established a butcher shop in Merrill, Lincoln County, and in 1895 he came to Minocqua and established a shop here. He ran both of these places until 1901, when he sold the Merrill establishment, and from then until 1919 he devoted all his time to the Minocqua enterprise, building up a fine reputation for himself as an honest and progressive merchant during his long career here. In 1919 he sold his place to Theodore Medenwaldt and moved to the farm he is now operating, which he had purchased in 1914 and which consists of 270 acres in the town of Woodruff, and 109 acres in the town of Minocqua, fronting on Lake Minocqua, where Woodland Resort is located. He has accomplished the great work of clearing 160 acres of this land, and has also fenced the entire tract and equipped it with a complete set of farm buildings. He makes his home there during the summers, carrying on general and dairy farming. In 1919 he built "Woodland" resort, which his son Gale now manages. Mr. Huber was married at Merrill, June 12, 1890, to Adelaide Wate, daughter of Oliver and Abigail (Betz) Wate, both of whom are now deceased. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Huber: Gale, of Minocqua; Carlisle J., who is manager of the Minocqua Lumber Co.; and Marjorie, now teaching school at Frankfort, S. D. The family have a fine home in Minocqua, which Mr. Huber purchased in 1907; they are affiliated with the Methodist Church and are very highly respected throughout the community. Mr. Huber is a man of unusual ability and his success has come solely through his own efforts and ability. He served as chairman of the board of the town of Minocqua for one year and is one of the solid, dependable citizens of the community.

Vit Grill, a retired farmer living in Rhinelander, after an industrious career of 30 years in agriculture, which he begun as a pioneer, was born in Germany, June 15, 1857, his parents being natives of Bohemia. He was educated in Germany in Catholic schools and at the age of 16 years came to America, locating at Eau Claire, Wis., at which place, or in which vicinity, he was at different times engaged in railroad work and in farming. On August 22, 1888, he was married at Chippewa Falls, Wis., to Pauline Radel, who was born in Germany. May 19, 1866, and came with an aunt and uncle to this country when 16 years old. In 1890 Mr. Grill came with his family to Oneida County and bought 40 acres of brush land in that part of the town of Pelican that is now the town of Crescent; it being located on Section 23, Range 8. The situation was sufficiently desolate; there were no roads and he had to cut a trail to his place through the brush. Nor was that the only difficulty he had to encounter at the outset, for while hauling a load of lumber from Rhinelander with which to build his house, he lost the trail and drove into a big swamp, being obliged to leave his wagon and lumber there until the next day, when he could get help. While he and his wife were busy during the day in hard work, trying to get their place into shape and lay the foundations of a comfortable home, they were able to keep cheerful and light-hearted; but when night drew near and evening shadows began to deepen, their spirits were sometimes oppressed by the solitude of the wilderness, the stillness being suddenly broken by the weird hooting of some melancholy owl, or in winter by the dismal howling of the wind accompanying some arctic storm. In those days there were many Indians about who often passed their house, whenever there were a number, going in single file according to Indian custom. These often frightened Mrs. Grill, though not intentionally, as they never molested the family; but it was a long time before she could get used to them. The first years on the farm were hard ones, but gradual progress was made; a frame house was built, and, acre by acre, the land was cleared and developed. Then another tract of 80 acres was added to the place and the work of clearing and cultivating went on. They had attained a fair degree of prosperity when they suffered a serious setback in the loss of their barn by fire on Nov. 6, 1913, all their hay and straw being also consumed and their machinery ruined. But the fire could not wipe out all the results of their many years' labor, and soon another barn, 36x52 feet, with full basement, was built to replace the old one and other things were restored. After farming until October, 1920, Mr. Grill sold his

place and retired, he and his wife coming to Rhinelander, where he bought a residence at No. 415 Conro Street, which they now occupy, comfortably provided for in their declining years as the result of their own energy, frugality and foresight. They have had 12 children, namely—Louis, Alfred, William, Walter, Reynold, Lena, Emma, Clara, Ella, Alvina, Martha and Olga. Three are now deceased and of those living all but one are in Rhinelander. Louis entered the United States army for service in the recent World War, and was one of the great number of victims of influenza, being taken sick on board the boat while on his way overseas and dying before he could be landed. William served in the war in Co. L, 127th Regiment of Voluntry Infantry. Walter is now a member of Co. B, W. N. G., of Rhinelander. Lena is now Mrs. Earl Logo of Goldboro, Wash.; and Emma the wife of Henry Winquist of Rhinelander; Martha and Olga are deceased. The others are residing with their parents. All are members of the Lutheran Church.

Gale W. Huber, M. D., practicing physician of Minocqua and manager of "Woodland" resort, near that village, was born at Merrill, Wis., March 10, 1892, son of Jacob and Adelaide (Waite) Huber. The parents were both born in Adams County, this state, the father May 18, 1865, and the mother Aug. 12, 1867; they are now residents of Minocqua. Gale W. Huber attended the Minocqua grade and high schools and also the Portage High School, graduating from Minocqua High School in 1909; he then entered Loyola University at Chicago in 1910, and the following year entered the Loyola Medical School, from which he graduated with the class of 1915. During his college career he attained membership in the Phi-Delta and the Si-Psi-Sigma societies and he took a prominent part in athletics, playing end on the football team and forward on the basket ball squad. After finishing college he was interne in the City Receiving Hospital at Detroit, Mich., for one year, and then for 16 months he was one of the city physicians at that place. He entered the military service while there and was commissioned first lieutenant in the Medical Corps, training for eight months at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., as a member of the personnel of Base Hospital No. 14; he was then sent to New York ready for overseas service, but the armistice was signed before he sailed, and after five weeks in New York he returned to Fort Oglethorpe and was there discharged Dec. 26, 1918. He is a member of the American Legion. In January, 1919, Dr. Huber came to Minocqua and here with his father established "Woodland," now one of the famous resorts of northern Wisconsin. This resort, located on Lake Kawaguesaga, embraces a main lodge and 11 cottages and enjoys a very large patronage. Kawaguesaga is one of the most picturesque of the lakes in which this region abounds, and the resort has many attractions. The buildings have all been constructed of logs to carry out the idea of rusticity; excellent fishing abounds in the neighborhood; there are tennis courts, a golf course, etc. available, and the cuisine is particularly attractive, with fresh vegetables and fruits from the management's gardens and orchards, eggs and fowls from their hennery, and dairy products from their herd. In addition to conducting this place Dr. Huber opened a suite of offices in Minocqua in November, 1919 and he has built up a very large practice extending over a radius of 25 miles. He is an excellent surgeon as well as a physician of exceptional ability, and he has a fine record of success in the practice of his profession. His hospital cases are cared for in the Rhinelander hospital. Dr. Huber was married at Calumet, Mich., Oct. 21, 1920, to Sophia Tauriainen of that place. Mrs. Huber practiced nursing previous to her marriage, having studied at Cook County Hospital, Chicago. Dr. and Mrs. Huber have one child, Gale Carlisle, born Oct. 4, 1921. Dr. Huber has just completed the erection of a fine modern 11-room residence with a sleeping porch and sun parlor, overlooking Lake Minocqua. The family take an active part in the social life of the community, and Dr. Huber is a member of the Masonic Blue Lodge at Minocqua, the Shadukian Grotto of Detroit, Mich., and Rhinelander Lodge No. 598, B. P. O. E. Professionally he is a member of the Oneida, Forest and Vilas Counties Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and the American Association of Military Surgeons.

George W. Haskell, D. D. S., one of the leading dentists of Oneida County,



CEDAR LODGE RESORT—FREYBERG AND OVERBECK, PROPS.

was born at New London, Wis., March 18, 1881, son of Dr. George W. and Sally (Lutsey) Haskell. The father was born in New York State and came west just after the Civil War, locating in Waupaca County, where he practiced dentistry for over 35 years. During the early period of his practice there he had sub-offices in Shawano, Clintonville, and Rhinelander. He died Aug. 17, 1901; the mother still makes her home at New London. Three children were born to these parents: George W., subject of this sketch; Bert, now assistant postmaster at New London; and Edward, who is deceased. George W. Haskell attended school at New London, graduating from the high school there with the class of 1898. He then entered Marquette University at Milwaukee and was awarded the degree of D. D. S. from this institution with the class of 1902, after which he opened offices in Iron River, Wis., and practiced there for nearly two years. He came to Minocqua in 1903 and has since enjoyed a thriving business here, having offices in the Bolger block. His skill and careful work have gained him a wide reputation and his practice is steadily growing. Dr. Haskell was married at Minocqua, May 29, 1901, to Miss Pearl Harvey, daughter of John J. and Grace (Cady) Harvey, who were pioneer residents of Merrill, Wis. The home circle of Dr. and Mrs. Haskell was broadened and brightened by the birth of a child, Doris, on June 24, 1914. The family attend the Methodist Church and Mrs. Haskell is a member of the Ladies' Aid Society.

William Heinke, who has aided in the agricultural development of Oneida County by building up a fine farm from wild land in the town of Enterprise, which farm he is now successfully operating, was born in Germany Nov. 30, 1872, son of William and Henrietta (Borchert) Heinke. The parents, both of whom are now deceased, were natives of Germany. William Heinke was educated in Germany and subsequently worked as a fisherman, and later as a butler in wealthy families there. He came to the United States in 1900, landing in New York May 17, and proceeding direct to Milwaukee, where he worked for the remainder of that season in a summer hotel on Ocatha Lake. He then entered the employ of Mrs. Schandeen as butler, and for the following three years he traveled in Europe in that capacity. In 1903 he came to Pelican Lake, Oneida County, and purchased 240 acres of wild land in Sections 25, 26, and 36 of the town of Enterprise. On this land he erected an eight-room house and a log barn, and here he set to work to accomplish the great task of building up a farm from the wilderness. For the first three years of his residence here he worked on the railroad out of Pelican Lake in order to obtain money to carry on the development of his property, and he endured many hardships and privations. He is a hard worker and a man determined in the face of obstacles, however, and full success has crowned his efforts. He has brought his place to an excellent point of development. His original log barn he replaced with a modern 36x68 foot structure, with half basement; this building was destroyed by fire in 1916, but he erected another the same size in 1918. He is carrying on general farming and dairying, and since 1910 he has been U. S. mail carrier out of Pelican Lake, having obtained this position by civil service examination. Mr. Heinke was married at Milwaukee Feb. 5, 1902, to Miss Agnes Vermeir. Seven children, as follows, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Heinke: Ella, Norma, William, Elsie, Gertrude, Agnes, and Dorothy. Ella is now living at Baton Rouge, La.; Norma is a student in the Milwaukee Hospital for Nurses, having graduated from the high school at Sheboygan, Wis., with the class of 1923. The other children are living at home. The family faith is that of the Lutheran Church.

Edward Freyberg and **Carl Overbeck** are the proprietors of Cedar Lodge, one of the most comfortable summer resorts in Vilas County, or, indeed, in the Great North Woods, either for the sportsman or for the family. Brief biographies of the respective proprietors show that Edward Freyberg was born in the city of Sheboygan, Wis., Nov. 14, 1883 and was educated in the grade and high schools of that city. He then took up bookkeeping and accounting, which he followed in Sheboygan until 1920. While there he joined Sheboygan Lodge No. 81, K. of P., of which he is still a member. It was early in 1921 that he and Mr. Overbeck purchased the Cedar Lodge Resort which they are now conducting, Mr. Freyberg looking after the business details and outside work. Carl Overbeck is also a native

of Sheboygan, Wis., born April 25, 1882. He was educated in the grade and high schools of the city and afterwards learned the art of cooking. For several years he was employed as steward on passenger boats plying the Great Lakes and also served in a similar capacity in large hotels and clubs in the cities, continuing thus until 1921, when with Edward Freyberg he purchased the Cedar Lodge Resort. He is a member of Sheboygan Lodge No. 299, B. P. O. E. On Nov. 18, 1908, he was united in marriage with Harriet Smith, and they have one child, Caroline, who was born Nov. 18, 1911. Mrs. Overbeck assists in the kitchen and dining-room and looks after the general welfare of the household. Cedar Lodge is located on the east shore of Squaw Lake in the southwestern part of Vilas County. It is surrounded on the land side by a beautiful grove of pines, cedar and white birch, and was established in 1906 by William Hill, from whom it was bought by the present proprietors. It is 11 miles from Lac du Flambeau, which is the post office for the resort. Squaw Lake is a beautiful body of water, and nearby, and accessible by trail, portage or thoroughfare, are dozens of other lakes, as well as the South Fork of the Flambeau River. The forests in this region furnish plenty of sport for the hunter, as the lakes do for the angler. Muskellunge, large and small mouth bass and pike are the fish principally sought and caught; there are also perch in unlimited quantities. The climate is cool and healthful and of special benefit to those suffering from hay fever. The camera enthusiast may here find unlimited opportunities for the exercise of his art, for the immediate neighborhood abounds in scenes of exquisite loveliness. There are clean white sand beaches, with gently sloping lake bottom, where the bather may find pleasure with safety. As the resort is open until Oct. 15, those who prefer to fish late in the season may also enjoy partridge hunting, providing the state laws permit at the time. Guides, though not strictly necessary, are furnished when desired, and as they know the woods and waters for miles around, row your boat, cook your lunches and show you where to get the largest and most desirable fish, besides helping you in various other ways, the remuneration you have to give them is money well spent. Ladies and children are welcome at the resort and may be assured of rest, entertainment and recreation. The nearby Indian reservation is a never-failing point of interest. When Messrs. Freyberg and Overbeck purchased Cedar Lodge Resort it consisted of the hotel and seven cottages. Since then they have made extensive improvements both outside and inside. They have erected a new cottage and a seven-stall garage. Their main lodge, 35x75 feet in ground dimensions, is a two-story building, with an eight-foot screened porch 35 feet long on the water side, thus commanding a beautiful view. On the first floor are the lobby, living-room, office and dining-room, and above are ten sleeping-rooms. An "ell" structure attached to the main building has dining- and sleeping-rooms for the guides. There are accommodations for 45 people and the cuisine is of the best, the kitchen being supplied with fresh meats, home-raised vegetables, eggs, milk and cream from the proprietors' Jersey cows. Eleven row boats, one of them a motor, comprises the lake fleet, four of them being kept on lakes about three miles distant. Other accommodations about the place are cigars and tobacco, live bait and some other fishing supplies, and a combination auto-bus and truck for the conveyance of passengers and baggage. Telegraph and telephone connection to Lac du Flambeau on the C. & N. W. Railway, keeps Cedar Lodge in touch with the outside world, and there is also daily mail. The lodge may also be reached by automobile No. 70, which passes it. A suitable garage is now in process of construction.

Charles E. Herman, an enterprising business man of Pelican Lake, Oneida County, proprietor of the Walla Halla buffet and restaurant, was born in New York State, Jan. 1, 1884, son of John and Josephine (Bersteiner) Herman. The parents came to America from Germany about 1875, settling in Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, where they followed farming till about 1921. They then retired and are now living in Sheboygan. Their only child was Charles E., the subject of this sketch. Charles E. Herman was educated in the Catholic parochial school at Sheboygan, Wis., and then began industrial life delivering groceries for John Behrens in Sheboygan. After that for two years he was with the Crocker Chair

Co. in the same city, being employed in the finishing department. His next employment was with the J. W. Young Wagon Co., and after that he was with the Hamilton Manufacturing Co. in Two Rivers. In 1906 Mr. Herman went to Antigo, Langlade County, where he was employed two years by the Nick Fredericks Paint Co. His next move was to Eagle River, Vilas County, where from 1908 to 1910 he was engaged in business for himself as a painting contractor. He then returned to Antigo, where he was in the painting business until 1918. He then opened a store, which he conducted until June, 1920, at which time he came to Pelican Lake. Here he purchased the Henry Miner estate, a one-story, solid concrete building, 36x60 feet, in which the buffet and restaurant is located. Mr. Herman rents out the buffet, giving his personal attention to the restaurant. He also owns a small building adjoining his restaurant, which he rents to the Khaki Boot Co., and a fine residence, all located on the banks of Pelican Lake, just west of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway depot. Mr. Herman was married in Rhineland, Sept. 21, 1908, to Agnes Calewski, daughter of Ignatz and Josephine Calewski, her parents being retired farmers, formerly of Jennings, Oneida County, but now living in Antigo. Mr. and Mrs. Herman are the parents of three children: Donald, born Aug. 12, 1909; Conrad, born Oct. 19, 1910, and Margaret, born April 25, 1912.

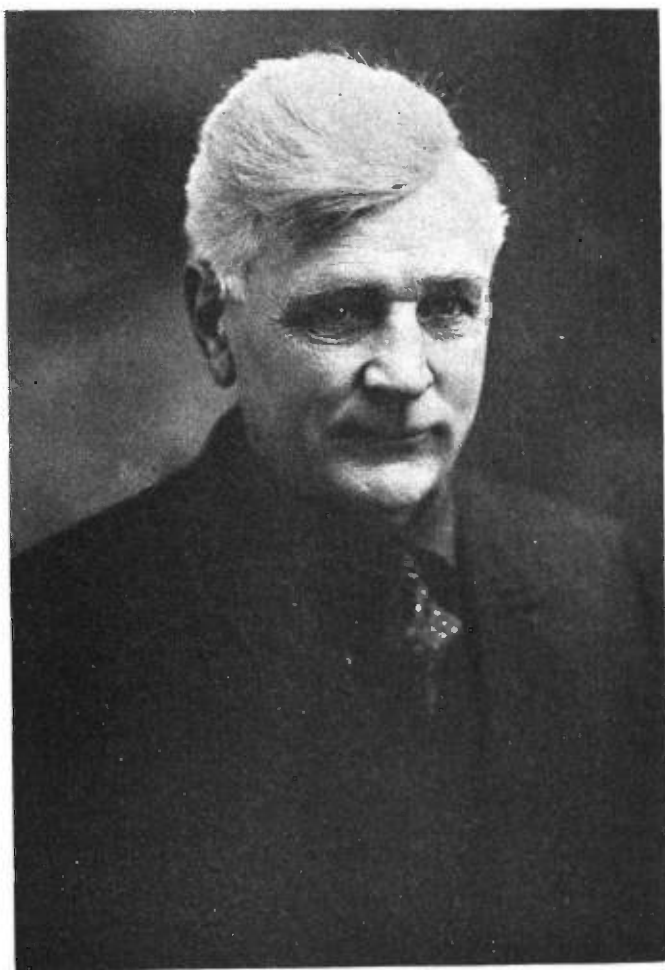
William Haase, who is successfully engaged in the operation of a farm in the town of Enterprise, Oneida County, was born on the Atlantic Ocean, in American waters, April 8, 1888, son of William and Anna (Schultz) Straube. The parents were natives of Germany, and after coming from that country to the United States they settled at Racine, Wis., where the mother died May 12, 1897. The father was left with six small children, and was compelled to place them in an orphans' home at Milwaukee. April 1, 1898, William, subject of this sketch, was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Carl Haase, who were natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Haase came to the United States in 1887 and made their home at Milwaukee from that time until 1891, when they came to the town of Enterprise, Oneida County, and took a homestead of 160 acres. Mr. Haase, Sr., spent the remainder of his life on this farm, passing away there Feb. 2, 1913. In 1911 he had given his adopted son, our subject, a deed to all his property, and the latter continued to reside on and operate the home farm until May, of 1917, when he purchased his present farm of 80 acres in Section 21 of Enterprise Township, where he is now engaged in potato raising and dairying; Mrs. Haase, his adoptive mother, is living on the original farm. Mr. Haase has taken a useful part in the affairs of his community, and is always ready to assist in forwarding its best interests in every possible way. He has served for 13 years on the school board, and was a member of the building committee during the construction of the new school in his district. He is recognized as an exceptionally able man, and both he and his wife are very highly respected. The family are members of St. John's Church at Enterprise. Mr. Haase was married at Eagle River, Wis., Sept. 5, 1910, to Miss Minnie Kushman, daughter of Julius and Anna (Gentz) Kushman. Three children, as follows, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Haase: Herman, born March 8, 1912; Elnora, born Sept. 16, 1915; and Alvin, born May 23, 1918.

William H. Hill, an esteemed resident of Minocqua Township for the past 32 years, was born at Pepin, Pepin County, Wis., Oct. 5, 1859, son of George C. and Abigale (Ferris) Hill. The parents were natives of Connecticut and were married in that state; they came to Wisconsin in the early 50's and settled at Pepin. The father was a carpenter by trade and erected the first frame building in Lake City, Minn. He followed his trade at Pepin until 1867, when the family removed to Eau Claire, and at the latter place he was engaged as a cabinet maker and in wagon manufacture until his death in August, of 1918; the wife and mother died in November of the same year. Eight children were born to these parents, five of whom are now living; the children were as follows: William H., subject of this sketch; Daniel F., who died in 1910; Charles, now a resident of Decatur, Ill.; Thomas, who died in 1917; Frank, living at Eau Claire; Oscar, a resident of Colorado Springs, Colo.; Homer, now deceased; and Bert, living at Minocqua. William H. Hill was edu-

cated at Eau Claire and learned the printing trade there, following this work subsequently for three years; he then spent three years in the bakery business, and subsequently worked in the lumber woods along the Chippewa River. In 1891 he came to Oneida County and settled on a homestead in the town of Minocqua, remaining for 15 years. During this time he accomplished the arduous task of clearing 30 acres of this land and equipping it with a set of buildings, thus accomplishing a fine piece of work in the agricultural development of the region. After selling this property in 1906 he went to Squaw Lake in Vilas County and there established the Cedar Lodge resort, which he operated until 1921, when he sold it and moved to the village of Minocqua, erecting a good brick and concrete block building 25x110 feet in dimensions, in which he has since conducted a first class bakery and confectionery store, a fine asset to the business facilities of the village. He is a man of unusual ability and has taken a useful part in public affairs; he served one year as township supervisor and one year as clerk of the town of Flambeau, Vilas County, during the time he operated Cedar Lodge resort there, and his advice on questions of public interest is much sought. Fraternally he is a member of the Minocqua Camp of the M. W. A. Mr. Hill was married at Bruce, Wis., June 1, 1890, to Miss Sadie Bowles, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David F. Bowles, both of whom are now deceased. Mrs. Hill passed away April 14, 1919, leaving three children besides her sorrowing husband. Of the children, John is now a painter and decorator and lives in Eau Claire, Wis.; Herbert is associated in business with his father at Minocqua; and Alice is Mrs. Clarence Bassett of Minocqua.

Henry J. Hayton, proprietor of Peninsula Inn, on Kathon Lake in the town of Sugar Camp, Oneida County, was born at Toronto, Canada, April 14, 1876. When he was eight years old the family removed to Glidden, Ashland County, Wis., and after finishing school there he assisted his father, who was conducting a hotel at Glidden, until 1903, when he entered the real estate business for his own account. In 1913 he went to Fond du Lac, and he operated a grocery store there until 1920. He then came to Oneida County and purchased Peninsula Inn, as it then existed, from William Love. There was only one cottage, with accommodations for eight people, and it was from this small beginning that Mr. Hayton has built up the fine property he is conducting today. He has erected six new cottages, three having four rooms, one of three rooms, one of two rooms, and one with one room; there are accommodations for 34 people. Two of these cottages Mr. Hayton has built with his own hands, and he has made all his own beds, wash stands, etc., fashioning these articles out of spruce poles. The cottages are furnished for sleeping, and all meals are served in the main lodge. All the cooking is done by Mrs. Hayton, and the finest delicacies of the woods and waters of northern Wisconsin are temptingly prepared and served in abundance. The service is personal in the full meaning of the word—the comfort and pleasure of each individual guest is watched over and maintained, and Peninsula Inn, with its fine fishing, bathing, boating, hunting, and “hiking,” is a truly ideal place for a summer's outing. The road leading to the resort passes Potato Bug Hill, Pleasant Valley, Lovers' Lane, and Horseshoe Curve, and the buildings themselves are beautifully located on a peninsula jutting out into Lake Kathon, in a lovely grove of white birches. Mr. Hayton was married at Glidden, Wis., June 26, 1903, to Miss Sayde Kennedy. The home circle of Mr. and Mrs. Hayton has been broadened and brightened by the birth of one child, Jack, who was born Sept. 27, 1917.

Charles Gross, of Rhinelander, who for a number of years has been prominent in public affairs, and was chairman of the Oneida County Board of Supervisors from the spring of 1922 to July, 1923, was born at Sturgeon Bay, Wis., March 5, 1867, son of Mathias and Christina (Nellis) Gross. The father was a native of Switzerland and the mother of Prussia. Having come to the United States when young, they grew up here and were subsequently married in Wisconsin, settling first at Sturgeon Bay, but later moving to Appleton, where Mathias Gross followed the occupation of carpenter and millwright until his death. His wife has also passed away. Charles Gross acquired a public school education in Clintonville and Appleton. He then learned the meat cutter's trade, which he followed first



CHARLES GROSS

in Clintonville, and later for two years in Rhinelander, to which city he came in 1888. He then took a homestead in that part of the town of Pelican that is now the town of Crescent, and from the wild timber land in time developed a good farm, erecting a nice residence and other necessary buildings, on which place he lived for many years. The farm now contains 320 acres, a part of the land being improved. He has followed general farming, paying particular attention to dairying, his cattle consisting of grade Holsteins. Mr. Gross has long taken an active part in promoting the growth and prosperity of the county, having been an active factor in more than one line of enterprise in addition to farming. As to his political service, he was for many years a member of his township board, serving both as chairman and treasurer, and was also active on the school board. His position as a member of the town board made him a member of the county board, which he served as chairman. For some 15 years he has done county construction work, and is now foreman of the county machine shops at Rhinelander, in which city he has made his home for the past two years in order that his children might have better school advantages. Mr. Gross was first married to Augusta Radtke, who died leaving two children, George and William, both of whom are now living in Rhinelander. The son George married Elsie Buckingham of Ridgeway, Wis. Mr. Gross married secondly Ursula James, and of this union five children have been born, namely: Raymond, Roy, Ralph, Mary and Maxine. Raymond is now a student in the River Falls Normal School.

John E. Hanson, present chairman of the town of Arbor Vitae and one of the leading farmers of Vilas County, was born on a farm on Elk Creek in Chippewa County, Wis., April 3, 1864. The parents, Brant and Laura (Larson) Hanson, were born in Norway and came to the United States in 1854. They settled first at Eau Claire, Wis., but after a short residence there took a farm in Cook's Valley on Elk Creek, Chippewa County, where the mother died when her son, John E. was only nine years old. Her husband, Brant Hanson, survived her many years, finally passing away in 1920. John E. Hanson attended school for a short time in Eau Claire, after leaving the district school of his locality, leaving home at the age of 11 years and for two years working out for his board while he was pursuing his studies. He then found employment at lumbering, at which he worked for many years. In 1887 he came to Vilas County (then part of Oneida) and located at Minocqua, where he engaged in the timber business more on his own account, logging, jobbing and cruising, and for a quarter of a century, or until 1914, he was thus occupied. Having purchased 160 acres of cut-over land in 1901, situated in Sections 33 and 34, (T. 40, R. 6), town of Arbor Vitae, he now started to develop it, a strenuous undertaking, as he had to get rid of many stumps, but by dint of much hard work he has now got 110 acres under the plow and is following diversified farming. When he started this work in 1914 he also built a residence, which, however, he lost from fire in 1916. In 1918 he built his present home, a fine cement-block structure. He also has a good barn, 36x80 feet in size, with full basement. His herd of cows are of the Holstein breed, with a full-blooded sire at the head and he owns ten horses, which he uses in his farm work. In the winter time he does some logging. Mr. Hanson is prominently identified with the agricultural interests of the county and is a member of the board of directors of the Vilas County Agricultural Society. He is also prominent in various ways as a citizen and public official. He served one term as clerk of court of Vilas County, was sheriff of the county for two terms of two years each, and has been chairman of the Arbor Vitae town board for six years, and thus automatically a member of the county board. He is now serving as a member of the bridge and road committee of the latter body. His fraternal society affiliations are with the Modern Woodmen of America and with the Odd Fellows. Mr. Hanson was first married in 1892 to Rosa Gratten, who died in 1910, leaving three children: Eleanor Estelle, who is a teacher; Mabel Marion, a student at the Eagle River High School; and John Henry Gratten, on the farm with his father. Mr. Hanson was married secondly in 1911 to Ida May Slattery of Eagle River, of which union two children have been born, Robert Allen and Thomas George, both of whom are on the home

farm. Mrs. Hanson is a member of the Catholic Church.

Louis Habersaat, of Pelican Lake, Oneida County, who for a number of years has been connected with the lumber industry, and has also owned and operated farm property, was born in Oshkosh, Wis., Oct. 26, 1865, son of Didlow and Mary (Hendrickson) Habersaat. It was in the previous year that his parents had come to this country from Denmark, settling on a farm near Oshkosh, where they remained subsequently for 14 years. In 1878 they moved to Waupaca County, this state, where Didlow Habersaat owned several farms. He is now living retired in Waupaca. He and his wife have had seven children: Louis, subject of this sketch; Hans, who died in 1907; Amanda, now Mrs. John Jenson of Waupaca; Mary, who is married and resides in Waupaca; Henry, a farmer in Waupaca County; Lillie, deceased; and Gena, who married a Mr. Fredericks and lives in Chicago. Louis Habersaat as a boy acquired his education in district schools in Winnebago and Waupaca counties and remained at home with his parents until 19 years of age. In 1884 he went to Parrish, now in Langlade County, where he was employed one year by the Brooks & Ross Lumber Company. He then went from there to Elcho in the same county and there, or in that vicinity, he was engaged for about 12 years in the logging business. In 1897 Mr. Habersaat came to Pelican Lake, and for three years was a dealer in horses. He then resumed logging and in the latter business and in farming he has since spent his time, owning several different farms. He has always taken an intelligent interest in the affairs of the community in which he lived and while in Langlade County served six years on the school board of his district. He was married May 23, 1901, in Antigo, Wis., to Rose Kaneizal, and of this union three children have been born: Jermain, Jan. 23, 1902, now Mrs. John Palubitski, her husband being a farmer in the town of Schoepke, Oneida County; Louis, Jr., born Aug. 23, 1904, residing at Pelican Lake; and Lillian, born Feb. 10, 1907, who lives with her sister, Mrs. Palubitski.

William T. Gilley, mayor of Rhinelander, also manager of the Oneida Milk and Ice Cream Company, of Rhinelander, was born in the state of Kentucky, March 24, 1881, son of Jonathan and Belle (Van Cleve) Gilley. The father was a native of Virginia and the mother of Kentucky. In 1898 they came to Oneida County, Wisconsin, locating in Rhinelander, where Jonathan Gilley passed away in the fall of the following year, 1889. The mother is now living in Portland, Ore. William T. Gilley acquired his education in the public schools of Kentucky, being reared in his native state. He was 17 years old when he came with his parents to Rhinelander, and for two years thereafter he followed in succession several different lines of industry. In the year 1900 he was made superintendent of the Wisconsin Veneer's Co.'s plant, a position that he held for 12 years. At the end of that time he changed his occupation, buying a farm of 159 acres in Section 29, Pelican Township; the land was partly improved but there were no buildings. Mr. Gilley set to work at once to remedy that defect, and soon had erected an eight-room residence, a fine barn 34x48 feet, and all necessary out-buildings. He also broke and cleared many additional acres of the land and there followed dairy and general farming for nine years very successfully. His farm was well stocked with Guernsey and Holstein graded cattle, with a full-blooded Guernsey sire at the head. In the spring of 1922 Mr. Gilley with four others purchased the business with which he is now connected, and of which he was chosen manager. They have enlarged the plant by two additions of 20x30 feet each and installed modern machinery and all appliances necessary for carrying on the work on a thorough and profitable basis. Among these is an ice-machine, which was installed at a cost of \$3,000. The company manufactures all kinds and flavors of ice cream in popular demand, catering both to the wholesale and retail trade. They also do a good retail business in milk and cream, canned goods and package groceries. Their place of business is located at No. 120 S. Stevens Street. Mr. Gilley is also president of the Oneida County Agricultural Society. He has taken an active part in various things connected with the development of the county, including the affairs of local government. For a number of years he served as chairman of the Pelican town board of supervisors, by virtue of that office becoming a member of the Oneida



WILLIAM T. GILLEY

County board, and for three years he was chairman also of the latter body, being the youngest man who ever held that office. He was also alderman for six years from the Sixth Ward of Rhinelander, being the youngest alderman ever elected in the city. That he had already made a satisfactory record in public life is proved by the fact that on April 3, 1923, he was elected to the office of mayor and entered upon his duties May 15. He made few changes in the different city committees but at once gave his attention toward effecting some needed improvements in the city streets and sewers, contemplating an expenditure of some \$100,000, a \$72,000 contract being let June 10. Such facts go far to show that Mr. Gilley possesses a forceful character accompanied by qualities that raise him high in the opinion of his fellow citizens, and it may be added that he has never betrayed their confidence. On April 13, 1902, Mr. Gilley was married in Rhinelander to Josephine Fishbech, who was born at Muckwa, Wis., Feb. 16, 1880. He and his wife have been the parents of six children, of whom Winthrop Truman, born Sept. 18, 1904, was married in January, 1922, to Clara Kopeschke and has one child, William. The second child, May, was born Feb. 2, 1910, and is now a pupil in the Rhinelander High School. The others, with respective birth-dates, are as follows: Harold, Dec. 31, 1912; Leonard, April 1, 1916; Frank, Dec. 21, 1917; and Clarence, May 11, 1919. The religious faith of the Gilley family is that of the Episcopal Church. Politically Mr. Gilley is a Republican.

Thomas Haugsby, an active and enterprising merchant of Rhinelander, engaged in the meat business, was born in Norway, May 12, 1883, son of Ole and Bertha (Haugsbo) Haugsby. The parents still reside in Norway, the father being a mason and farmer by occupation. They have had five sons and three daughters, all of whom have come to the United States except the three youngest. These children are: Thomas, of Rhinelander; Louise, now Mrs. Hans Skilbud of Hawkins, Wis.; Matthew, who is conducting a meat market in Hawkins; Fred, who is a farmer near that place; Ole, a shipping clerk in the sash and door factory at Hawkins; and Christopher, Christina and Lena, who are in Norway. Thomas Haugsby after attending school in his native land assisted his father on the latter's farm and was thus engaged until he came to America in 1901. Landing at Portland, Me., he came west at once to Waupaca, Wis., where he remained four years doing farm labor. In 1905 he went to Fond du Lac and for the next three years resided in that city, working for the Wisconsin Central Railway, which is now the "Soo" line. In the fall of 1908 Mr. Haugsby went to Hawkins, Rusk County, where three of his brothers and a sister had settled, and in that neighborhood he worked on farms and in the woods until 1913. He then engaged in the meat business in Hawkins with his brother Matthew, remaining there until 1919, when he came to Rhinelander. Here he bought the market of Leonard Emmerling at 336 N. Brown Street, which he is now conducting and which is known as the People's Meat Market. His shop is supplied with a good refrigerator, meat and sausage machinery and modern show cases, and in addition to meat he carries a staple line of groceries. He has established a solid reputation as an enterprising and reliable merchant and has a fine trade. His efforts have met with their due reward, and in addition to an excellent residence at 816 Mason Street, he owns an 80-acre farm in Rusk County, near Hawkins, which is partly improved and which he rents out. He takes a keen interest in the growth and progress of Rhinelander, showing a good civic spirit, and is a member of two fraternal societies, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Sons of Norway. He and his family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. Mr. Haugsby was married in Hawkins, Wis., Oct. 9, 1916, to Inga Beckon, a native of Norway and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Beckon, who are still living in that country. The home circle of Mr. and Mrs. Haugsby has been enlarged by the birth of three children, namely: Oscar, born Feb. 11, 1918; Arnold, June 12, 1919; and Beatrice, Dec. 7, 1921.

Martin Johnson, a well known resident of Rhinelander, where he is now living retired, after a long and honorable industrial career, was born in Denmark, June 16, 1867, son of John and Mary Johnson. Both his parents died in their native land. There Martin attended public school and subsequently learned the trade of

stationary engineer, which he followed in Denmark until 1888. In that year he emigrated to the United States, locating in Marshfield, Wood County, Wis., where he attended English school and followed his trade till 1907. He then came to Rhinelander, obtaining the position of chief engineer at the Rhinelander Paper Mills, a position which he held until May 1, 1922, since which time he has lived retired. While in Marshfield he served for a while as alderman from the Fourth Ward, a fact which shows that he had a wide acquaintance and had achieved considerable popularity, and he has since made many friends in Rhinelander. Mr. Johnson was married in Marshfield, Dec. 7, 1893, to Emma Krogh, who was a loving and faithful wife to him for 29 years, passing away Jan. 24, 1923. They had been the parents of four children: Weldemar H., who for seven years was connected with the Merchants State Bank of Rhinelander; and since June, 1923, has been assistant cashier in the Oneida National Bank; Sophus N., a machinist in the employ of the Rhinelander Paper Co.; Alice, who is keeping house for her father; and Albert, also residing at home. Mr. Johnson is an interested member of several fraternal societies, including the Masons, the Fraternal Reserve Association; the Modern Samaritans, the United Order of Foresters, the Elks and the Modern Brotherhood of America.

David D. Jossart, a pioneer resident of this section of the country and now a contractor and builder at Minocqua, was born in Brown County, this state, April 20, 1857, son of A. Joseph and Josephine (Dawell) Jossart. The parents were natives of Belgium; coming to America in 1848, they settled near Robinsonville in Brown County, Wis., being among the pioneers who settled there, where they were engaged in farming for the remainder of their lives. Eight children were born to them, as follows: Prosper, now of Minocqua; Jewell, of Milwaukee; Silas, residing in Michigan; **David D.**, subject of this sketch; Persha, who is now Mrs. Joseph Lambert and lives at Isabelle, Mich.; Louise, living at Nahma, Mich., the wife of Bert Hilbert; Anna, who is now Mrs. George Mapes of Minocqua; and Elsie, who is Mrs. Rhinerts and lives at Green Bay, this state. David D. Jassort received his education in the district schools of Brown County and remained at home until he was 23 years of age, though working for others from the time he was nine years old. He removed to this section of the country in 1880, doing his first work here at Tomahawk Lake, near what was known as Rainbow Rapids. After logging here for James Wilson for some time he went to Eagle River, where he worked in the lumber woods for McDonald Bros. until 1892, in which latter year he came to Minocqua and established the boat livery business which he subsequently operated for 22 years, at the same time furnishing camps for tourists in northern Wisconsin and Minnesota. Since 1904 Mr. Jossart has been occupied as a carpenter and contractor, and has assisted in the erection of most of the cottages and resorts in the surrounding territory. His capabilities are of a very wide range, and he has done some very valuable work in promoting the general interests of the community. He served two years as supervisor on the board of Minocqua Township, and the respect that is accorded him is well merited. Mr. Jossart was married at Wausau, May 3, 1882, to Miss Cora May Horton, daughter of Albert and Ellen (Chase) Horton, both of whom are now deceased. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Jossart: Harry W., of Milwaukee, Wis.; Dane, who is a carpenter and resides in Chicago during the winter months but spends his summers in Minocqua; Helen, who is Mrs. Daniel Cardnell and, with her husband, is operating a resort at Trout Lake; Lee, of Philadelphia; and Harvey and Jeanette, who are attending school at Minocqua. The family are members of the Methodist Church.

John G. Schwartz, prominently associated with the business interests of Oneida County and chairman of the town of Hazelhurst, was born at Hartland, Waukesha County, Wis., July 8, 1881, son of Carl and Elizabeth (Putzon) Schwartz. The father died in April, of 1922; the mother is still residing at Hartland. John G. Schwartz was educated in the grade and high schools of Hartland, and in 1898 he and his brother Charles came to Oneida County and bought property on Garth Lake, purchasing also the old townsite of the Garth Lumber Co., with several



JOHN G. SCHWARTZ

buildings thereon. At that time the fame of Oneida County as a vacation land was just beginning to spread, and inquiries from those who wished to rent for the summer the old vacant buildings which Mr. Schwartz owned brought to his attention the possibilities of the summer resort business. A man of vision, he perceived that the real future of this region lay in its attractiveness to those seeking recreation in the great outdoors, and that facilities for taking care of these people should be built up at once. Accordingly he established Birchwood resort on the shores of Garth Lake, which resort became one of the most popular in the county; Mr. Schwartz conducted it until 1918, when he sold to Edwin L. Colby, the present proprietor. During all this period Mr. Schwartz continued to buy lake frontage; the property thus acquired he would subdivide, and on it he would build cottages to suit the individual purchasers, selling cottage and lot together and thus building up a flourishing real estate and contracting business. He has practically built up Hazelhurst to what it is today, a modern, well-kept village. He conducts a retail lumber yard and has built practically every new residence and building in Hazelhurst Township. When the Yakey-Bissell Lumber Company finished its operations in this locality Axel Anderson and Mr. Schwartz purchased their general store, and this they conducted in partnership for a year and a half, after which Mr. Schwartz sold his interest in this enterprise to Mr. Anderson. Eugene E. Terrill is Mr. Schwartz' partner in a number of operations, the firm being known as the Lake Katherine Improvement Company. One of their joint holdings is "Sylvan Shores," a highly attractive summer resort on the north shore of Lake Katherine, one mile from the village of Hazelhurst. A striking feature at this resort is the quaint and artistic designs of the bungalows, no two of which are exactly alike. They are constructed of logs, and each has a screened front porch and a massive stone fireplace; the floors in all these buildings are of hard wood, and the whole arrangement is comfortable and pleasing. The bungalows are about 200 feet apart and are located in a beautiful stand of white birch and pine timber, on a gentle slope extending to the shore of the lake. Each bungalow has its own private boat landing, and a good row boat is furnished free with each. Sylvan Shores is an ideal place for a quiet outing amid the beauties of nature, in an atmosphere of refinement and congeniality. Mr. Schwartz is a man who takes great pride in his work and in his community, and is held in high esteem for his worth as a man. He has served his township as chairman for nine years, and for eight years he was on the road and bridge committee of the county board. He is a member of the Minocqua lodge of the Masons, and is a stockholder in the Oneida County National Bank at Rhinelander. His religious affiliations are with the Congregational Church. Mr. Schwartz was married June 5, 1906, to Mrs. Gladys Arey, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Skinner of Hartland, Wis. Mrs. Schwartz died Feb. 8, 1913, leaving one child, Chester, who was born of her previous marriage to Chester Arey. Chester is now in the electrical and radio business at Chicago.

Alfred K. Jillson, the present postmaster of the village of Monico, Oneida County, who has held that position for the last 15 years, and who is also conducting a drug business, was born in New London, Wis., May 1, 1863, son of Alfred W. and Emma (Blair) Jillson. The parents were natives of Ohio who came to Wisconsin in the early 50's, settling in Portage County. Later they moved to New London, Wis., where Alfred W. Jillson practiced medicine until 1880, from that time until his death being engaged in operating a drug store. He and his wife had seven children: Robert, residing in Waupaca, Wis.; Hiram, a physician who died in 1902; George, telegraph operator at New London, Wis.; Frank, deceased; Jennie, wife of P. A. Kingsley, of Detroit, Mich.; Carrie, wife of Elmer Green of Detroit, Mich.; and Alfred K., of Eagle River, Wis. Alfred K. Jillson as a boy attended school in New London and worked in his father's drug store, learning the business. He then went to Oklahoma, where he remained until 1887, in which year he returned to Wisconsin, locating in Rhinelander, where he made his home for a year. He then returned to his home in New London and for three years thereafter was employed in his father's drug store. After that he learned the painting business, which he followed subsequently for 12 years. In 1899 Mr. Jillson came to Monico, where

he has since made his home. In 1908 he was appointed postmaster, in which position he has served ever since. In 1914 he started his present drug store, putting in an adequate stock of drugs, and the post office is located in the store. The store building, which is owned by him, is built of concrete blocks, consists of two stories and a basement and measures 24x50 feet. He is also the owner of his own residence and three lots. For two years he has served as village clerk and is one of the best known residents of Monico, having a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. He is a member of the Equitable Fraternal Union. Mr. Jillson was married Aug. 3, 1894, in New London, Wis., to Bertha Polzin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Polzin, the mother's family name being Miller. Mr. and Mrs. Jillson have had four children, all of whom are living and are as follows: Mabel, now Mrs. Fred Tegatz of Oshkosh, Wis.; Warren, a brakeman on the C. & N. W. Railway, residing in Monico; Franklin, who is attending normal school in Oshkosh; and Isabelle, who assists her father in the store and post office. The family are connected religiously with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

W. Dana Joslin, who is living retired in Rhinelander after a successful business career, was born in Saugatuck, Mich., Jan. 21, 1859, son of William and Ellen (Cowan) Joslin. The father was a native of the state of Vermont and the mother of Ireland; they were married in Saugatuck, from which place William Joslin, who was a cattle buyer by occupation, enlisted for military service in the Civil War. He died while serving in the quartermaster's department; his wife, who survived him nearly half a century, died in Saugatuck about 1903. W. Dana Joslin was educated in the public schools of Saugatuck, after which he followed various occupations, at times working in lumber and lath mills. It was in 1888 that he came to Oneida County, Wis., locating in Rhinelander, after spending some ten years in the lumber and land business at Baird and Battle Creek, Mich., in the employ of the Baird & Robbins Lumber Co. In 1901 Mr. Joslin bought a half interest in the Thompson livery stable in Rhinelander, and three months later Calvin Chafee bought out the Thompson interests, the business being conducted for five years thereafter under the firm name of Joslin & Chafee. Then Mr. Joslin bought out Mr. Chafee and conducted the business alone until July, 1916. For awhile after that he was connected with the Willy Feed Co. He is a member of Rhinelander Lodge No. 242, F. & A. M. Mr. Joslin was married Sept. 11, 1880, at Ensley, Mich., to Jennie Caulkett, who was born at Port Hope, Canada, April 8, 1864, daughter of Thomas and Eleanor (Reynolds) Caulkett. Her father was a native of England and her mother of Ireland, the former being a cattle buyer and logger by occupation. They were married in Canada and on coming to the States settled in Battle Creek, Mich., where Mrs. Eleanor Caulkett died in the fall of 1887. Mr. Caulkett is now residing with his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Joslin, in Rhinelander. To Mr. and Mrs. Joslin three children have been born: Winnie, now Mrs. Guy Weldo of Park Falls, Wis.; Paul, of the same place, who married Esma Doerner, and Rachel, who is a teacher in the schools of Minneapolis. The Joslins are members of the Episcopal Church.

Walter R. Markham, a respected citizen of Rhinelander for 18 years, but now deceased, was born in Kenosha County, Wis., June 17, 1855, son of William and Mary Ann (O'Moore) Markham. The parents came to the United States from England in 1852 and after locating in Kenosha County remained there until 1861, when they removed to Mitchell County, Iowa, where they spent their last days. Walter R. Markham was educated in the schools of Kenosha County and of Osage, Iowa. He then learned the blacksmith's trade and after operating shops at Brownsville and Orchard Station, Iowa, came in 1885 to Merrill, Wis., where he remained until April, 1897. He then came to Rhinelander and established a shop on Thayer Street in the building now occupied by Hans Lehne and which he operated until 1903. In that year he became a pattern maker for the Rhinelander Iron Co., subsequently continuing with that concern until a short time before his death which occurred April 12, 1915. He was a well known citizen with a wide circle of friends and for many years served the city of Rhinelander as a member of the Park Commission Board. Mr. Markham was married Nov. 6, 1878, at



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM JANSEN

Mitchell, Iowa, to Ella Rogers, daughter of Horatio M. and Mary Ann (Philo) Rogers. Her parents, both of whom have passed away, came west from New York State in 1847, locating near Madison, Wis. They moved to Mitchel County, Iowa, in 1866 and were farmers there until Mr. Rogers' death on May 18, 1889. Mrs. Rogers subsequently continued to reside on the farm but in later years took up her residence with her daughter, Mrs. Markham in Rhinelander, where she died May 3, 1917, at the advanced age of 91 years. The children in the Rogers' family were: Frank and Henry, both now deceased; Sarah, who is the wife of Porter Foster of Rhinelander; Edgar H., of Madison, Wis.; and Ella M., widow of Walter R. Markham. The marriage of Sarah Rogers to Porter Foster took place in Mitchell County, Iowa, June 27, 1869. In 1897 they came to Rhinelander, where they have since made their home. They are the parents of five children: Mary, now Mrs. L. N. Ticknor of Bellingham, Wash.; Evelyn, wife of Fred Anderle of Rhinelander; Lillian, residing at home, who is a teacher in the public schools of Rhinelander; Winnie, instructor in the agricultural college at Fargo, N. D.; and Douglas, who lives in Rhinelander. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Walter R. Markham are: Edward H. of Rhinelander, traveling salesman for the Kickbusch Grocery Co. of Wausau; Roy W., who is with the Fox Drug Co. of Washburn, Wis.; and Lenn L., employed by the Nifty Clothes Co.

William Jansen, proprietor of Squirrel Lake Lodge on the southeast shore of Squirrel Lake, in the town of Minocqua, Oneida County, was born at Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 6, 1871. He was educated in the schools of Milwaukee and then entered the employ of the C. M. & St. P. railroad there as a machinist. Subsequently he worked for the same road as a locomotive fireman, and since 1898 he has worked continuously for them as an engineer, his present run being out of Milwaukee; he has been with his road for 33 years in all. In June, 1921, Mr. Jansen bought 37 acres of lake frontage on Squirrel Lake, and on this land he proceeded to establish his present summer resort Squirrel Lake Lodge. The site was covered with stumps and underbrush when Mr. Jansen acquired it, and in bringing the grounds to the beautiful condition they are in today he has accomplished a great piece of work. His place is situated in a beautiful grove of natural pines and white birch, and in the clear sunshine which prevails here all summer long the grounds are a work of natural art in patterns of sunlight and shadow. The main lodge is 28x52 feet in dimensions, with a ten-foot screened porch the full length, facing out over the cool, sparkling waters of beautiful Squirrel Lake. This building contains the dining room, reception and living room, office, and a store where cigars, tobacco, cigarettes, candy, etc. are dispensed. In addition to the main lodge there are three large cottages, a bachelor hall of ten rooms, a garage for the use of the guests, and a power-house and laundry with rooms for the guides. All the buildings are supplied with electric lights and running water. The cuisine is under the direct supervision of Mrs. Jansen, and to those who have had experience with her culinary skill this means assurance that the meals will be a real delight. Milk from the management's own cows, eggs from their chickens, and vegetables from their gardens, all fresh every day, assist her in making the cuisine a unique treat for the person accustomed to city food. Squirrel Lake is noted for its pike, bass, and muskellunge fishing, and its shore, of beautiful sand and with a gradual slope, is ideal for bathing. Squirrel Lake Lodge in every particular ranks among the first-class establishments of Northern Wisconsin. The place is under the direct management of Mr. Jansen, who, however, continues in his position as an engineer with the C. M. & St. P.; he is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and the Veterans Association of the C. M. & St. P. Railroad. He also belongs to the Masonic order. He was married May 22, 1894, to Olive Meyer, of Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, who was born Oct. 23, 1871, and they have one child, Earl L., who was born at Milwaukee, Aug. 13, 1895, and is now a machinist in the employ of the C. M. & St. P. railroad. Earl L. Jansen married Mary Kane, and he and his wife live at Squirrel Lake Lodge, helping to conduct the resort, while he at the same time continues in the duties of his position with the railroad.

Emerson Fero, general manager of the Oneida Fox Farms, was born in the town of Vergenes, Kent County, Mich., on New Year's Day, 1876. He received his education in the schools near his home, and for several years subsequently followed farming, after which for 11 years he was engaged in the hotel business at Eckerman and Strongs, in Upper Michigan. He was next for nearly nine years in the employ of the state of Michigan, being game warden of Luce County for about six years and fire warden in Upper Michigan for three years. He also did considerable hunting and trapping during this period, and he made a particular study of the care and raising of foxes. In September, 1922, he came to Oneida County and with others established the Oneida Fox Farms. The enterprise is incorporated at \$25,000, with T. W. Meiklejohn as president, Dave Sutton, vice president; D. C. Sargent, treasurer; Guy Simondson, secretary; and Emmerson Fero, general manager. The company purchased 94 acres of land on the north shore of Hewitt Lake, in Section 33, town of Hazelhurst, Oneida County, and a fully modern, well designed fox farm has been built up. Their pens, 25 in number, are each 50 feet square, and each is provided with a double kennel. An eight-foot, wire-mesh guard fence encircles the entire group of pens, with a 50-foot space on all four sides between the guard fence and the pens; this outer fence covers an area 200x500 feet. All the modern adjuncts to successful fox farming have been installed, including a carbonic refrigerating plant for the preservation of meat and other food for the foxes. Only the very best strains are bred, and every effort is being made to bring the silver black fox industry in northern Wisconsin to a high point of development. Mr. Fero is very well liked here, and is accorded a great respect for the success he has already achieved in carrying on the operation of the fox farm. He was married Dec. 17, 1914, to Julia Stocker, who was born at Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 6, 1891.

Roy Johnson, operator of a garage at Woodruff and a highly respected resident of that village, was born in Jefferson County, Ill., Oct. 23, 1888, son of Samuel and Bora (Severson) Johnson. The parents were natives of Germany and Ireland respectively and came to America before the Civil War; they settled in Jefferson County, Ill., and remained there until the father's death in 1904; the mother is now living at Toledo, Ohio. Five children were born to these parents: Roy, subject of this sketch; Fred S., of Woodruff; Rintha, who is teaching school at Reno, Wis.; Florence, a school teacher at Seattle, Wash.; and Harriet, who is Mrs. George Wadkin and lives at Toledo, Ohio. Roy Johnson received his education in the schools of Jefferson County, Ill. and remained with his parents until he was 20 years of age. From 1908 until 1912 he operated a farm in Washington County, Ill., and on Jan. 25 of the latter year he came to Woodruff, where he conducted a farm for one year. He then accepted the position of manager of the electric light plant at Minocqua, in which capacity he remained for five years. In June, of 1918, he returned to Woodruff and he has since operated a garage here, doing repair work and handling the Marmon car on a sub-agency basis for the Extine Automobile Co. of Milwaukee. He has a fine reputation for honest, dependable work, and is one of the representative citizens of the village. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Odd Fellows, and he and his family belong to the Methodist Church. Mr. Johnson was married at Mount Vernon, Ill., April 30, 1908, to Myrtle Neiderhofer, daughter of William and Martha (McCoy) Neiderhofer, the parents being farmers near Ashley, Ill., and of considerable prominence in that locality. Mrs. Johnson assists her husband by managing his office and keeping his books, and is very well liked in the community.

John Meyer, a well known and respected citizen of Monico, Oneida County, who is engaged in farming and dairying, was born in Manitowoc County, Wisconsin, Aug. 27, 1852, son of Carl and Margaret Meyer. The father had settled in Manitowoc County in 1848 on coming from Germany during the revolutionary troubles in that country. He took a homestead in the county before his marriage, which took place not long after. He and his wife Margaret had three children: John, the subject of this sketch; Herman, a farmer in Manitowoc County; and Mary, who married a Mr. Miller and is now living in Manitowoc. Carl and Margaret Meyer died when their son John was about nine years old, and from that time until he



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM N. JACOBUS

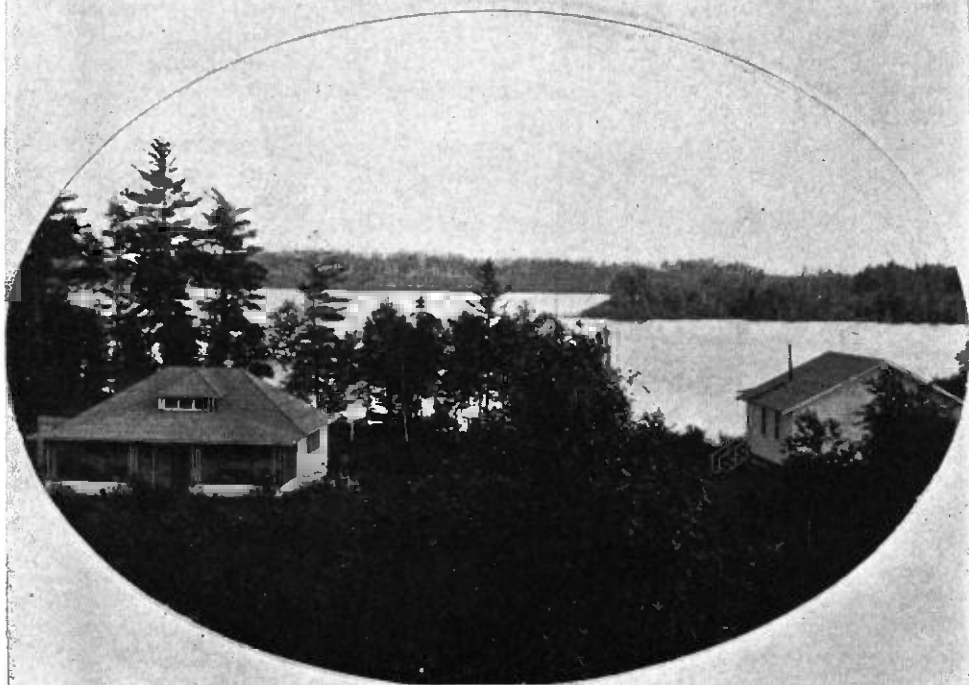
was 18 he lived with different families, attending school occasionally as he found opportunity. In 1870 he went to work in the woods in Marinette County, Mich., near the old Engel's place about 12 miles north of Menomonee, being employed by the Charles Raymer Lumber Co. In 1873 he went to Fond du Lac, in the vicinity of which place he did farm labor for a while, later operating a farm of his own in Manitowoc County. Subsequent to that he went to Two Rivers, Wis., where he worked in the sash and door factory. In 1884 he came to Monico and purchased the Monico Hotel, which he rebuilt and operated until it was burned in 1900, at which time he lost all that he had. While conducting the hotel Mr. Meyer had purchased 80 acres of wild land in the town of Monico, Oneida County, just outside the village limits, and after his hotel was destroyed he erected a small shack on this property and began to develop a farm. Up to the present time he has cleared 65 acres and erected a complete set of buildings and is profitably carrying on mixed farming and dairying. His farm buildings are electrically lighted, the power being derived from the high line. For many years Mr. Meyer has served in public office, having first been school director. He was one of the first supervisors of the town of Gagen; was the first assessor of the town of Monico, served as chairman of the Monico town board for ten years, being at the same time a member of the county board, and is now serving his third term as assessor. It was he and Henry Graff who had the town of Monico set off, and Mr. Meyer was also instrumental with others in having Oneida County set off from Lincoln. While serving as chairman of the town board, and as a member of the county board, he helped to lay out the state and county roads and he was for four years a member of the county road commission. It will thus be seen that he has taken a very active part in public affairs, being one of the men to whom the county owes much of its present state of development. He has always given his best efforts to the public service and is a man in whom the people of Monico town and village have full confidence. Mr. Meyer was married Nov. 6, 1874, in Manitowoc, Wis., to Mary Stueck, who was born in Manitowoc County, Dec. 2, 1854, daughter of Charles and Sophia Stueck. Her parents were early settlers in that county, coming to it from Germany in 1848. Mr. and Mrs. Meyer have had five children: Anna, who married a Mr. Meghar and now lives in Antigo; Laura, wife of Walter Hill of Morgan Park, Wis.; Martha, now Mrs. Albert Ryland of Antigo; Elsie, who is Mrs. Wallace Ainsworth of Monico; and Edward, now operating the farm for his father, the latter being practically retired from active work.

William N. Jacobus, sole proprietor of the Jacobus mercantile store at Pelican Lake, Oneida County, the largest store of its kind in the village, was born in the town of Neva, Langlade County, Wis., son of Fred and Wilhelmina (Schramek) Jacobus. The father, a native of Germany, came to the United States at the age of 11 years, worked for a while in New York, then in a shoe factory in New Jersey until 1883, and then came to Wisconsin, taking a farm in the town of Neva, Langlade County, which he operated until 1920, when he sold it to his son William and retired. He served for 28 years as chairman of his town board. He and his wife are still living. They have had a family of eight children: Minnie, now Mrs. W. J. Mattek of Langlade County; Fred, a farmer in that county; Anna, who married John Stribney and is now a widow residing with her parents; Henry, who is conducting a hardware store in Antigo, Langlade County; Mary, wife of William Rusch of the same county; John, a merchant of Deerbrook, that county; William of Pelican Lake; and Stella, of Madison, who is connected with the University of Wisconsin as an accountant. William Jacobus acquired his elementary education in the district school in Langlade County and later continued his studies in the high school at Antigo. He then purchased the home farm from his father and subsequently conducted it for two years. In September, 1922, he came to Pelican Lake and purchased the general stock of Isador Jensen, whom he succeeded as proprietor. He has since proved himself a very efficient business man and has made his store an attractive place to possible customers, taking pains not only to keep a considerable variety of stock but also to have it of a high and reliable quality and at prices satisfactory to all who know the current market rates. He has a very

complete line of staple and fancy groceries and choice meats, also of dry goods of the most recent styles and patterns, and keeps an abundant supply of souvenirs and novelties for the summer tourist trade. His goods are arranged and displayed in a neat and systematic manner, which adds to the attractiveness of his store and helps to increase his trade, which is continually growing. William Jacobus was married Jan. 25, 1921, in Deerbrook, Wis., to Mabel Rice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Delbert Rice. Her father is now a resident of Antigo, the mother being deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Jacobus have one child of their own, Ellsworth, who was born April 27, 1922; also an adopted boy, Russell Steinfeldt, now 12 years old. The family are members of the Catholic Church, Mr. Jacobus also belonging to the Knights of Columbus Lodge at Antigo. He is now serving as justice of the peace of Pelican Lake.

Walter J. Neitzke, manager of the Rhinelander branch of the Wilson Wholesale Grocery Company, was born in Wausau, Marathon County, Wis., July 26, 1894, son of Gustave and Matilda (Dundee) Neitzke. The parents were natives of that county, where the father was for many years engaged in farming and logging. They are now living retired in Wausau. Walter J. was educated in the rural schools of Marathon County, the public schools of Wausau, and the Wausau Business Institute, where he took a commercial course, earning the cost of his tuition by working evenings and on Saturdays. At the age of 17 he became foreman for a concern operating a lime and cement business. A year later he entered the service of the Wilson Mercantile Co. of Wausau, wholesale grocers, as assistant bookkeeper and utility man on the road, in which position he remained for five years. On Feb. 2, 1917, he came to Rhinelander as assistant manager of their house here, and was thus employed for a year and a half, at the end of which time he was called into military service, being sent to Camp Grant for training. There he was discharged Dec. 2, 1918, having had no chance to see foreign service, owing to the disability of a crushed foot. He then returned home to Wausau, where he spent three months, afterwards returning to Rhinelander and resuming his position as assistant manager for the grocery firm. On April 1, 1920, he was appointed manager, in which position he is now serving with credit to himself and satisfaction to his employers. He is one of the popular young men of the town, a member of Abner Dahlberg Post, No. 7, American Legion, and the Elks Lodge. He is religiously affiliated with the Lutheran Church.

Gus Nolan, one of the earliest settlers in Minocqua and now proprietor of "The Northern" hotel and resort two miles from that village, was born at Petersboro, Canada, Aug. 25, 1858, son of Laughlin and Mary Jane (Fitzpatrick) Nolan. The parents were natives of Ireland and came to Canada in their youth, being married in Canada and spending the remainder of their lives in that country, where they attained considerable prominence. Gus Nolan attended the public schools near the place of his birth and in 1873 came to the United States, locating at Bay City, Mich., where, like the average lad of his age in those days and in this section of the country, he went to work in the lumber woods. His first experience in this line of work was at Roscommon, Mich., where he was engaged for about two years. He then became proprietor of the Commercial Hotel at Roscommon, but later re-entered logging work as a cruiser and estimator, which line he followed until 1887; In the latter year he came to Minocqua and went to work as a surveyor, his first work in this connection being running the boundary lines of the Indian reservation in the western portion of Oneida and Vilas counties. He later again took up cruising and estimating, working with the Land, Log and Lumber Co., the W. H. Bradley Co., and other large timber operators until 1900, continuously, except for the year 1895, when he worked as a government surveyor and surveyed the islands in Trout Lake and some of those in Lake Minocqua. During all of these operations he of course became very familiar with the entire lake region of northern Wisconsin and became acquainted with many people who came to this country for recreation during the summer months. These people persuaded him to establish his present enterprise, which he did in 1900 and has since added to it from time to time until it now embraces a hotel accommodating 100 guests, six cottages, a dance



MR. AND MRS. HENRY KUHNERT AND KATHAN INN RESORT

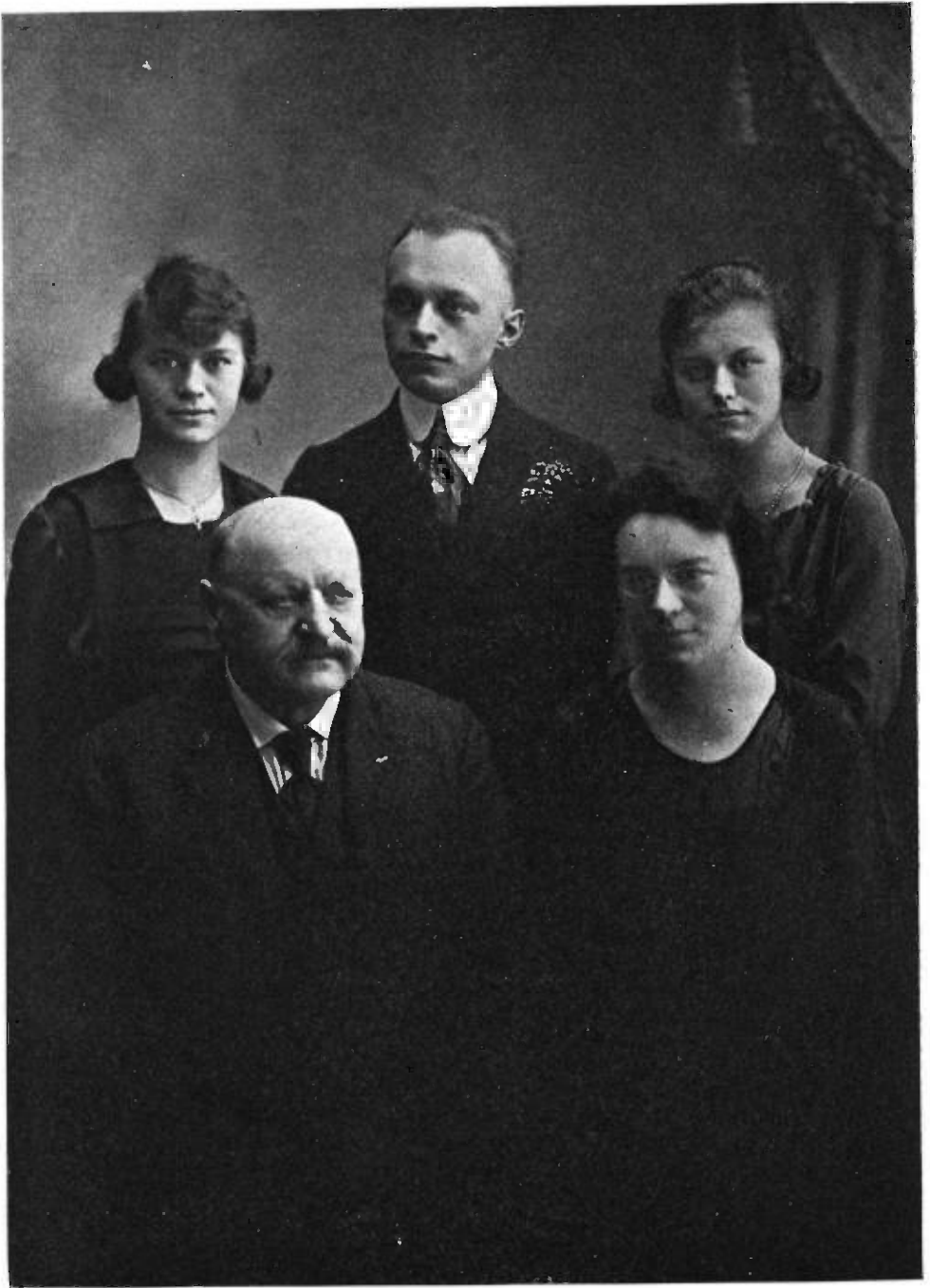
hall, and several other buildings, and occupies ten acres of ground. It is situated in a beautiful spot on an arm connecting two divisions of Lake Kawaguesage and is a stopping point for all trains on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. The region round about contains many tracts of virgin timber, never touched by axe or saw, and the new forests of birch, maple, balsam, poplar, and hemlock make the location an ideal one for those seeking respite from the turmoil of the city. The lake, with its undulating shores and beautiful islands, forms a scene never to be forgotten when once viewed. To this place of natural beauty Mr. Nolan has added comforts and conveniences that only a born hotel man could bring about, and a hotel service that is flawless. Fresh vegetables, poultry, milk, and eggs are supplied from the hotel premises; there are electric lights and hot and cold running water, and many other features of modern comfort. It is accessible by a ten-minute boat ride to the shores of Minocqua, and it combines in perfect fashion the beauty of the wilderness and the conveniences of modern civilization. Mr. Nolan is in every way a valuable citizen of the community; he is a stockholder and director in the Security State Bank of Minocqua, and has a fine residence there where he and his wife reside during the winter months. He also owns a half interest in 600 acres of virgin timber encircling Bobcat Lake and having a mile frontage on Blue Lake, and he has always taken an active part in boosting for a better and greater Minocqua, and for northern Wisconsin generally. He is a member of the Catholic Church and of the Knights of Columbus, and has served with credit as supervisor of Minocqua township and village. Mr. Nolan was married Oct. 2, 1892, at Tomahawk to Josephine Parent, and Mrs. Nolan, a thoroughly capable and charming hostess, must be accorded a full share in the credit for the success of "The Northern."

Henry Kuhnert, proprietor of Kathan Inn, in Sugar Camp Township, Oneida County, was born at Caledonia, Racine County, Wisconsin, June 28, 1873. He was educated in the schools of Caledonia and subsequently learned the trade of baker, which he followed for several years. The condition of his health making a change of employment advisable, he next took up work as a brakeman on the Chicago and Milwaukee division of the C. M. & St. P. railroad, which work he followed for five years, rising to be a conductor. Beginning at an early period in his career, while still working as a baker, he had made it his custom to spend his summers in the woods of northern Minnesota and Wisconsin, and he became so familiar with this region that he was often called for to do several weeks of guide service for Thomas Lowery of Minneapolis, who was then president of the "Soo" Line and of the Twin City electric lines. In 1921 Mr. Kuhnert resolved to settle in this section permanently, and accordingly he came to Oneida County and purchased 57½ acres of wild land on the northwest shore of Kathan Lake. Here he established his present resort, Kathan Inn, now one of the most popular summer resorts in this locality. His log cabins, five in number, he built with his own hands, cutting the logs from the timber on his property and carrying them on his back to the site of the buildings. Besides these he has a number of frame cottages and a main lodge which is 24x30 feet in dimensions. The last-mentioned building includes a dining room, kitchen, office, and lounging room, and has a screen porch running the entire length of the building and eight feet deep. There are accommodations for about 35 guests, and the service is excellent in every detail. Buildings and grounds are finely kept up, and the surroundings are beautiful in the extreme. All the vegetables, poultry and eggs used are produced on the property, and the cuisine is a matter of which the management can well be proud. Mrs. Kuhnert attends to all the cooking personally, and her skill and experience as a chef make this one of the chief attractions of the hostelry; before her marriage was for several years chef to George F. Smith, then president of the Menasha Woodenware Company, and she was also employed in this capacity for the University Club of Milwaukee and by President McKinley during his speech-making tour of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. A fleet of seven row boats is maintained at the resort, on Kathan Lake, and besides these there are two on Starvation Lake and one on Aldrich Lake, all owned by Mr. Kuhnert and available for

the use of his guests. All kinds of game fish abound in the waters of these lakes. There is excellent partridge and deer hunting in season, and rabbits are plentiful. Besides these sports, bathing, boating, hiking, and many other forms of outdoor recreation may be enjoyed to the fullest here, in the pure, bracing air of this wonderful region of lakes and woods. There are nine acres of virgin timber on the grounds of the resort, and three-quarters of a mile of lake frontage. The only advertising Mr. Kuhnert does is that on blotters which he distributes; he gets out no booklets or descriptive matter relating to his resort, yet each year the place is full to capacity all summer long, a fact which speaks volumes for the attractions to be found here. Mr. Kuhnert was married Jan. 3, 1901, at Menasha, Wis., to Sophia Bretthausen, of that city. Mrs. Kuhnert is a member of the Electra Chapter of the Eastern Star and of the Bethlehem Shrine, both of Milwaukee. Mr. Kuhnert belongs to Minnesota Lodge No. 324, F. & A. M., at Minneapolis, to St. John's Chapter, R. A. M., also of Minneapolis, and to the B. P. O. E. Lodge No. 46 at Milwaukee. He is also a member of Gardner Lodge No. 191 of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Elie Neuville, one of the leading tailors of Oneida County, was born at Red River, Brown County, Wis., May 31, 1877, son of Leopold and Mary (Dormal) Neuville. The parents were natives of Belgium and came to America in their youth; they were married at Green Bay, this state, and the father was engaged there in the implement business and in agriculture for several years, after which they came to Oconto, Wis. The father died while on a visit to Belgium in 1898; the mother made her home in Oconto until her death in 1910. Five children were born to these parents: Edward, now a car smith at Green Bay; Elie, subject of this sketch; Joseph, in the government service at Oconto, Wis.; Paul, living at Portland, Ore., and employed in the information department of the post office there; and Louis, residing at Minocqua. Elie Neuville attended school at Oconto, Wis., and then worked in a box factory at Marinette, Wis., for a short time, after which he returned to Oconto and learned the tailoring trade. He worked in Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota for several years, and in 1900 went to Ontonagon, Mich., where he operated one of three tailor shops owned by Frank Sharf; he later acquired a half interest in Mr. Sharf's business and remained at Ontonagon until 1903. In January, of 1904, he came to Minocqua. He was employed here by Fred Lange as coat maker and salesman until 1908 and then opened a tailoring establishment here with his brother Louis. In September, 1921, he purchased his brother's interest and since that time has been sole proprietor. He is recognized as one of the most skillful tailors in northern Wisconsin and his methods of fair dealing in business transactions have earned him a wide reputation and a place of high esteem in the community. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. Besides his tailoring business he owns two farms in the town of Minocqua, one of 80 acres and one of 157 acres, and he also owns a fine residence in the village of Minocqua. About 59 acres of his farm property are cleared. Mr. Neuville was married at Ontonagon, Mich., Aug. 15, 1904, to Miss Ettie Royal, a daughter of Daniel and Melissa (Welch) Royal, who are now residents of Bay City, Mich. Two children, Vera and Stewart, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Neuville and are now attending high school at Minocqua. Mr. and Mrs. Neuville are also rearing two of Mr. Neuville's brother Edward's children, Louis, who graduated from Oshkosh Normal School in 1923 and is now teaching; and Agnes, who is now attending the Oshkosh Normal School.

Anton H. Neldberg, lumber inspector for the Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co. and a prominent citizen of Phelps, was born in Denmark Feb. 15, 1859, son of Hans H. and Anna Martensen. The parents were natives of Denmark and spent all their lives engaged in farming in that country. Anton H. Neldberg was educated in Denmark and spent some time in farming there. He came to America in 1883 and located near Rochester, Minn., where he farmed until 1887. He then went to work in the lumber yard of P. L. Dansingburg at Rochester. In 1889 he went to Winona, Minn., as shipping clerk for the Union Lumber Co., remaining until 1901, when he came to Wisconsin. Here for 17 years he was lumber inspector



H. ERNEST KEPPLER AND CHILDREN

for Doud Sons and Co. in Marathon County. He accepted his present position with the Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co. at Phelps in 1918. Mr. Neldberg married Lina Nelson, Jan. 4, 1887, and lived with her in happy wedlock until she was taken from him by death March 7, 1919, at Phelps, Wis., leaving three children besides her sorrowing husband. The children were as follows: Arthur H., Gertrude, and Clyde. Arthur H. is now a resident at Stillwater, Minn.; he married May Belle Wilson and is the father of three children, Margaret, Donald, and Marybelle. Gertrude is now Mrs. Ed. Anderson of Phelps and has three children, Willis, Ralph, and Alice. Clyde is a resident of Phelps and is clerk in the lumber company's store; he married Mary Rose and has two children, Gertrude and Clyde, Jr. Mr. Neldberg senior is a stockholder in the Phelps State Bank; fraternally he is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Odd Fellows. The family attend the Congregational Church, and are valued members of the social life of the village, where Mr. Neldberg holds a place of high esteem among the influential citizens. During his residence in Marathon County he was postmaster at Marsh for four years.

David Nelson, a well known resident of Three Lakes, Oneida County, who for a number of years has been connected more or less with the lumber business, doing guide work in the summer, was born in Stockholm, Sweden, Dec. 30, 1874, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Nelson, the father being a stone cutter by trade. The children in the family were: Carl, now living in Illinois; Mamie, now Mrs. A. E. Beach of Three Lakes; Clara, wife of W. A. Beach, of Three Lakes; and David, subject of this sketch. David Nelson acquired his education in his native land and subsequently learned the stone cutting business under his father. He was but 19 when he emigrated to the United States, landing at Philadelphia and coming directly to Three Lakes, Wis., where he found work as a logger, an occupation which he followed more or less ever since his arrival here in 1893. Besides working for others, he has done some lumber contracting for himself, but since 1907 his summer months have been chiefly occupied with guide work, and since 1919 he has been camp manager for the Indianapolis Outing Club, having been their guide for 12 years previously. He owns the residence he occupies in Three Lakes, besides six lots, and is fraternally affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Masonic lodge at Eagle River. Mr. Nelson was married June 23, 1903, in Three Lakes, to Mary Stypczyski, daughter of John and Wanda (Ebel) Stypczyski, and their domestic circle now includes three children: Inez, born July 3, 1904, who is a student in Carroll College at Waukesha, Wis.; David, Jr., born May 23, 1909, now a pupil in the Three Lakes High School; and Lester, born April 5, 1912, who is attending grade school.

H. Ernest Keppler, a well known and respected citizen of Rhinelander, Oneida County, where he has a good business standing, was born in Eisenach, Germany, Nov. 5, 1855, son of William and Emma (Wink) Keppler. The father was a miller and young Keppler, after leaving school, entered his father's mill to learn the business and in time acquired a good practical knowledge of it. In 1881 he came to the United States, locating at Wyandotte, Mich., where for three months he conducted a grist mill. He then came to Marathon County, Wis., and for three or four years thereafter was engaged in sawmill work there. In 1885 he came to Rhinelander, where he became lumber inspector for the Brown Bros. Lumber Co. and later filled a similar position with the Underwood Lumber Co. In 1893 he went to Woodboro, Oneida County, where he was shipping clerk for the Geo. E. Wood Lumber Co. until 1904, when he returned to Rhinelander, later becoming shipping clerk for Brooks & Ross of Scofield, which position he held for a year and a half. On his return to Rhinelander again, he changed his occupation and engaged in the ice business for himself, conducting a successful business for eight years, at the end of which time he sold out to P. O. Means. Since that time he has been engaged in looking after his various interests in Rhinelander and in buying and selling city property. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. While a resident of Woodboro he served ten years as town treasurer. In November, 1886, Mr. Keppler went back to his native land for a

visit, returning in April, 1887. He made another trip to Germany in 1904, leaving here in September and returning in December; and in May, 1911, he went again, accompanied by his four children, Hedwig, Julius, Emma and Elsie; they returned in August, the same year. In 1922 he made yet another trip to Germany, this time alone, going in May and returning in September. Mr. Keppler's children are as follows: Hedwig, who is Mrs. William Jesse of Rhinelander; Emma, who is Mrs. Albert Jesse of Rhinelander; Julius, a bookkeeper now residing at Phillips, Wis.; and Elsie, wife of Norman Sargent of Pine Lake Township, Oneida County. Mr. Keppler has a comfortable home at No. 109 Newbold Street.

Larry Nolan, present chairman of the Newbold town board, Oneida County, was born at Stevens Point, Wis., Sept. 1, 1875, son of Morris and Katherine (Egan) Nolan. The parents were both born in Ireland and came to America as children; they were married in Wisconsin and settled at Stevens Point, where the father was engaged in lumbering for many years. Coming to Oneida County in 1892, the family located at Rhinelander, where the father subsequently worked in the saw-mills; he died in April, of 1914, having survived the wife and mother 11 years. Larry Nolan was educated in the schools of Stevens Point and came from that city to Rhinelander in 1902. He has ever since been associated with the lumber industry here; for the first 15 years he was in the mills, and at present, in addition to his other interests, he is connected with the Collins Lumber Co., hiring all the men for work in their various logging camps each winter. In 1903 he took a homestead of 130 acres on the banks of the Wisconsin River, in Section 15, town of Newbold, and on this he built a summer home for himself and also erected cottages which he rents to summer tourists. The buildings and grounds are very prettily located, and "Neverest Resort," as the place is called, is an ideal place for a summer's outing. Mr. Nolan also deals extensively in lake and river frontage and farm lands, and has been very successful in the real estate business. He has always stood ready to help his community in every possible way, a willingness which, in view of his ability and qualities of leadership, has been extremely useful in advancing the general interests of this locality. He served as town assessor for 11 years, and he has filled his present office as chairman of the town board of supervisors for the past five years; by virtue of the latter office he is a member of the county board, and some evidence of his standing among the members of this body is given by the fact that he is a member of the county road and bridge committee, one of the most important committees of the board. Mr. Nolan is a member of the Catholic Church and of the Knights of Columbus.

Charles L. Nichols, proprietor of the flourishing business conducted under the name of the Nichols Hardware Co., of Rhinelander, was born in Austria, Nov. 20, 1869, son of Frank and Johanna Nichols. The family came to America in 1875, locating at Cleveland, Ohio, where they remained for three or four years. Then they moved to Port Clinton, Ohio, where for two years Frank Nichols, the father, operated a stove factory for the Bobs & Busch Co. Afterwards he was employed in a similar manner at Rocky Ridge, and about 1882 they all came to Wisconsin, settling at Antigo, where Frank Nichols died in 1917; Mrs. Johanna Nichols is also deceased. Their children are: Joseph, now conducting a meat market in Waukegan; Mary, wife of Jacob Kalisher of Antigo; Anna, wife of John Walkiwick of Antigo; Amelia, who is Mrs. Charles Locke of Antigo; and Charles L. of Rhinelander. Charles L. Nichols, who was about 12 years old when he came to the United States, attended school for awhile in Antigo. Then he and his brother Joseph engaged in railroad construction work for the "Soo" line when it was built to Rhinelander, and also for the Central Railway near Besmer. In 1885 he gave up railroad work and became clerk in a stationery store in Antigo, remaining in that position two years. In 1887 he became an employe of the J. C. Lewis Hardware Co. in Antigo and so remained for three years, or until 1890, when he came to Rhinelander as clerk for the Lewis Hardware Co. here. After filling that position until 1905, he started his present business, in which he has achieved a decided success. He has a fine large store, well stocked with light and heavy hardware and deals in all kinds of farm machinery. He is also a stockholder in



JOSEPH KURTZ

the Rhinelander Telephone Co. and the Oneida Hotel Co., and owns a well improved 80-acre farm, with good buildings in the town of Pelican, two miles from the city, where he makes his home during the summer months. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and belongs also to the Catholic Knights and the local lodge of Eagles. Mr. Nichols was first married March 11, 1892, in Rhinelander, to Anna Fiala, who died Oct. 9, 1902, leaving three children, Leon, Harold and Clyde, of whom Leon is now conducting a garage in Rhinelander; Harold is a salesman for the Shadbolt & Boyd Hardware Co. of Milwaukee; and Clyde, residing in Rhinelander, is salesman for the Marshall Wells Hardware Co. of Duluth. In 1910 Charles L. Nichols married Mrs. Frances Gardner, of which marriage seven children have been born: Charles, Esther, Anna, Paul, Mary, Evelyn and Thomas. Mrs. Nichols has also a daughter, Frances, a child of her first marriage, who is now acting as bookkeeper for the Nichols Hardware Co. The Nichols family are well and favorably known and occupy a high social standing in Rhinelander.

John Olkowski, Jr., an active merchant of Three Lakes, engaged in the meat and grocery business, was born in this village, July 11, 1898, son of John and Agnes Olkowski. The parents were born and reared in Poland and married in Three Lakes, Wis. The father, John, came to the United States about 1890, locating first in Chicago, where he remained for about five years. In 1895 he came to Oneida County, Wis., and purchased a small farm in the town of Three Lakes, which he and his wife subsequently operated for five years. At the end of that period he sold it and moved to the village, where he erected a building and established a meat market and saloon. The market he operated until 1921, when his son Harry took charge of it, who conducted it until he became manager of the Standard Oil Co.'s station here, after which John took charge of it, with whom the father is now living, Mrs. Agnes Olkowski having passed away July 13, 1921. They had had nine children, seven of whom are now living, namely: John, subject of this sketch; Harry, previously mentioned; Frank, who assists his brother Harry in the management of the oil station, and is also his partner in operating a picture show and dance hall; Antoinette, now Mrs. Gaylord Helmick of Three Lakes; Alex and Stacey, who are attending high school; and Edmond. John Olkowski, Jr., acquired his education in Three Lakes and at the age of 17 began to learn telegraphy in the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, serving as relief man for the first year. He then became operator at Summit Lake, where he remained five years. In March, 1923, he returned to Three Lakes and took over the meat and grocery business from his brother Harry. He was married Nov. 17, 1920, in Rhinelander, Wis., to Gladys Gehrke, of Summit Lake, daughter of Charles and Anna Gehrke. Her father is still a resident of that place, her mother being deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Olkowski are the parents of two children, John (3d), and Fern.

Joseph Kurtz, proprietor of an extensive general merchandise business at Monico, Oneida County, where he has now been established longer than any other merchant, was born in Bohemia, March 31, 1874. Educated in his native land, he came to the United States in 1890, locating at Deerbrook, Langlade County, Wis., where he followed farming and logging until July, 1891. He then came to Monico and for a time worked on the section for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, and later in the hotel of John Meyer. He then resumed logging. In 1897 he took a homestead of 80 acres in the town of Gagen, which he finally proved up in 1902, and this he still owns, having done some clearing and made some improvements on it. In 1898 Mr. Kurtz went to Deerbrook and bought a tract of land, which he sold after having partly improved it, subsequently returning to Monico. In 1902 he again went to Deerbrook and for two years conducted a store there for W. J. Mattek. Having in 1904 again returned to Monico, he engaged in the flour and feed business, building a warehouse. In the following year he erected a store building 24x60 feet, with full basement, and engaged in the general mercantile business, handling everything for which there is likely to be any call, such as flour, feed, groceries, wood, grain, hardware, meat, dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, and even jewelry. He has dealt quite extensively in wild and farm lands and has

a fine farm in the town of Monico, which he has developed and now operates, buying and fattening cattle which he kills, retailing the meat at his market, and also raising some grain. It is one of the best farms in this locality, being provided with a fine residence, a large barn and silos and good outbuildings. He also owns 19 "forties" of wild land in Oneida County and some village property, the latter including his warehouse, store building, two residences and eight lots. As an adjunct to his principal business he conducts a fine insurance agency, representing several of the most reliable companies. He is a member of the Equitable Fraternal Union, being president of the local assembly, and in addition to the interests already mentioned he owns stock in the Miller Cold Storage Co. of Marshfield, Wis. In 1919 Mr. Kurtz was appointed treasurer of the town of Monico to fill the unexpired term of his predecessor and has held that office ever since through successive elections. Mr. Kurtz was married Nov. 18, 1908, to Ella L. Orth of Milwaukee and of this union three children have been born: Joseph, Oct. 31, 1909; Regina, Feb. 1, 1912; and Ervin, Aug. 1, 1915, all of whom are attending school. The family faith is that of the Catholic Church.

Addison O. Peevy, a farmer and potato merchant living in Rhinelander, Oneida County, where he is a well known and respected citizen, was born in Waushara County, Wisconsin, July 26, 1878, son of John R. and Martha (Wright) Peevy. The father was born in Kennebunk, Maine, and the mother at East Evans, Erie County, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1847. They were married June 19, 1864, at Wautoma, Wis., and a few weeks afterwards, on Aug. 31, John R. Peevy left his young bride to perform a soldier's part in the war, enlisting in Company M, Wisconsin Heavy Artillery. On the close of hostilities in the spring of the following year, he returned home and he and his wife settled in Waushara County, where for two years he was engaged in farming. He then moved to Plainfield and engaged in the grocery business, an occupation which he followed there for four years. After that he became a buyer of stock, grain and potatoes for L. Starks of Plainfield and continued in that employment until his death Sept. 20, 1916. His wife passed away March 22, 1921. Their children were: Altana, born July 28, 1866; Prinetha, Nov. 14, 1868; Elmer E., Dec. 29, 1875; Addison O., July 26, 1878; Arthur J., Feb. 7, 1883; and Willaim H., Feb. 12, 1877. The last mentioned died in the year of his birth. Addison O. Peevy acquired his education in the public schools of Plainfield, Wis., but it was limited to the most essential studies, as at the early age of 12 years he entered the business world, becoming a potato buyer for L. Starks & Co., his father's employers. In this business he became so expert that he was made manager of a string of warehouses for the company, to which he sometimes stood in the relation of a partner, at other times being on salary. In 1913 he came to Rhinelander to take charge of the firm's warehouses here, and he was also engaged to look after others in this vicinity. He now has two warehouses in this city and built the residence he now owns and occupies at No. 619 Randall Street. In addition to his activities in the potato industry, Mr. Peevy was placed in charge of several large farms belonging to his employers; but in which he, himself, had a financial interest. In 1922 he bought a farm of 137 acres in Crescent Township, which he is now operating, his brother-in-law, Charles Marsh, acting as foreman. On this place he has a good herd of grade Guernsey cattle. He makes a specialty, however, of raising certified seed potatoes, his leading varieties being the "Triumph" and "Rural." He also sells potato sprayers and fertilizers, and deals to some extent in horses, handling from 30 to 40 each year. His other business interests include those of a stockholder in the Oneida National Bank and the Jackson Motor Company. His success proves his ability, and his strict integrity in all the relations of life, coupled with an agreeable manner, has made him many friends. Mr. Peevy was married at Taylor, Wis., to Ella Marsh, who was born at Riverside, Minn., Dec. 25, 1881, daughter of Charles F. and Clara E. (Moulton) Marsh. Her father, who was for several years engaged in farming, later moved with his family to Taylor, where for many years he conducted a grist and feed mill. He and his wife are living retired in Taylor. Mr. and Mrs. Peevy are the parents of one child, Charles Addison, who was born Sept. 14, 1905, who

was graduated from the Rhinelander High School in the class of 1924.

Richard H. Porten, head of the R. H. Porten General Merchandise Co., of Pelican Lake, and proprietor of the Khaki Boat Club, was born in Cato, Manitowoc County, Wis., March 3, 1895, son of John and Sarah (Meehan) Porten. The father, a native of Wisconsin and for many years a prominent real estate dealer in Manitowoc, is now deceased. The mother, a native of Ireland, is still residing in Manitowoc. Richard H. was first educated in the public schools in Cato, Wis., being graduated with the high school class of 1915. He then attended the Oshkosh Normal School. After that he learned telegraphy in Antigo, Wis., and in 1917 came to Pelican Lake, Oneida County, since which time he has been night operator for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, except while he was in the army. In 1918 Mr. Porten became a member of the Khaki Boat Club, in which he bought an interest, boats being rented out for hire. In 1920 he secured the entire interest and operates it as a commercial enterprise, being the sole owner. He has ten row boats and two launches; he also has charge of the rental of cottages on Pelican Lake and furnishes guides for tourists. In 1922 he established the R. H. Porten Mercantile Co. at Pelican Lake, carrying a complete line of staple groceries. His war record is as follows: Enlisted in April, 1918, at Chicago, in the Air Service and was sent to Rantoul, Ill., where he remained a short time; later went to Camp Grant, at Rockford, Ill.; then to Menola Field, L. I., where he was an instructor in wireless telegraphy. On Sept. 17, 1918, he sailed from New York, subsequently landing in Liverpool, England, where they remained four days, and then shipped across the channel to La Havre, France. From there he went to Bordeaux, where he remained six weeks, his next stopping-place being Tours, where he was stationed until Nov. 11, the date of the signing of the armistice. He returned to the United States, Feb. 9, 1919, and was discharged Feb. 28, 1919. Mr. Porten is a young man who is practically at the beginning of his career, but he has already shown ability and in the natural course of things may be expected to enjoy a prosperous future.

Paul R. Philleo, of Rhinelander, Oneida County, who has had a varied business career and is now manager for the Daniels Manufacturing Co. of this city, was born June 29, 1879, in Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids), Wis., of which city the parents, Hart B. and Isabelle (Ingraham) Philleo, were pioneer settlers. The father in 1869 had become one of the proprietors of the Wood County Reporter, published in Grand Rapids and afterwards for some time had full control of the paper, which he edited. He subsequently died there, but his widow is still living in Wisconsin Rapids, being now 83 years old. Their children were: I. Erving, of Wisconsin Rapids; Hattie, who married Solon Preston and died Feb. 7, 1923; Dean B., Edward J. and Charles A. all of Wisconsin Rapids; Helen B., now wife of Dr. J. D. Cutler of Tomahawk, Wis.; Florence, who is the wife of Guy Nash of Wisconsin Rapids; and Paul R. of Rhinelander. Paul R. Philleo acquired his education in Grand Rapids, being graduated from the high school there in 1899. In the same year he went to Tomahawk, Lincoln County, where he became clerk in the drug department of the Standard Mercantile Co. A year later he was transferred to the lumber department, in an office position. A Mr. Bradley, who was at the head of the Standard Mercantile Co., died; then Mr. Philleo was transferred to the Tomahawk Iron Co., which was later known as the Tomahawk Steel & Iron Co., as secretary and office manager, and remained with that concern until 1911. In that year he came to Rhinelander and established himself in the insurance business, having the district agency for the Travelers Insurance Co. In 1912, he gave up that occupation and purchased the Bijou Theatre, in February the same year becoming cost accountant for the Rhinelander Paper Co., in which position he remained for 14 months. The theatre he continued to operate until September, 1915, when he sold it and became office manager for the Brown Bros. Land & Lumber Co. In the following year he entered the employ of the Flambeau Paper Co. of Park Falls and was with them until July, 1917, when he became auditor for the Oneida Gas Co. Later he became manager for the Daniels Manufacturing Co., in which position he is now serving. Mr. Philleo is a member of the Masonic order,

belonging to the lodge in Tomahawk, of which he is a past master, and he also belongs to the Rhinelander lodge of Elks. He was married at Tomahawk, June 24, 1904, to Beatrice Burritt, daughter of Roland and Mary (Kearns) Burritt; the parents are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Philleo have one child, Helen, who was born July 20, 1905, and is a senior in the Rhinelander High School. Mrs. Philleo is an active and useful member of several societies in Rhinelander, including the Woman's Club and the Ladies' Aid Society of the Congregational Church; also of the Eastern Star Chapter at Tomahawk.

Alexander J. Lytle, well known as a prominent business man of Rhinelander, Oneida County, of which city he has been a resident for many years, was born in Oshkosh, Wis., May 30, 1873, son of James and Angeline (Annis) Lytle. The father was a native of Quebec, Canada, and the mother a descendant of the Winslow family, the first American progenitor of whom came to this country on the Mayflower in 1620. Alexander J. Lytle spent the first nine years of his life in Oshkosh, where he attended school. In 1882 he came to Rhinelander with his uncle, Louis Annis, who was a foreman for Tolman & Conro, in operating the first sawmill in Rhinelander, which was a portable mill. At that time, no public school having as yet been established in Rhinelander, young Lytle attended for awhile what was known as the Curran School, located below the junction of the Pelican and Wisconsin rivers, but in the following year, 1883, he went to the first public school, which was opened that year in a little shack located near the site of the present Central schoolhouse. His education was not continued much longer, however, as he soon entered the employ of the Tolman & Conro Lumber Co., going to work in the shingle department. After a short experience there he started lathing and shingling, and at the early age of 15 began lathing and shingling on contract, receiving a contract from the "Soo" Railway to lath and shingle all their hotels and stations on the line from St. Paul to Sault Ste. Marie. This kept him busy for some time, and then, work in that line being slack, he became a brakeman on the Lake Shore Railway, in which occupation he was engaged in 1891, 1892 and a part of the year 1893, running between Ashland and Antigo. He left the road on June 30, 1893, the day that the Lake Shore was taken over by the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, and in the same year re-entered the contracting business, doing lath and shingle work for different companies at Tomahawk, Flambeau, McNaughton, Arbor Vitae and Star Lake, on their new stores, boarding-houses and dwelling-houses. This work, however, occupied him only during the summers and during the winters he ran the compass for cruisers. In the fall of 1895 Mr. Lytle entered the employ of the Rhinelander Iron Co., and was with them until 1898, when he became an employe of the Rhinelander Light Co. With this concern he began as a common laborer and rose in six years to the position of superintendent. This was great a step in advance and shows that he was devoting all his energies to increasing his stock of useful knowledge and paying close attention to his work. It was followed by several other important steps, as when he left that concern in October, 1904, it was to go to Norway, Mich., as manager of the municipal lighting plant of that city. The latter position he resigned in 1906, going to Iron River, Mich., where he obtained a franchise to build a light plant. This work having been successfully accomplished, he sold his interest in it in 1907, and, remaining in Iron River, went into the abstract, general real estate and timber business, in which he was engaged until 1910. In June, that year, he returned to Rhinelander, Wis., and for some years thereafter was engaged in cruising and surveying. It is here that his military record becomes an important part of his life history. In 1898 he had become a member of the Wisconsin National Guard, having enlisted in Company H, Fifth Regiment as a private. In 1899 the Guard was reorganized, when his company became Company L, Second Regiment, and with this organization he remained until 1917, at which time he held a commission as second lieutenant. The United States had now entered into the World War, and on May 25, 1917, Mr. Lytle enlisted for service, being appointed first lieutenant and assigned as aide-de-camp to Gen. C. R. Boardman, then of the First Brigade, W. N. G., but later the 64th Brigade, 32d Division. He was in France



ALEXANDER J. LYTLE

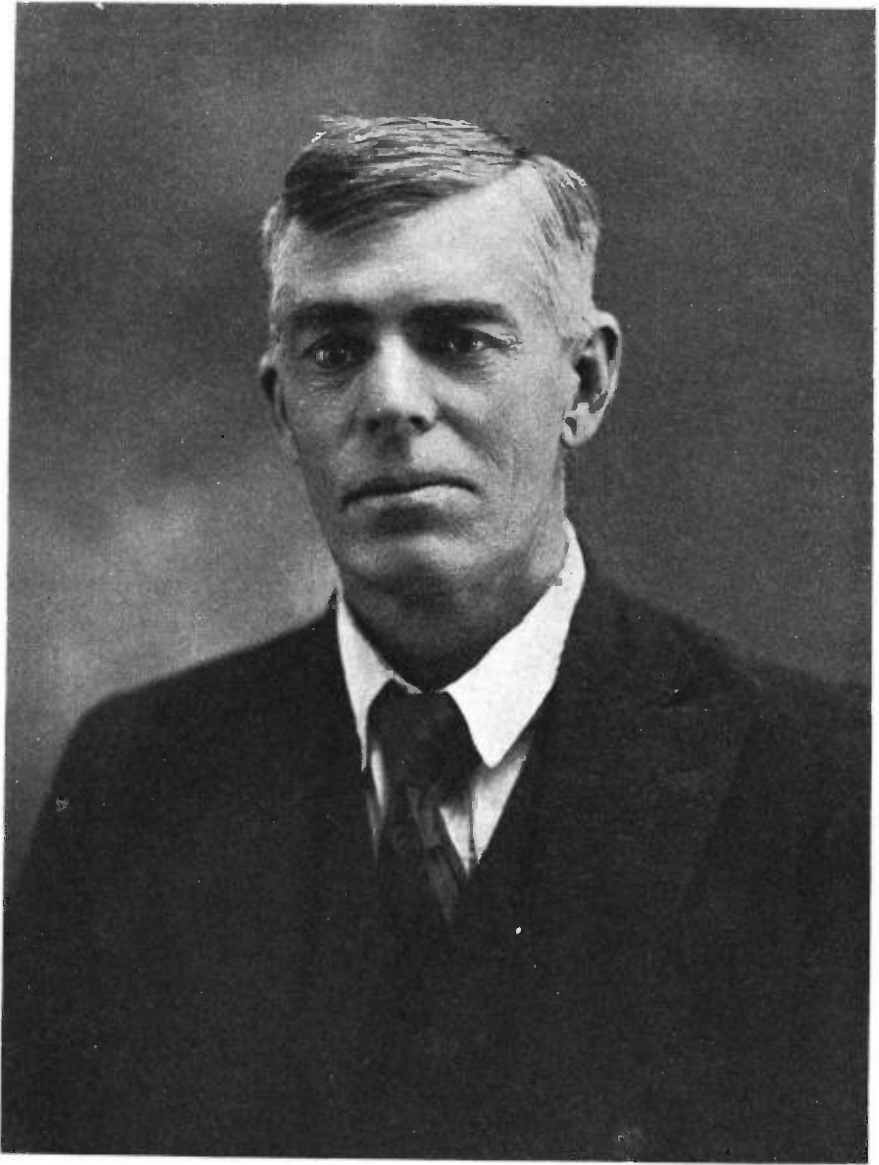
nine months, and on June 30, 1918, was promoted while in action to the rank of captain on the staff of Maj. Gen. La June, an intelligence officer of the 64th Brigade. After the close of hostilities he was discharged Dec. 13, 1918. After his return home Mr. Lytle was appointed state inspector for the Wisconsin Conservation Commission and assigned special duty; but this work occupied him but a short time and he subsequently followed cruising and surveying until August, 1922, at which time he and E. O. Barsto conceived the idea of the Wisconsin Land O'Lakes Association, to which he has since given his entire time. From Aug. 14 to November, 1922, he called on 250 resort keepers in 11 counties and covered a distance of 7,700 miles, and he also made personal surveys and gathered data for use of the Association. Captain Lytle is also active in civic and social affairs, in which his aid and influence are a useful factor. He was one of the state organizers of the American Legion, and is a member of Abner Dahlberg Post, No. 7, of Rhinelander. He is also a charter member of Lodge No. 598, B. P. O. E., of Rhinelander, and of Lodge No. 457, A. F. & A. M., of Iron River, Mich. On April 11, 1895, Alexander J. Lytle was united in marriage with Nellie M. Davis, daughter of Joseph and Victoria (Tarbox) Davis. Her parents, who were natives of Maine and Vermont respectively, came west in 1873, first locating at Rosendale, Fond du Lac County, Wis., and later at Antigo, Langlade County, where they were engaged in farming for the remainder of their lives. Captain and Mrs. Lytle have been the parents of two children: Loraine, now deceased; and Alexander J., Jr., who is attending the Rhinelander High School.

Louis Panabaker, who was for many years a well known and popular citizen of Rhinelander, but is now deceased, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 12, 1856, son of Reuben and Nancy (Souders) Panabaker. The father was a native of Canada and the mother of Pennsylvania, and the former for many years operated sawmills in Ohio, being an expert saw filer. He died at the home of his son Louis in Rhinelander, his wife having previously passed away in Wausau. Louis Panabaker was educated in Cleveland, Ohio, and worked for a while in sawmills with his father, from whom he learned the trade of saw filing. In 1884 he came to Wausau, Wis., where he was first employed by the Wausau Lumber Co. at sawing shingles. The next year he became saw filer for the La Haye & Beebe Lumber Co., in whose employ he remained for about four years. After that he did filing for smaller mills in the vicinity of Wausau until he came to Rhinelander in the fall of 1890, being first employed here by the Micklejohn & Olson Lumber Co. After that he worked for the F. S. Robbins Lumber Co. and for Brown Bros., with whom he remained nine years. During the last two years of his industrial career he worked at Ontonagon, Mich. His death occurred June 19, 1920. Mr. Panabaker was an admirable man and citizen, well liked by all who knew him. He was fond of hunting and fishing, and being of a very social nature, always took some of his friends along with him and made them enjoy a good time. He was married April 6, 1881, at Amherst Junction, Wis., to Anna Iverson, who was born in Wau-paca, this state, April 24, 1861, daughter of Andrew and Martha (Larson) Iverson. Her parents were natives of Norway who came to America when young and were married at Stoughton, Wis. In the early 60's they settled in Wausau, where they resided until Mrs. Iverson's death on Sept. 23, 1874. After that event Mr. Iverson went to Brookings, S. D., where he resided for about 20 years, being engaged in farming. He spent the last years of his life with his daughter, Mrs. Panabaker of Rhinelander, passing away May 18, 1917. To Mr. and Mrs. Iverson the following children were born: Louis; Eiver of Rhinelander; Anna, widow of Louis Panabaker; Hans, deceased; Henry; and Martin, who is deceased. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Panabaker were: Lillian, who died in infancy; Reuben; and Edna May, who is now Mrs. Phillip Parscult of Rhinelander. Mrs. Panabaker has a comfortable home at No. 303 E. Frederick Street and is popular among a large number of friends and acquaintances.

Charles Pautz, the founder of a well established mercantile business in Rhinelander, which he is still conducting after a successful career of many years, was born in Germany, Nov. 3, 1853, son of Louis and Ernstina (Kohlhoff) Pautz. The

parents came to this country in 1872, settling near Watertown, Wis., where they spent the remainder of their lives in farming. Charles Pautz was educated in his native land, where he spent the first 16 years of his life. He then came to the United States, landing at New York and proceeding west to Watertown, Wis., where, or in which vicinity, he worked for the next two years as a farm laborer. He then set out on a wandering trip through several different states, including Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri and Illinois, stopping in various places where he obtained work. These experiences, which lasted several years, gave him a fairly good knowledge of the Middle West; but without stopping very long at any particular place, he finally wandered back to Wisconsin and got as far north as Wausau, where he went to work for the Stewart Lumber Company. While in their employ he was sent to Rhinelander to work on the big dam they were building here and remained until it was finished. He subsequently continued in the employ of that company at Wausau, until the spring of 1885, when he left them and, coming to Rhinelander, entered the employ of Brown Brothers, lumbermen, for whom he worked many years, in the woods during the winter and on the drives during the spring and summer. At the end of that time Mr. Pautz, then about 48 years old, took one of the most important steps in his life by quitting the lumber business in which he had always worked for others, and going into business for himself as a merchant. In association with Ira Cass he opened a grocery store which they carried on together for something less than a year, when Mr. Pautz sold his interest to his partner, and in May, 1899, bought the grocery business of Adolph Fialy, located at 126 Thayer Street. As Mr. Pautz describes it, it was "a small business carried on in a small shack," but to an enterprising man it proved capable of expansion, and he began to build it up. As his trade grew he rebuilt and enlarged the building, and having since continued to make improvements whenever needed, and to enlarge his stock with the demands of his trade, he is today the proprietor of a fine general store, and is doing a large business as one of Rhinelander's most popular merchants. Mr. Pautz was married in Rhinelander, March 26, 1891, to Martha Erdman, and he and his wife are the parents of four children: Louis, who is in the employ of the "Soo" Railway at Rhinelander; Charles, who is with the Jackson Milling Co. at Stevens Point; Harry, now attending the Normal School at Whitewater, Wis.; and Walter, who is a high school pupil in Rhinelander. Mr. Pautz and his family are members of the German Lutheran Church and he belongs also to the fraternal orders of Odd Fellows and Maccabees.

Byron T. Plugh, a respected citizen of Rhinelander, and a Civil War veteran, was born in Tioga County, New York, June 16, 1843, son of John and Diana (Hylard) Plugh. The parents came west in 1855, settling first near Westfield, in Marquette County, Wis., where they engaged in farming. Later they removed to Adams County, where the father, John Plugh, who was born Jan. 6, 1807, died Nov. 24, 1894. The mother, born Nov. 21, 1804, died April 6, 1895. Byron T. Plugh acquired his education in Springfield, Marquette County, Wis. On Aug. 15, 1862, being then a little over 19 years old, he enlisted for military service from Westfield, that county, in an independent company of heavy artillery that afterwards became Company A of the First Wisconsin Regiment of Heavy Artillery. He saw active service in only one battle, assisting to repulse General Early's attack on Washington. Mr. Plugh was a member of the regimental band, and still has the horn which he played during war days—a most interesting souvenir worthy to be preserved. He received an honorable discharge at Alexandria, June 27, 1865. On his return home he entered college at Milwaukee, and was a student for two years until his eyes failed, when he took up farm work in Marquette and Adams counties, Wisconsin. In the spring of 1887 he sold his farm and came to Rhinelander, entering the employ of the Brown Bros.' Lumber Company, and for several years working both in their yards and in the woods. Later he worked 16 years for Wixson & Bronson as night watchman and engineer, and after that was with the Frank Robbins Lumber Co. until he retired from active work in 1912. While living in Adams County he took some part in public affairs, holding county



G. FRED LICK

office. Mr. Plugh was married Jan. 24, 1881, at New Chester, Adams County, Wis., to Ella J. Brigham, who was born Jan. 24, 1859, daughter of Hiram N. and Amanda (Horn) Brigham. Her parents were natives of New York State who came to Wisconsin in 1870, settling in Adams County, where they farmed for awhile. Later they moved to Marathon County, locating near Mosinee, where they spent the remainder of their lives, the father dying June 22, 1912, at the age of 83, and the mother Aug. 19, 1900, at the age of 76 years. To Mr. and Mrs. Byron T. Plugh two children were born: Nellie D., March 6, 1882, who is now Mrs. L. Roy Gage of Lincoln, Neb.; and Mildred A., born Sept. 24, 1896, who is the wife of Alvin Willis of Beach, N. D. Mr. Plugh's fraternal affiliations are with the G. A. R. Post; also with Rhinelander Lodge No. 242, F. & A. M., and Oneida Lodge No. 48, I. O. O. F. Though now in the evening of life, he has lived during an interesting period of the world's history, abundantly tinged with romance, and has taken part in some stirring events, and through all he has maintained an honorable character and earned the respect of his fellow men.

G. Fred Lick, contractor and builder at Woodruff and one of the leading citizens of that village, was born at Woodstock, Ontario, Canada, Aug. 2, 1866, son of Adam and Sarah (Fox) Lick. The parents, natives of Canada, came to the state of Michigan in 1870 and spent the remainder of their lives engaged in farming there; the father died in 1901 and the mother in 1918. G. Fred Lick received his education in the public schools in Ottawa County, Mich. and then became a sailor on the Great Lakes. He had attained the position of mate on a sailing vessel before he was 19 years old and later he became master. After abandoning his career afloat he learned the trade of carpenter and boat builder. He came to Minocqua in 1904 and was a boat builder there for two years, after which he purchased a farm on the Squirrel Lake road, three miles out of the village of Minocqua, and operated it for the following 11 years. In the spring of 1918, when the fate of the world seemed to rest upon the speed with which the United States could build boats to transport her soldiers to Europe, Mr. Lick responded wholeheartedly to the call of patriotism and entered the ship yards, which were in dire need of men trained as he was. After working in the yards in Milwaukee for a time he went to Florida in the same service, and there he labored faithfully until the crisis had passed. He returned home in 1919. He sold his farm that year and then came to Woodruff and purchased a residence and nine village lots here, where he has ever since made his home. In his work as a contractor and builder he specializes in the erection of summer homes on the lake shore; an example of the high standard of his workmanship is Florsheim summer cottage and farm buildings on Lake Sissabagama, all the buildings of which group were erected by him. He is one of the solid, dependable citizens of the community and he occupies a very high place in the esteem of his fellow residents. He and his family are members of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Lick was married at Forest Park, Mich., Nov. 23, 1887, to Laura Parkinson, who was born at Ottawa, Canada, May 9, 1869, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Ann (Pierce) Parkinson. Mrs. Lick's father was a native of England and her mother of Canada; the father died in 1887 and the mother in 1890. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lick: Alfred L., born Dec. 16, 1892, who married Henrietta Click and is now living at Everett, Wash.; and George L., who was born Nov. 2, 1902, and is associated with his father in the contracting business; he married Ethel Lane and they make their home with his father. Mrs. Laura Lick passed away Aug. 29, 1923.

Herman J. Puls, an enterprising business man of Three Lakes, Oneida County, proprietor and manager of the Badger Hotel, was born in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 3, 1870, son of Joseph and Fredericka (Siefert) Puls. The parents were natives of Germany, the father coming to the United States at the age of 19 years and the mother at the age of 16; they were married in Chicago, in which city Joseph Puls was engaged in a wholesale business until his death in the fall of 1873. Mrs. Fredericka Puls continued to reside in Chicago until 1912, in which year she came to Three Lakes and took up her residence with her son Herman, with whom she made her home until her death, Dec. 23, 1920. She and her husband had two

children: Bertha, now deceased, and Herman J., of Three Lakes. Herman J. Puls acquired his education in the schools of Chicago and began industrial life as an employe of the Haywood & Wakefield Ratan Co., with whom he remained for 15 years, after which he engaged in a retail business for himself, continuing in it until the fall of 1912, when he came to Three Lakes, Wis. Here, or in this vicinity, he entered into the summer resort business, building Deer Lake Lodge on Deer Lake, which he conducted for eight years. In 1920 he sold that place and for the next two years operated the old Three Lakes Hotel. It was in the spring of 1921 that he started to erect the Badger Hotel which he is now conducting. This building is 32x100 feet in ground dimensions, has two stories and a full basement, contains 16 rooms, and is equipped with electric lights, hot and cold water and a hot air heating system. It is one of the finest family hotels in northern Wisconsin, and as its proprietor Mr. Puls is well and favorably known to the traveling public and does a good business, especially during the summer months. He is a member of the Masonic order, which he joined in Chicago, while his religious faith is that of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Puls was married in Chicago, Aug. 14, 1900, to Mary Flamm, who died in August, 1911. On Dec. 24, 1919, he married Augusta Rotter, whose father is now deceased, her mother residing with her and Mr. Puls.

Nazair Pecor, Jr., a successful merchant of Rhinelander, who has also taken a prominent part in the affairs of local government, was born in the province of Quebec, Canada, Sept. 6, 1873, the son of Nazair and Christine Pecor. The parents, also natives of Canada, came to Wisconsin in 1875, locating at Necedah, where for 15 years Nazair Pecor, Sr. followed the logging and lumbering industry. In 1890 he came to Rhinelander to make his home here and continued to work for different lumber companies until 1898, when he retired from active work. He and his wife are still residing in this city. They have been the parents of seven children: Nazair, Jr., subject of this sketch; Joseph, deceased; Mary, now Mrs. George Flagstadt of Escanaba, Mich.; John, of Iowa; Fred, who is head sawyer for the Thunder Lake Lumber Co.; George of Rhinelander; and Henry, also of this city, who is in the employ of the "Soo" Railway. Nazair Pecor, Jr., as a boy attended school in Necedah, and subsequently worked for his father in lumber yards. Having accompanied his parents to Rhinelander in 1890, he learned the butcher's business, which he has since followed. In 1916 he became a partner with A. E. Rheume, the firm taking the style of Rheume & Pecor and each partner holding a half interest. They are dealers in meats and groceries, and since Sept. 9, 1917, their place of business has been located at No. 120 Thayer Street. It is well patronized, the quality of goods handled by the firm, and the fair dealing experienced, having won the public confidence. For six years Mr. Pecor served the city as alderman from the Second Ward, and he has shown a high sense of civic duty ever since he took up his residence here. He was married in Rhinelander, June 22, 1895, to Hilda Anderson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Anderson; both parents are now deceased. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Pecor are: Arthur, who is now attending school in Milwaukee; and George, who owns a half interest in the Star Grocery Store in Rhinelander. The religious faith of the family is that of the Catholic Church, while Mr. Pecor belongs fraternally to the Catholic Foresters and the Eagles.

J. S. Phillips, proprietor of a large garage in Woodruff, was born in Door County, Wis., Aug. 18, 1877. He came with his parents to Antigo, Wis., when he was seven years of age, and received his education in the schools there and at Bryant, in Langlade County, after which he took up telegraphy and followed that vocation for many years subsequently. In 1896 he went to Everett, Wash., where he worked in a jewelry establishment for three years, returning to Wisconsin in 1899 and entering the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad on their Ashland division. In the succeeding years he worked at nearly every station between Antigo and Ashland, and in 1905 became agent and operator at Woodruff, in which position he continued until 1914. He then gave up railroading to go into business for himself, and the decision proved to be a wise one, for he has had a marked success. He was in the garage business during the summer of 1914; in



JULIUS F. LASSIG AND FAMILY

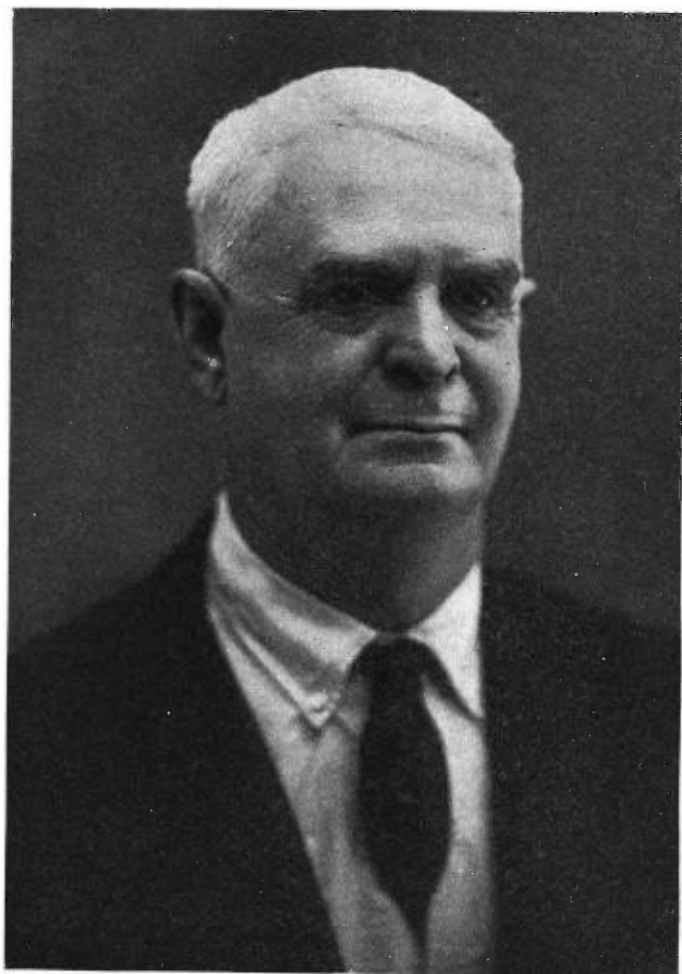
the following winter he worked for the Diamond T Motor Car Company on test distribution, going to Tampa, Fla., and in the spring of 1915 he established his present garage business permanently, erecting a small frame building to which he has since added and made improvements from year to year until he now has a two-story brick building with full basement, equipped with an individual electric plant, a pressure water system, and a full complement of machine equipment. A thermoil kerosene engine furnishes power for his lathes and other machine tools. The upper story of his building has six fine living rooms with laundry and bath. The rear of his shop is equipped as a complete blacksmith shop and woodworking establishment, and he keeps skilled mechanics for each of the different departments of his business; the front part of the lower floor is set off as an office and storeroom, with a separate room for his line of auto accessories. Mr. Philipps specializes in oxy-acetylene work in welding, cutting, and decarbonizing; he has two large cars with which he operates a livery service, and also has two trucks for heavy hauling. For completeness his shop is excelled by none in this portion of the country and his reputation for honest and skillful work has built up a very large patronage for him. Mr. Philipps was married on May 29, 1912, to Anna LaDuke, and he and his wife have one child, Wilma, who was born Sept. 5, 1913.

Julius F. Lassig, proprietor of Evergreen Hedge Farm in Section 31, town of Pelican, Oneida County, was born in Germany, Feb. 28, 1862, son of Julius and Anna (Harman) Lassig. The parents were both natives of Germany and the father was a hotel proprietor and postmaster at Kohren, in that country, for many years. Both parents are now deceased. Julius F. Lassig received his education in Germany and was engaged in market gardening there until 1881, when he came to the United States. After arriving in New York he proceeded to Chicago, and a short time later went to Peru, Ill., where he worked on farms for one year. He next followed the same occupation in the Dakotas for one year, and in the fall of 1884 went to Oshkosh, Wis., where he worked as a carpenter for three years. At Nenah, Wis., his next place of residence, he worked in a greenhouse for 18 months, after which he was at Oshkosh for a short time and then in the summer of 1887, came to Oneida County. Here he first located in Rhinelander, where he helped to erect Oneida County's first court house. In the summer of 1888 he took a homestead of 160 acres in Section 31, town of Pelican, and he set to work to carve a farm out of the wilderness, erecting a set of log buildings and proceeding to clear the land. The task was a formidable one, before which any but the stoutest of hearts would quail; Mr. Lassig, however, was of the stuff of the true pioneer, with the high courage and fortitude which marked that hardy race of men who built up the Northwest, and he was undaunted by the hardships which beset his path. Gradually the trees fell away before his axe and new buildings arose; he bought an adjoining 80-acre tract of land, bringing the total acreage of his farm to 240; and in the ownership of his present fine agricultural property he is well repaid for the years of toil and privation. Eighty acres of his land are cleared, and in 1920 he erected a new barn 40x80 feet in dimensions, with full basement and furnished throughout with Hudson barn equipment. He is carrying on general dairy farming and truck gardening, and makes a specialty of raising strawberry plants, which he sells throughout the state; he has two acres of these plants at present. Mr. Lassig has always occupied a high place in the community; he has served as assessor, as a member of his school board, and as a supervisor of Pelican Township, and he is recognized as one of the leading men of this locality. Mr. Lassig was married at Rhinelander on Jan. 18, 1893, to Miss Mary Scheidegger, who was born Dec. 10, 1877, daughter of Samuel and Marie (Eckebegger) Scheidegger. Mrs. Lassig's parents were natives of Switzerland and the mother died in that country; the father came to America in the early 80's and after living for a time in Ohio, went to Indiana, from which state he came to Wisconsin and settled in the town of Pelican, Oneida County, spending the remainder of his life here. Fifteen children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lassig, namely: Mary, Anna, Frieda, Helen, Beatrice, Emma, Carl, Herman, Everett, Harry, Gladys, Theodore, George, Erwin, and Elaine. Of these, Mary is now Mrs. Bert Rouser of Bemidji, Minn.;

Frieda is Mrs. Blossy of the town of Pelican; Helen lives at Toledo, Ohio, the wife of Jerry Frich; Beatrice is Mrs. William Grunst of Gibsonville, Ohio; Emma is Mrs. Charles Decanter of Rhinelander; Everett is also a resident of Rhinelander; and the other children are living at home.

L. R. Pinkowski, prominent contractor and builder at Minocqua and proprietor of "Crystal Shore," a resort on Ross Lake, was born in the town of Beaver, Marinette County, Wis., April 4, 1879. He was educated in the public schools of Marinette County and subsequently took a full commercial course by correspondence from the New York Correspondence School. Early in life he learned the trade of carpenter, and he followed this line and gradually worked himself up to be a general contractor and builder. This business he has continued to follow all his life, spending all his time in Wisconsin with the exception of three years during which he was located at San Francisco. In 1922 he came to Minocqua and bought Government Lot 2, Section 28, town of Minocqua. This property borders on Ross Lake, and it was here that he established his present resort, Crystal Shore, which he conducts in addition to carrying on contracting and building operations in this locality. Though not yet completed, the resort already is on an established basis and is receiving excellent patronage. Mr. Pinkowski is erecting ten cottages to supplement the main lodge which he has lately completed; the cottages are to be furnished for housekeeping and rented by the week, month, or season, to suit the trade. The cottages and grounds are surrounded by a beautiful maple grove, and the whole location and arrangement is ideal. There are accommodations for about 40 people; live bait and boats are supplied, and guides are furnished when wanted. Bass fishing is one of the principal sports, and the waters of Ross Lake and the adjoining Blue Lake teem with these and other game fish. Mr. Pinkowski is a man of fine ability and is highly regarded by all who know him; while living in the town of Beaver, Marinette County, he served as township chairman, and he has taken other useful parts in public affairs. His services as a contractor are always in demand, and he has erected many of the fine summer homes and cottages in and adjacent to Minocqua. Sept. 21, 1920, Mr. Pinkowski was united in marriage with Mrs. Matilda Pinkowski, widow of August Pinkowski, his brother, the latter having died in February, 1919. Mrs. Pinkowski, who in maiden life was Matilda Heck, was born March 17, 1887. By her marriage to August Pinkowski three children were born: Leona, Dec. 19, 1908; Arthur, Jan. 4, 1911; and David, July 9, 1914. The last mentioned died Nov. 13, 1919. By her present marriage Mrs. Pinkowski is the mother of one child, Orvilla, who was born May 5, 1923. All the children are living at home.

Mary A. Paine, proprietress of Pine Shore Inn, in the town of Hazelhurst, Oneida County, was born at Xenia, Ill., Dec. 8, 1871; she was educated in the grade and high schools of her native city and was subsequently postmistress there for four years. She took over her present resort in 1919, previous to which time it was known as the Battles Resort, it having been established as such in 1917. Pine Shore Inn is one of the most attractive resorts in the great vacation land of northern Wisconsin. It is situated on the southeast shore of beautiful Lake Katherine and contains 21 acres of fine timber land and lake frontage. The main lodge is of an exceptionally artistic design and is constructed of tamarack logs placed vertically; this building contains a large living room, an office, dining room, and kitchen on the first floor, and the second floor is finished off into sleeping rooms; an eight-foot screened porch encircles the building on both floors, and a large fireplace of cut stone is another attractive feature of the hotel. It is electrically lighted and among the notable conveniences is a shower bath. Mrs. Paine prepares all the meals with her own hands, and her culinary skill will be testified to by anyone who has experienced the pleasure of a stay at her hostelry; fresh vegetables for the tables are raised on the property, and an abundance of pure cream and milk, fresh eggs, poultry, and other country delicacies are served. Flower gardens and well-kept lawns add to the natural beauty of the surroundings, and Pine Shore Inn has come to have a reputation far and wide as a quiet and refined place to spend a summer outing among the woods and waters of the great outdoors. Mrs. Paine



WILLIAM F. LATHROP

is a charming hostess, and her personality has done much to gain for her hostelry the enviable reputation it enjoys.

Samuel G. Perinier, who lately passed away in the city of Rhinelander while serving his second term in the office of mayor, was a man whom the community could ill afford to lose. In the line of his business—that of contractor and builder—he added many beautiful edifices to the city of his adoption, and as a public official he proved able, honest and zealous, winning the esteem and admiration of his friends and the respect of his political opponents. Mr. Perinier was born in Marquette, Mich., Jan. 1, 1867, son of A. S. and Rose (McGuire) Perinier. The father was a native of Wisconsin and the mother of Ireland and they were married in Marquette, Mich. In 1870 they moved to Ashland, Wis., where A. S. Perinier became prominent as a building contractor, erecting many of the principal business blocks and residences there. After a business career of 17 years in that city he died Aug. 20, 1887; his wife died in 1911. Samuel G. Perinier was a babe of three years when he accompanied his parents to Ashland, where he grew to manhood and attended the public schools. Then, after taking a commercial course in Minneapolis, he became associated with his father, under whom he learned the carpenter's and builder's trade, the association being continued until the father's death in 1887. During the next ten years he followed the same business in Montana and the Dakotas. In 1901 he came to Rhinelander and established himself in business here as a general contractor and builder, as such being actively engaged up to the time of his death, which occurred Feb. 16, 1923. He did a good deal of important work, acquiring a high reputation for skill, thoroughness and honest dealing. Among his constructions may be mentioned the J. D. Milrtye residence and Hose House No. 2. In politics Mr. Perinier was a staunch socialist but never permitted party affiliations to interfere with his administration of public affairs along the lines of impartial justice. He served one term as a member of the city board of education and was first elected mayor of Rhinelander in April, 1920. Having given the city a satisfactory administration, he was reelected in the spring of 1922 for another term of two years and it was while thus serving that he passed away. A. S. Forsyth, city attorney, and a man who knew him well, in paying tribute to his memory, said: "Mr. Perinier was broad-minded, conscientious, sincere, fair and honorable in all his transactions. The poor and needy have lost an invaluable friend. When they appealed for assistance he enlisted his services for their benefit. In deciding problems as mayor of our city he permitted the merits of the situation and his conscience to control his judgment. His conspicuous and admirable qualifications were his spirit of fairness and justice. His dear ones have lost a precious husband and father, while we have all lost a sincere and valuable friend." Mr. Perinier was fraternally affiliated with the local lodges of Elks and Eagles. He was married at Superior, Wis., Nov. 27, 1891, to Bessie O'Connell of Kilbourn City, Wis. Of this union there was one child, Maurice, who was born at Superior, Wis., March 14, 1893, and who is now in the advertising department of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., of Cleveland, Ohio. The family religion is that of the Catholic Church.

William F. Lathrop, a pioneer merchant of Tomahawk Lake, Oneida County, who is still conducting a store there and is also postmaster, was born in Waupaca County, Wisconsin, Aug. 12, 1853. He was educated in the schools of Waupaca County, and subsequently until he was 25 years of age he followed the trade of miller. He then engaged in the grocery business, handling also grain, flour, and feed, and he continued in this line at Waupaca for 20 years. In 1901 he sold out and came to Oneida County, settling on a homestead two and a half miles south of Tomahawk Lake. While proving up on this place he worked in the woods during the winters, in the employ of the Yawkey Lumber Company. In 1905 he sold his farm, and it was at that time that he came to the village of Tomahawk Lake and established his store here, erecting a building to serve as a residence and store building combined. He carries a full line of staple and fancy groceries, smokers' supplies, candy, fishing tackle, hats, caps, overalls, automobile supplies and accessories, gasoline, and oils, and also operates an ice cream parlor. He is

one of the oldest and best known settlers of the village, and is "Dad" to everybody. His business success has been due to his ability and methods of fair dealing, and to the human qualities of his nature which have endeared him to the hearts of everyone. He served his township as assessor for two years, and was school treasurer for five years. In 1909 his wife, Mrs. Cornelia Lathrop, was appointed postmistress at Tomahawk Lake, and the office was established in his store at that time, Mr. Lathrop being assistant postmaster. Mrs. Lathrop served until her death in 1916, and Mr. Lathrop was then acting postmaster until June 4, 1917, when he received formal appointment to the office and has ever since served. He is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge. Mr. Lathrop was first married in October, 1877, in Iowa, to Cornelia E. Grandey. Mrs. Cornelia Lathrop passed away on May 7, 1916, leaving four children, as follows: Harold, now a resident of Minneapolis, who holds the office of traveling auditor for the C. M. & St. P. Railway; West, who is connected with the Belt Line Railroad in Chicago; Charles, who is interested with the Certified Roofing Co. of Chicago; and Ruth, who is now Mrs. Claude Sanders of Minneapolis. Mr. Lathrop gave each of his children the advantages of a good education and bringing up, and he is justly proud of the success they have all met with. Mr. Lathrop was united with his present wife April 18, 1918; previous to her marriage Mrs. Lathrop was Chloe Patrick of Wisconsin Rapids, Wis. She is assistant postmistress at Tomahawk Lake, and takes an active part in the social affairs of the village.

August Pukall, proprietor of the Service Garage at Pelican Lake, Oneida County, was born in Shawano County, Wis., Sept. 29, 1882, son of Gottfried and Augusta (Gehrman) Pukall. The parents came to the United States from Germany in the early 70's and were among the early settlers of Shawano County, where they took a homestead of 160 acres, having to carry their household goods on their backs after reaching New London, Waupaca County, and after getting settled they found that the nearest place to purchase provisions was at Leopoliis, 20 miles away. Later on Gottfried Pukall purchased more land and at one time owned 640 acres. He retired from active work in 1906 and now resides in Shepley, Shawano County. The children in the family were: Hannah, now Mrs. Frank Weisner of Mitchell, S. D.; Susan, wife of Frank Sherman of Powell, Wis.; Matilda, residing with her parents; August, of Pelican Lake; Lena, who is Mrs. Edward Newrith of Dead Pike Lake, Vilas County; Fred, employed in a sawmill at Shepley, Wis.; Howard, also of Shepley; and Alvin, residing in Shawano County. August Pukall acquired a district school education in Shawano County and remained with his parents until 1906. From that time until 1918 he conducted a general store at Shepley. Then he went to Antigo, where for a year he was engaged in the sale of Lally lighting machines. In November, 1918, he went to Post Lake, in Langlade County, where until September of the following year he operated a store for Morse & Treadwell. He then came to Pelican Lake and that fall built his residence and the foundation for his garage, completing the latter in the following spring. It is a one-story tile building, having 4,000 square feet of floor space. Mr. Pukall does general repair work and carries a complete line of accessories. During his residence at Shepley he served 12 years as postmaster. Mr. Pukall was married Dec. 29, 1909, in Milwaukee, Wis., to Miss Lucy Long, daughter of George and Margaret (Boomhauer) Long, who are well known farmers of the town of Wittenberg, Shawano County. To Mr. and Mrs. Pukall two children have been born: Emanuel, on May 24, 1911; and Evelyn, on Dec. 24, 1913. The family faith is that of the Lutheran Church.

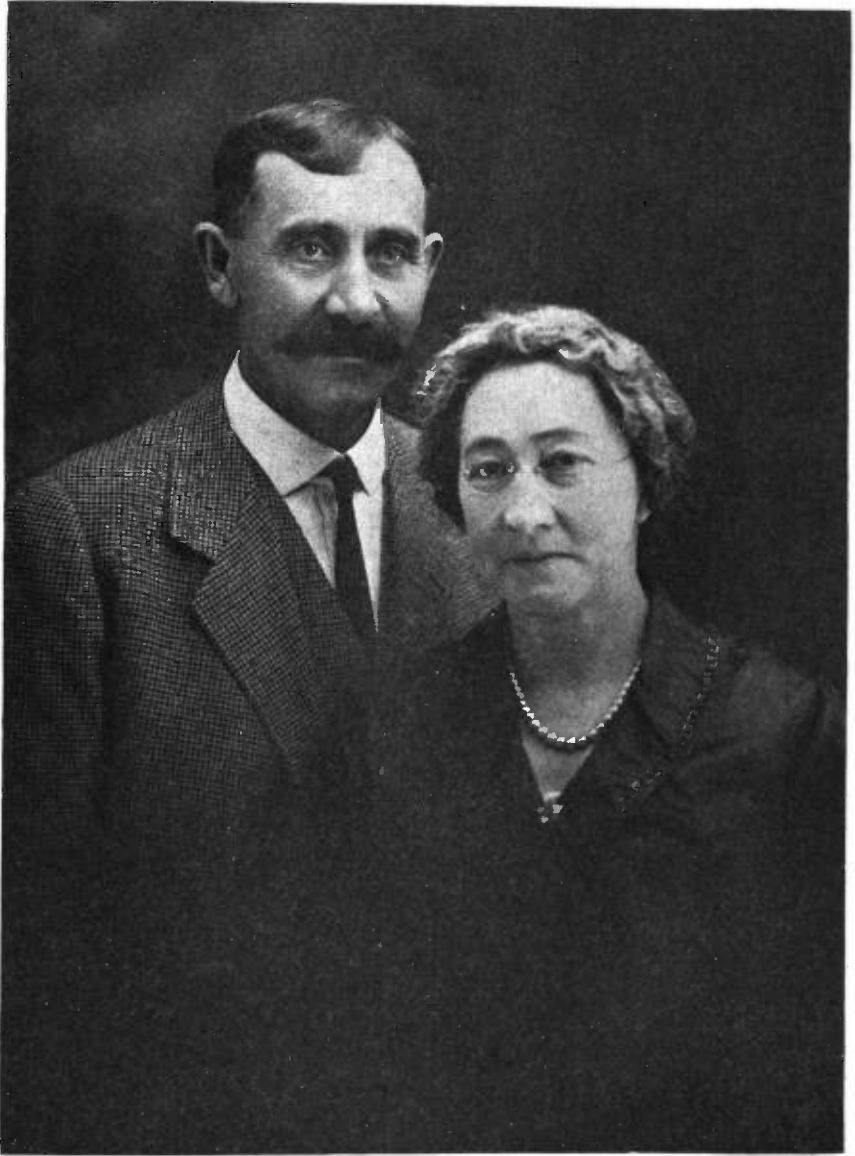
Thomas J. Pattinson, proprietor of the Pattinson Laundry Co., Rhinelander, was born in Alba, Genessee County, Mich., March 17, 1883, son of Joseph and Ada (Coldbeck) Pattinson. The parents were natives of the county of Durham, England, and came to the United States in 1882, locating in Genessee County, Mich., where for some years Joseph Pattinson was engaged in mercantile business. In 1889 he removed his family to Manistique, Mich., and established himself in the laundry business there, in which he still continues. Thomas J. Pattinson acquired his early education in the public schools of Manistique, later taking a

commercial course at the Cleary Business College, Ypsilante. He then entered his father's laundry to learn the business, and, after becoming tolerably familiar with it, went to Iron Mountain, Mich., where he was engaged in the laundry business for three years. At the end of that time he returned to his father's plant. In 1914 Mr. Pattinson came to Rhinelander and bought the Oneida laundry which he has since developed into one of the largest laundries in northern Wisconsin. It is thoroughly equipped with modern machinery, all of which he needs for his rapidly increasing business. He handles all kinds of laundry work, such as wet wash, rough dry and finished family washing, his trade extending over a radius of 30 to 60 miles. He has established agencies in various towns along the different railroads, handling their business by mail and express, and among his customers he has an increasing number of cottagers at summer resorts. About 25 people are on his payroll on an average. Mr. Pattinson's business plant is located at 11-13 W. King Street and his residence at No. 28 Pelham Street. He is a member of the Laundry Owners' National Association and the Wisconsin Laundry Owners' Association, of which he is second vice president; also of the Rotary Club of Rhinelander, the local lodge and chapter of the Masonic order, and Hiawatha Council No. 65, R. & S. M. at Manistique, Mich. Mr. Pattinson was married June 10, 1908, at Iron Mountain, Mich., to Clara M. Tiddy of that place, and he and his wife are the parents of one child, Ruth Ione, who was born Feb. 16, 1910. They are affiliated religiously with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Chas. M. Rumery, proprietor of a fine summer resort at Hazelhurst and owner of other valuable property, and who for a number of years has been prominent in town and county affairs, was born at Oshkosh, Wis., July 8, 1860, son of John P. and Margaret (Smith) Rumery. The father was a native of Calais, Me., and the mother was born at St. Johns, N. B., in which locality her brothers were prominently connected with the ship building industry for many years. Mr. and Mrs. John P. Rumery were married in the East and started their trip to Wisconsin immediately after the wedding ceremony, Mr. Rumery having visited this state previously and decided to make it his permanent home. He first located at Oshkosh, where he purchased two acres of land now included in the city limits and extremely valuable. He was engaged in lumbering until about 1872, and he then took a farm five miles north of Oshkosh, which he operated for some time. After selling this property he moved back to Oshkosh, and he and his wife both died in that city and were buried there. Seven children, as follows, were born to these parents: George L., now of Rhinelander; Wilmer, of Fresno, Calif.; Charles M., subject of this sketch; Robert E., living at Oshkosh; Walter, also of Oshkosh; Arthur D., who is conducting an extensive automobile business at Sandusky, Ohio; and Mayme, now Mrs. John Umlauf of Oshkosh, Wis. Chas. M. Rumery for several years attended a ward school in Oshkosh, and afterwards a rural school, he being 12 years old when his parents moved to the farm. Later he studied two years in the normal school at Oshkosh, and then took a course in Daggert's Business College in the same city; in the meantime he was working with his brothers on the home farm to some extent. At the age of 26 he came to Gagen (then in Lincoln County), and after working for two years in Crane Bros.' sawmill there he removed to Rhinelander, where he was engaged for some time in handling and grading lumber for the Soo Lumber Co., as well as for Wixson & Bronson and the Rib River Lumber Co. (Flanner, Brown & Smith), being shipping clerk for the last mentioned concern. From Rhinelander he came to Hazelhurst in the fall of 1897, entering the employ of the Yawkey Lumber Co. (later the Yawkey-Bissell Lumber Co.), which had a large plant here. He was placed in charge of their yard work, having 160 men under him and superintending all shipments and everything connected with the yard work. About 1911 this company's logging operations in this locality came to an end and a year or two later they moved away, leaving Mr. Rumery in charge of their yards to dispose of the remaining stock and clean up generally. The mills and machinery were taken down and moved to other localities, some being shipped as far as the state of Mississippi. With the exception of a year spent at Beaudette, in northern Minnesota, in the employ of

the Engler Lumber Co., Mr. Rumery has since remained in Hazelhurst. In addition to a large hotel he has four cottages for rent to summer visitors, large numbers of whom spend the summer months here, attracted by the fishing, boating and beautiful scenery, Lake Katherine being one of the most beautiful lakes on all northern Wisconsin. The Rumery Hotel stands on the west shore of this lake and commands a wonderful view of its clear, sparkling waters and wooded shores. The resort is on State Highway No. 10 and is only about 40 rods from the C. M. & St. P. railroad station at Hazelhurst. The hotel has accommodations for about 35 people, and the service and cuisine are of the best. Lake Katherine is tributary to the Big Tomahawk Lake chain, being connected with it by a canal, and boating parties thus have available a continuous water thoroughfare with a shore line of some 80 miles. The water connection extends to Minocqua, and the muskellunge fishing in Big Tomahawk Lake is particularly noted. Fish of various kinds abound in all the surrounding waters, and diversion is at hand for the enthusiast in every form of outdoor sport. The shores of all the lakes in this vicinity are dotted with beautiful summer homes, among the noted summer visitors at Lake Katherine being Judge A. H. Reid, who built a cottage here in the flourishing days of the lumber industry; C. C. Yawkey, and Judge Bump, now assistant attorney-general at Madison. Mr. Rumery's place has achieved a high degree of popularity, and he enjoys a fine patronage during the vacation season. Besides his resort he owns a farm of 111 acres at Hazelhurst, just across the road from his hotel, and he has 32 acres of this land cleared. He also owns a citrus fruit and cane sugar plantation of ten acres at Columbia, Cuba. He has taken a prominent and useful part in the public affairs of his community, and is now serving in his ninth year as township clerk; he served in the office of assessor for some ten years, and for the past seven years he has been a member of the county school committee of common schools, being now in his third year as chairman of this committee. He also served formerly for some years on the local school board, commencing when the new school house was built, about 1916. Mr. Rumery was married in the town of Omro, Winnebago County, Wis., Sept. 1, 1886, to Ida M. Doolittle, who was born at Suamico, Wis. (near Green Bay), April 6, 1867, daughter of Hamilton and Levantia (Cornell) Doolittle. Mrs. Rumery's father, originally a carpenter by trade, later took up farming. He is now living with his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Rumery, and though he was 91 years old June 12, 1923, and is partly crippled as a result of a fall some years ago, he is still active in light tasks about the house and garden, and retains his mental faculties to a remarkable degree. His wife, Mrs. Rumery's mother, died here in October, 1921. Mr. and Mrs. Doolittle came to Wisconsin from Broome County, New York; Mrs. Rumery, their only child, was educated in the schools of Oshkosh, leaving normal school there when she was about 17 years old to accompany her parents to their farm at Omro, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Rumery have no children of their own, but their home is brightened by several young children who are attending the Hazelhurst school and who board and lodge with Mr. and Mrs. Rumery because of their homes being too far from the school to allow of their going back and forth each day.

B. M. Louk, proprietor of a considerable auto and launch livery at Three Lakes, who has also real estate and farming interests and has served at various times in public office, was born at Omro, Winnebago County, Wis., Dec. 13, 1867, son of J. C. and Alphine (Simmons) Louk. The parents were both natives of Erie County, New York. When J. C. Louk was a single man, in 1849, the news came of the discovery of gold in California and he was one of those who joined in the rush to that then distant territory. After reaching it he did not stay long, however, but returned to New York State, where soon afterwards he married. In 1851 he and his bride came west and settled at Omro, Wis., where for many years he followed sawmill work, also at times in the winters working in logging camps. On Oct. 19, 1886, he arrived with his family at Three Lakes, where he lived a practically retired life thereafter, and where he and his wife celebrated their Golden Wedding anniversary. Both are now deceased. B. M. Louk acquired his education in the public schools of Omro, Wis., after which he began industrial life,



MR. AND MRS. B. M. LOUK

sometimes working in the woods and sometimes in meat markets. He subsequently came to Three Lakes and from 1886 to 1895 was a guide on the lakes and in the woods for hunters. It was in 1895 that he first engaged in the livery business at Three Lakes. At that time horses were the only motive power used, but in course of time the automobile crowded out the horse and the purr of the engine took the place of the clattering hoof, Mr. Louk adjusting his place to allow of the change and also extending his business to embrace what might be termed aquatic or water livery, to that end adding a ten-passenger, 22-foot launch, which is used for pleasure parties only and plies up and down the entire chain of 27 lakes. In 1912 he took up real estate as still another branch of his business, handling both city property and lake frontage and making a specialty of summer homes and locations. He also has the renting of many cottages on the different lakes, and in addition to his own lake frontage he has options on many other similar sites that are for sale. Probably no man in Lincoln, Vilas or Oneida County is better informed in regard to the geography of this section, especially its lakes, islands, boundary corners, history and ownership of all valuable lands and sites, the knowledge having been gradually acquired during a period of 38 years in which he had much experience as a guide. As an additional business interest Mr. Louk owns and conducts a fine 40-acre farm in the town of Three Lakes, making a specialty of certified seed potatoes, in particular the "Green Mountains" and "Rural New Yorkers." He owns his own dwelling-house in the village, together with three lots and also owns and rents out another residence property. Having such a material stake in the county, it is natural that at times he should have taken part in the affairs of local government, and we find that he served his town three terms as assessor and was town clerk for two terms. In 1911-12 he was deputy sheriff of Oneida County, and was again elected for the terms of 1921-22 and 1923-24, so that he is now holding that office. He is a shareholder to the extent of 40 shares in the Chicago Fire and Marine Insurance Co., and a director and stockholder in the Peoples State Bank of Three Lakes, Wis. His fraternal society affiliations are with the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Louk was married Sept. 10, 1890, at Antigo, Wis., to Minnie Bender, of Three Lakes, who was born Sept. 10, 1871, and who came to this village in 1885, being one of its earliest settlers now living. He and his wife have had eight children, four of whom—Sidney, Emma, Hazel and Ernest—are now deceased. The four living are Lena L., J. A., Ethel V. and Dorothy. Lena L., born June 3, 1891, is now Mrs. George E. Stanson of Chicago. J. A., born April 25, 1893, is operating the launch for his father. Ethel V., born Nov. 29, 1901, was graduated from the Rhinelander High School with the class of 1921, and subsequently from the Wausau Business Institute. She resides with her parents and is now earning her living as an accountant. Dorothy, born Sept. 4, 1908, is a pupil in the Three Lakes High School. The family are affiliated religiously with the Congregational Church.

Frank W. Rogers, a very prominent pioneer resident of Minocqua and first chairman of the Vilas County board, was born in southern Michigan, Oct. 3, 1863, son of Henry and Margaret (Rowley) Rogers. The parents were natives of the state of New York, and Henry Rogers' father helped to build the Erie Canal; the parents were married in Michigan and the father died there in 1869; the mother married Andrew Stranahan in 1889, who died in 1915; she is now living at Romeo, Mich. Frank W. Rogers attended school in Michigan and came to Merrill, Wis., on Nov. 14, 1881, going to work as a teamster in the woods for the Averill & Derrig Lumber Co. The following spring he went to work as a scaler in the Comstock mill, and later he operated a bolting saw in the Island shingle mill at Wausau. In 1884 he started cruising for the Comstock Land Co. (later known as the Wisconsin River Land Co.), and in 1885 he engaged in the same work for the Land, Log & Lumber Co. He came to Minocqua in 1886, when the village was in its earliest infancy, and has ever since made it his home. He resigned his position with the timber operators in 1888 and with Harvey Sellick purchased the Minocqua Hotel, which they operated in partnership for the following seven and a half years. Mr. Rogers sold his interests to Mr. Sellick at the expiration of that time, and in

April, 1895, purchased the farm which has since been his home, consisting of 100 acres of fertile land just outside the village of Minocqua. He has erected a fine ten-room house and a barn 40x60 feet in dimensions furnished with modern barn equipment and with a concrete basement, and he carried on dairy farming on this property for 12 years. At the same time he also operated a meat market, after which he did some logging and farming. Mr. Rogers owns a 610-acre tract of virgin timber on Lake Minocqua and another 480-acre tract in Iron County. His long career in Minocqua has been a most valuable asset to the welfare of the village. As previously mentioned, he served as the first chairman of the county board of supervisors of Vilas County, and he has also served four years as supervisor on the Minocqua town board and two terms as its treasurer. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masons and Elks, in the former belonging to the Blue Lodge at Minocqua and the Rhinelander Chapter of Royal Arch Masons; in the Elks he is a member of the Rhinelander lodge, No. 548. Mr. Rogers was married at Eau Claire, Wis., Jan. 9, 1895, to Agnes Daigle, daughter of James and Florence (Ghith-buelt) Daigle. Mrs. Rogers' parents were natives of Van Buren, Maine, and came from there to Wisconsin in 1884, settling at Chippewa Falls, where they spent the remainder of their lives; the father died Jan. 28, 1886, and the mother July 22, 1913. Mrs. Rogers is a member of the Catholic Church and the family are highly respected by all who know them, being numbered among the most prominent of Oneida County's citizens.

Captain Stiles Walter Ray, one of the pioneers of Minocqua still residing in the village, and a widely known and respected citizen, was born near Hancock, Portage County, Wis., son of William and Amanda (MacMillan) Ray. When he was five or six years old his parents moved to Missouri, going down the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers on a raft to Keokuk, Iowa, the father being a pilot. The mother took sick and died at Kirksville, Mo., soon after they reached there and this misfortune caused William Ray to return to Wisconsin. He settled in Centralia, Wood County (now included in the city of Wisconsin Rapids), where he was not long afterwards killed in a sawmill. The subject of this sketch thus became an orphan at an early age. For six years he lived with a man named Gibson, then with his grandmother at Evansville, during which time he attended school. At the age of 17 years he went to Ashland, where he spent a few years. He became a conductor on the "Soo" railway and later worked on the St. Paul, coming to Minocqua in the spring of 1888, when the road was built to this place. As even then quite a number of tourists visited these parts, he gave up the railroad and became a guide and in the following year put the first boat on the lake. This was a small steamboat which he ran from Lake Minocqua to Tomahawk Lake and it was owing to this circumstance that the title of Captain was conferred upon him. He also did cruising, helped surveyors and cooked in camps. He has done little guide work since his marriage. That event occurred at Appleton, Minn., in 1900 and united him with Sarah Harrold, who was born near Stevens Point, Wis. He and his wife have been the parents of seven children: Vilas Harriett; Amanda G., who died at the age of two years; Gordon MacMillan; Harold and Alfred (twins); John Vernon and Naomi Charlotte.

Mitchel H. Raymond, a prominent business man of Rhinelander, cashier of the the Merchants State Bank, was born in Plover, Portage County, Wis., Oct. 18, 1861, son of James O. and Mary E. (Harris) Raymond. James O. Raymond, the father, was born at McDonough, Chenango County, N. Y., May 30, 1831. He was educated in the public schools and in an academy at Owego, N. Y., after which he taught four terms of school. At the age of 22 he began the study of law at Owego, continued it there for two years and then came west to Fond du Lac, Wis., entering the office of Edward S. Bragg. In the fall of 1855 he removed to Plover, Wis., where he taught school one term, and on May 26, 1856, he was admitted to the bar and immediately after began practice. In 1866 he was admitted to practice before the supreme court and in 1873 before the United States courts. From the fall of 1855 to 1873 Mr. Raymond resided at Plover, removing to Stevens Point in July of the latter year, and in the latter place he resided until his death April



J. E. BOWDEN

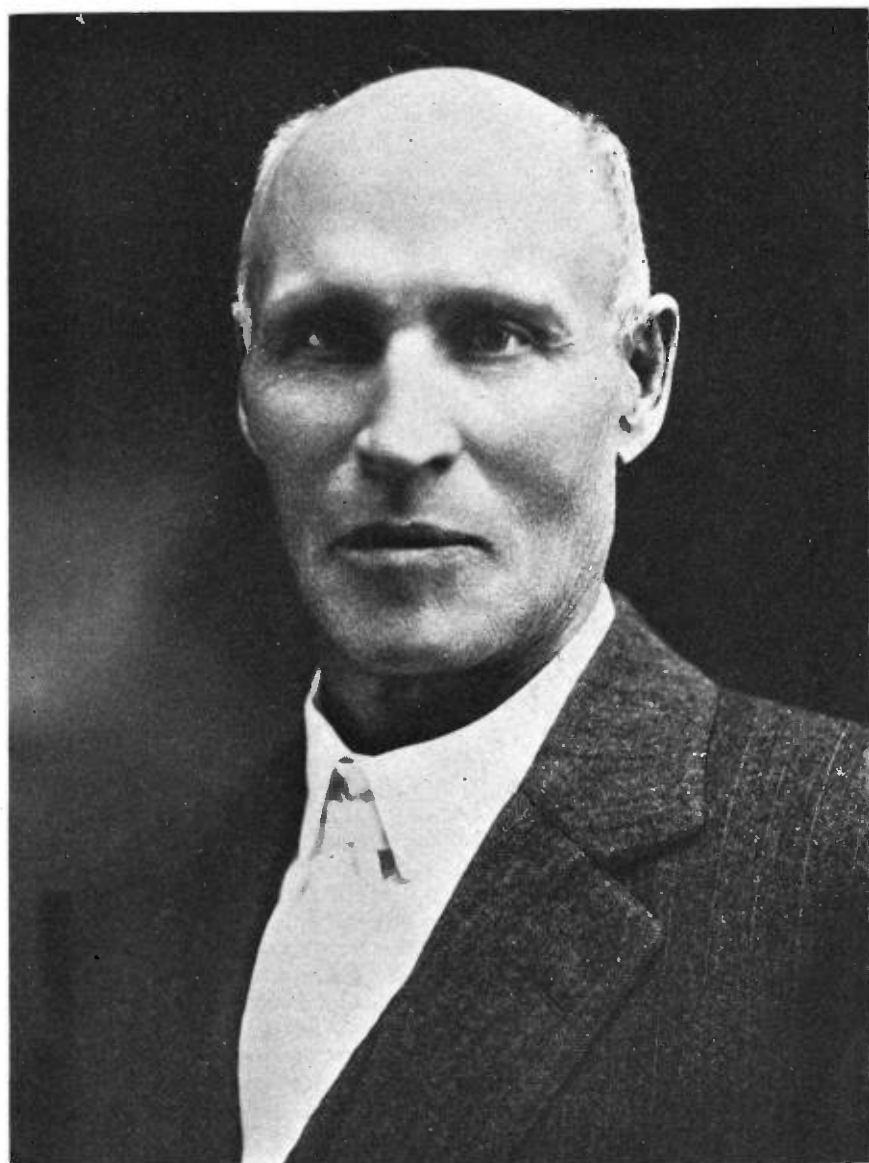
14, 1897. He had long survived his first wife Mary, who passed away in October, 1864. Mr. Raymond was district attorney in Portage County three terms, being elected in 1856, 1858 and 1866, and in 1865, after returning from the war, he was elected to the assembly. In 1881 he was appointed postmaster at Stevens Point by President Garfield, serving four years. On Feb. 1, 1861, he enlisted in Company C. 52d Wis. Vol. Inf., and was appointed first sergeant. He saw service at St. Louis, Pilot Knob, Mo., and at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and at the expiration of his term of service, in September, 1865, he was brevetted second lieutenant. On Oct. 25, 1857, Mr. Raymond was married to Mary Eliza Harris of Canton, Ohio, and of the three children born to them only one reached maturity, Mitchel H. On April 16, 1867, he was married to Mrs. Lucinda Hanchett. Besides his wife and son Mr. Raymond left a step-daughter and step-son—Mrs. A. W. Brown and James A. Hanchett—both of Rhinelander, with the former of whom Mrs. Lucinda Raymond resided after her husband's death. Mitchel H. Raymond acquired his early education in the common school at Plover. He then attended Stevens Point High School and was a student for two years in the Lake Forest University at Lake Forest, Ill. In January, 1883, he returned to Stevens Point and was assistant postmaster there until 1885. On May 19, that year, he came to Rhinelander, finding employment in the office of the Brown Bros.' Lumber Company, and later he was clerk in their store, where he remained until they sold to Spafford & Cole. In 1888 he entered the Merchants State Bank as assistant cashier, and after serving as such until Jan. 4, 1894, was appointed cashier, which position he still holds. As a man who comes into close contact with a large section of the public, he is well known and as widely popular for his helpful service and unflinching courtesy, and he is always ready to aid in any reasonable project for the public welfare, having a good civic record. He has been treasurer of the Rhinelander Telephone Company since its organization, and also treasurer of the Rhinelander Refrigerator Company, and for eight years was a member of the board of education. He belongs to the local lodge of Free Masons and in politics is a Republican. Fond of outdoor sports, such as fishing, hunting and automobilng, he was also for several years formerly a member of the Rhinelander base ball team. On Nov. 2, 1895, Mitchel H. Raymond was married at Beatrice, Nebr., to Sybil Halliday, daughter of John H. and Sybil (Alban) Halliday; her parents are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Raymond have one child, Ruth, who was born Aug. 29, 1898, and is now Mrs. H. C. Smith of Rhinelander.

J. E. Dowden, manager and part owner of Medicine Lake Lodge in the town of Three Lakes, Oneida County, was born at Berea, Ky., June 3, 1886. He was educated in the grade and high schools of Berea and subsequently followed farming until 1910, from which time until 1913 he was a member of the fire department at Chicago Heights, near Chicago, Ill. In 1913 he became a traveling salesman for the National Automatic Music Co. of Grand Rapids, Mich., and in 1915 he was promoted to be general manager of the Milwaukee district of this company; he is still associated with them. In 1921 he formed a partnership with two other parties in the purchase of Birchwood Farm, consisting of 120 acres of land and four log cabins located on the north shore of Medicine Lake, in the town of Three Lakes, Oneida County, the property having 3,500 feet of frontage on Medicine Lake. In the fall of 1921 the partnership was dissolved and the enterprise was incorporated; stock was issued, of which Mr. Dowden owns 55%, and the official name was made Birchwood Lodge; the latter, however, was changed to Medicine Lake Lodge in 1923. Mr. Dowden became manager, and under his guidance the property has been built up to a splendid point of development. A large main lodge has been built, containing an ice cream parlor and grocery department besides the dining and reception rooms, kitchen, etc.; there are 19 cottages, a boat house, and a garage. The cottages are equipped with Murphy beds, an unusual feature in establishments of this kind, and there are electric lights and running water in all the buildings. There are accommodations for about 70 people. A special feature is made of the cuisine; a large vegetable garden kept on the property furnishes fresh vegetables and dairy products, and the meals, prepared by a skilled cook, are wholly delight-

ful. The bathing beach is one of the finest on the entire Three Lakes Chain, being composed of beautiful white sand and having a very gradual slope to deep water. Fish abound in the surrounding lakes and streams, and there is sport for the enthusiast in every line of outdoor recreation. Medicine Lake Lodge leaves nothing to be desired as a place for an ideal vacation, and its upbuilding and maintenance are a credit to Mr. Dowden. The latter is one of the wide-awake resort managers of the Northwest and has become very popular throughout the region. He is a member of the Elks and of the Masons.

Chris H. Roepeke, who for 25 years has been known to the citizens of Rhinelander, and to many others throughout Oneida County as a proprietor of a well stocked and reliable harness store, was born in Outagamie County, Wis., Nov. 22, 1871, son of Chris H. and Sophia (Libstorf) Roepeke. The parents were farmers who had come to this country from Germany in the late 60's, and both of whom are now deceased. Chris H. Roepeke, who was an infant when he arrived in this country, was educated in the district school, and from the time he was able to be of use until he was 14 he was engaged in assisting his father. He then went to Seymour, Wis., where he entered a shop to learn the harness business, and he was thus occupied as apprentice and journeyman in that place for four years. After that he spent four years at his trade in Milwaukee. In the spring of 1894 he came to Rhinelander and went to work in a sawmill operated by George Clayton, where he also spent four years, in 1898 establishing himself in the harness business in this city in a shop located on W. Davenport Street, between Brown and Stevens. There he remained until 1914, when he erected his present store building at 137 S. Stevens Street—a building 20x50 feet in ground dimensions. He deals in light and heavy harness, robes, blankets and staple supplies. Mr. Roepeke has identified himself closely with the business and social life of Rhinelander, being ever ready to lend a helping hand in advancing local interests. He has also served efficiently in public office—14 years as a member of the city council and several years on the school board. As a Free Mason he belongs to the Blue Lodge and Chapter in Rhinelander, and is also a member of the local Odd Fellows' lodge. His exertions in the business field have brought him a fair pecuniary reward and he is the owner of 40 acres of land on the north side of the city, besides a fine residence at No. 727 Dorr Avenue. Mr. Roepeke was married in 1891, at Milwaukee, to Matilda Buetow, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Buetow, and he and his wife are the parents of three children, Myrtle, Harvey and Crystal, all residing at home. The family are affiliated religiously with the Congregational Church, Mrs. Roepeke being also a member of the Ladies' Aid Society.

John J. Reardon, proprietor of the Reardon Drug Co.'s store, and president of the Oneida National Bank, at Rhinelander, was born Oct. 1, 1863, in Grand Rapids, Mich., son of John and Hannah (Shea) Reardon. The parents, who were natives of Pennsylvania, removed in the early 50's to Michigan, settling on a farm near Grand Rapids, where they remained for the rest of their lives. John J. Reardon attended school in Grand Rapids and a high school at Cedar Springs, Mich., from which he was graduated in 1881. He then entered a drug store at Cedar Springs, where he learned the drug business, becoming a registered pharmacist in 1883. His next employment was as prescription clerk in a drug store in Grand Rapids, a position in which he remained for four years. In the fall of 1887 he came to Rhinelander, Wis., and entered into business for himself, buying a drug store which was located where the Merchants Bank now stands, and which he conducted for five years. In 1892 Mr. Reardon moved to his present location on the southeast corner of South Brown and East Davenport Streets, and here he has since conducted business under the style of the Reardon Drug Company, his son Ronald S. having been his partner since 1918. His place is sometimes known as the Rexall store, he having the privilege of selling the well known proprietary remedies manufactured under that name. Mr. Reardon was elected president of the Oneida National Bank when it was organized in April, 1920. He is a director of the Rhinelander Daily News Co., and in various ways has taken an active and leading part in promoting the advancement and prosperity of the community.



THOMAS E. DUNN

He served as alderman of the Fifth Ward for one term and was for one year a member of the county board. He is affiliated fraternally with Rhinelander Lodge, No. 598, B. P. O. E. On Nov. 20, 1888, Mr. Reardon was united in marriage, at Grand Rapids, Mich., to Carrie A. Kimbell, and he and his wife are the parents of two children: Una S., now Mrs. H. A. Wallace of Pittsburgh, Penn., and Ronald S., who, as already stated, is his father's business partner.

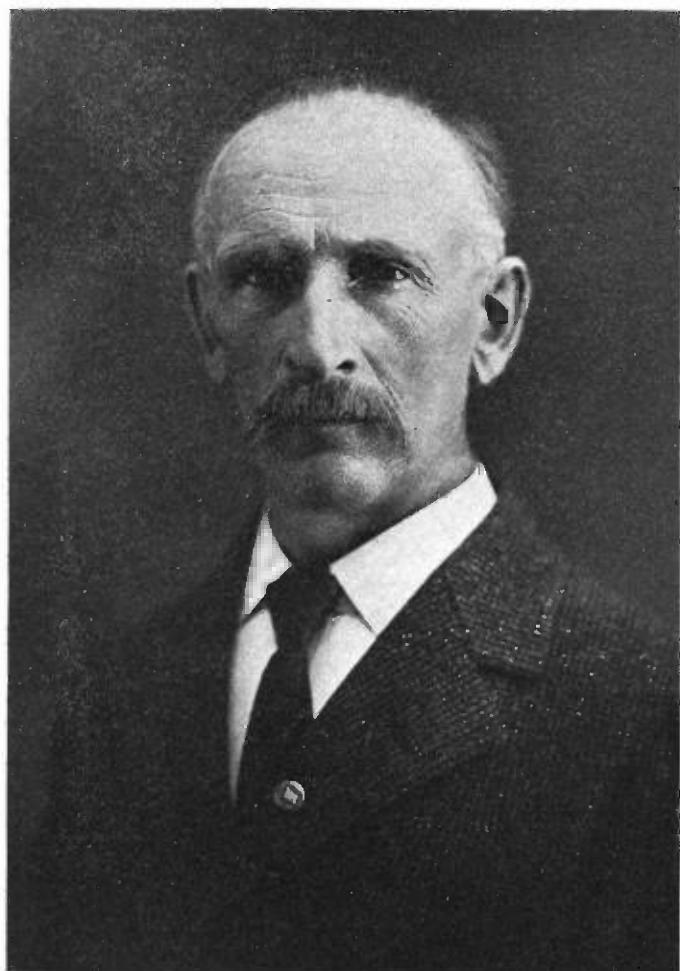
Arthur O. Rendell, city engineer of Rhinelander, Oneida County, and superintendent of the water-works, was born in Devizes, England, Oct. 8, 1867, son of William and Ann (Bond) Rendell. The father was in business for himself as a whitesmith and gas and steam-fitter, and was thus occupied until his death in 1884. His widow then came to America, settling in Utica, N. Y., where she remained until her death in 1912. There were ten children in the family, as follows: Herbert, a plumber in Utica, N. Y.; Harry, a plumbing contractor in New York City; Anna, a nurse in Utica; Arthur O., of Rhinelander, Wis.; Bessie, principal of a school in Utica; Edith, who married C. E. Jenkins and is now a widow residing at Red Creek, N. Y.; Benjamin, a music dealer in Elmira, N. Y.; Alice, now Mrs. Robert Wallace of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Helen, of New Hartford, N. Y.; and George, who is practicing law in Utica, N. Y. Arthur O. Rendell acquired his early education in the common schools in England, and after coming to the United States at the age of 13, in 1880, continued his studies in a common school in New York State. This course of instruction was supplemented by home study on the subjects of mechanical and civil engineering. After having made fair progress in this direction, he went to Dexter, N. Y., and was for ten years with the Dexter Sulphite Pulp & Paper Co. His next move was to Austin, Penn., where he worked two years as mechanical engineer for the Bayless Paper & Pulp Co., and subsequently he spent two years with the Sturgeon River Paper & Pulp Co. In 1903 Mr. Rendell came to Rhinelander and entered the employ of the Rhinelander Paper Co., subsequently working for them ten years as master mechanic. He then spent 11 months in the employ of the Escanaba Pulp & Paper Co., at Escanaba, Mich. In 1920 he returned to Rhinelander and was appointed to his present position as city engineer and superintendent of waterworks, in which he is giving good satisfaction. He took a very active part in home war work and has always shown a good civic spirit. His religious affiliations are with the Methodist Church, and he is a member of the Masonic Blue Lodge and Chapter. Mr. Rendell was married in Providence, R. I., June 20, 1895, to Alberta Diamond of Napanee, Ontario, daughter of Barnabas and Elizabeth (Henderson) Diamond, and born May 24, 1867. Her father died in Napanee, where he followed the occupation of a miller, and his widow subsequently came to the United States.

Thomas E. Dunn, a well known citizen of Rhinelander, where for a number of years he has successfully followed the occupations of log scaler and building contractor, was born in Eureka, Winnebago County, Wis., Nov. 25, 1861, son of Edward and Lucy (Palmer) Dunn. The parents were natives respectively of the Dominion of Canada and the state of New York. It was in 1848, after their marriage, that they came west to Wisconsin, settling on government land in Winnebago County, which they developed ultimately into a fine farm. There the father died in July, 1868; the mother survived him half a century, passing away in 1918. They were the parents of eight children, of whom three are now living, namely: Thomas E. of Rhinelander; Albert, who is in the lumber business at Seattle, Wash.; and Anna, who is now Mrs. Samuel Moore of Rhinelander. Those deceased are Jay, Mary, Almira, Edward and Jennie. Thomas E. Dunn as a boy attended school in Winnebago County, after which until 1880 he was engaged in steamboat work on Lake Winnebago. He then got into the lumber industry, working both in the woods and in sawmills and was thus engaged in that part of the state for about eight years. In 1888 he came to Oneida County, locating at Rhinelander, and continuing in the lumber business as scaler, cruiser and woodsman until 1901, working for such well known companies as Conro & Son and Brown Brothers. In 1902 he engaged in general contracting, in which line of business activity he still continues, though during a part of the year he does more or less scaling and

woods work. He has erected many schoolhouses for the county and also a number of residences in Rhinelander and the vicinity, some of which he sold as well as built. At one time Mr. Dunn conducted a farm in the town of Pelican, and, while residing there he served two terms as town treasurer; he also served two terms as supervisor of the Fourth Ward of the city. Aside from his home residence on Marshall Street, he owns two other houses—one on Moen Street and the other on N. Brown Street. He belongs to several fraternal societies including the Masons, Modern Woodmen, Elks and the F. R. A. The family faith is that of the Baptist Church. Mr. Dunn was married in Rhinelander, Wis., July 24, 1894, to Bertha Boyce, and they are the parents of five children: Myrtle, who is a graduate nurse now practicing her profession in Philadelphia; Ralph, who is in the U. S. navy; Ruth, a student in the Rhinelander High School; Bertha, who is attending public school; and Harvey E., who died at the age of three years.

Charles A. Rogers, who was one of the pioneer merchants of Rhinelander and is now living practically retired at that place, was born at Friendship, Fond du Lac County, Wis., May 2, 1853, son of Edward and Caroline (Dewey) Rogers. The father was born in Ireland and reared at Toronto, Canada, and the mother was a native of New York State; after their marriage the parents came west in the late 40's and settled in Fond du Lac County, Wis.; they later removed to Waupaca County, where the father purchased a farm which he subsequently operated for some time, and after selling this property he went to Manawa, Wis., where he spent the remainder of his life. Charles A. Rogers was educated in the district schools of Waupaca County and subsequently followed various occupations in that vicinity; he went to Minnesota in the summer of 1876, but returned to Wisconsin after a short stay and worked in the lumber woods here for many years. His career in the commercial world of Rhinelander began in 1892, when he came here and erected a store building at the corner of Wabash and Prospect, which he equipped and stocked as a general store; he continued at this location until 1901, active operation of the property being carried on chiefly by his wife, and in the latter year he sold the store. In 1914 he established the Rogers Variety Store on Brown Street, and this Mrs. Rogers conducted until January, of 1923, Mr. Rogers having retired from active life about five years ago. In his long career here he built up a fine place for himself in the esteem of the community; he is well known for his strict integrity, and has a host of friends in this locality. He and his family affiliate with the Congregational Church. Mr. Rogers was married at Amherst Wis., Sept. 13, 1877, to Phoebe Sustins, daughter of William and Sarah (Lovell) Sustins. Mrs. Rogers' parents were both born in Europe; they came to America and settled in Waupaca County, Wis., in 1871, spending the remainder of their lives there. Two children, Iva and Oliver, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Rogers. Iva is now Mrs. C. B. Carman of Minocqua, and Oliver is living at Rhinelander, where he is employed as a traveling salesman for the Bartlett-Frazier Co. of Minneapolis.

Anton C. Rheume, an enterprising merchant of Rhinelander, engaged in the meat and grocery business, was born at St. Mary's, Quebec, Canada, son of Charles and Urcella (La Claire) Rheume. He was educated mainly in his native Dominion and in 1879 came to the States, locating at St. Peter, Minn., where he worked about three years for the Winona & St. Peter Railway Co., for a while also attending night school. In 1882 he came to Wisconsin and was engaged in railroad work at New London and Antigo until June that year, at which time he came to Rhinelander. Here he found work helping in the construction of the old Lake Creek dam, and after that was completed he obtained a job in Brown Bros.' sawmill as a carriage rider and was thus occupied that summer. He then went to Mattoon, Wis., where he was employed by the Mattoon Mfg. Co., of Sheboygan, Wis., as a setter in their mill, where he remained for four years. In 1888 Mr. Rheume returned to Rhinelander, entering the employ of Brown Bros., for whom he worked as a setter for 12 years. In 1900 he went into the meat business with James Gleason, operating the City Meat Market on Stevens Street. After three years the business was sold to William Hardell, for whom Mr. Rheume worked for the



ANDREW EVENSON

next two years. In 1905 Mr. Rheume purchased the market again, and conducted it until 1907 in partnership with Erwin Guildary. He then purchased the latter's interest and until 1916 operated the market alone, when he took in his present partner, Nazair Pecor, Jr. On Sept. 9, 1917, they moved from Stevens Street to 120 Thayer Street, their present location. They carry a fine line of meats and staple groceries and have built up an excellent trade. Mr. Rheume is a Catholic in religion and belongs to the Catholic Knights and Foresters. He was married May 7, 1887, in Phlox, Langlade County, Wis., to Luisa Jensen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Jensen, and of this marriage six children have been born, Jerome, Mabel, Ralph, Raymond, Isadore C. and Eleanore. The first born, Jerome, died at the age of 14 months. Mabel is now Mrs. E. G. Keltner of Rhinelander; Ralph, now deceased, became a member of Company L, W. N. G., serving with that organization in Texas during the Mexican border troubles. With the same company he was enlisted for World War service and at Waco, Texas, was transferred to Company A. He sailed for France in February, 1917, and shortly after his arrival there was wounded while scouting, subsequently spending three months in the hospital. Later he was attached to the S. O. S. Department, being commissioned first lieutenant. Having contracted typhoid-pneumonia, he was again sent to the hospital, where he remained until after the armistice was signed. In December, 1918, he returned to the United States and was in the Walter Reed Hospital at Washington, D. C., until July, 1919. He then returned to Rhinelander, resuming his former position with the Mason & Donaldson Lumber Co. After remaining with them a short time he engaged in farming at Starks, Oneida County, and was thus occupied until his death, which occurred Aug. 22, 1921. He had been married at Waco, Texas, in April, 1920, to Edna Kippes, who after his death returned to her home. Raymond Rheume is now a musician at Champaign, Ill. Isadore C. is in the employ of the Taylor Beverage Co. in Rhinelander; and Eleanore is attending school.

Andrew Evenson, superintendent of outside activities for the Thunder Lake Lumber Co., of Rhinelander, is one of the many men who came to Rhinelander in the early days, grew up in the lumber business and today holds positions of trust and responsibility. He was born in Norway, Sept. 17, 1863, son of Even and Ingeborg (Mattison) Evenson, both of whom are now deceased. In his boyhood Andrew attended public school in Norway and in that country grew to manhood. In 1881, having come to the United States, he located at Eau Claire, Wis., and from that time until 1889 he was occupied in various kinds of labor. He then came to Rhinelander and became connected with the lumber industry here, working in the different departments and in time becoming so thoroughly acquainted with it that he became a lumber piling contractor and as such was employed by several of the leading lumber companies here, his work in that line being continued for 19 years. He was also with the Brown Bros. Lumber Co. as yard superintendent and foreman. For the past three years he has been with the Thunder Lake Lumber Co. as superintendent of their outside work—a very responsible position. He also looks after the shipping department and planing-mill work. His efficiency and reliability have been appreciated by all the companies for whom he has worked. Mr. Evenson was married in June, 1889, to Sophie Mattison of Eau Claire, Wis., and he and his wife have been the parents of eight children, Lillie, Elmer, Myrtle, Walter, Elsie, Bertha, Clarence and Roy, whose respective records in brief are as follows: Lillie, who married Bernard Olson, is now a widow residing at Port Arthur, Ontario. Elmer, who is a lumber sawyer at St. Marys, Idaho, and who married Hazel Hutchinson, was drafted May 24, 1918, into the United States' service, and discharged April 7, 1919, at Camp Grant, Ill. He served in Company E, 57th Infantry at Camp Logan, Texas and Camp Pike, Arkansas. Myrtle is residing at home with her parents. Elsie married Leslie Donnely and resides in Buffalo, N. Y. Clarence and Roy are both pupils in the high school. Bertha was graduated with the Rhinelander High School class of 1919, and entered the service of the First National Bank of Rhinelander, in which she is now holding a responsible position. Walter Evenson was one of those who

made the supreme sacrifice for his country in the great World War. He had previously been a member of Company L for several years and served on the Mexican border in 1916. After going to France he was assigned to the 32d Division and took part in some of the heaviest fighting from February, 1918, to Oct. 16, 1918, on which day he was killed in the Argonne Forest. Some five months later his mother received the following letter from Major F. H. Himes; written at Herschbach, Germany, and dated March 25, 1919: "Dear Mrs. Evenson: I must apologize for the delay in answering your recent letter requesting verification of the death of Walter. Corp. Richardson, a member of Company L, was near Walter when wounded in the left side by machine gun bullet in the Forest of Argonne, and assisted in applying first aid and helped to carry Walter back to the dressing station. Here he was given a cup of coffee and placed in an ambulance. He was conscious all during this time. From this place he was taken to a hospital and we have no further record, and none of the members of the company have heard from him. The casualties published in the papers was our first knowledge of his death. I will endeavor to communicate with the Centrals Record office and endeavor to get something definite as to the place and time. From the time of his enlistment in Company L he has been an excellent soldier. With that devotion to duty shown by men of excellent character, such as he possessed, he worked his way from a private to corporal and then sergeant and won the esteem and friendship of every man in the company. Through hard, diligent work he won his appointment to the army candidate school, and later returned to the company, 'going over the top' with them northwest of Cesnes in the hardest fought battle of the war, the battle of the Argonne. The entire company unite with me in extending to you our sympathy in the loss of your son." Sergeant Evenson was but 21 years old when he thus died; yet he is not like one who has prematurely passed to a soon-to-be-forgotten grave. He wrote his name on his country's roll of heroes and patriots and the record can never fade nor tarnish; neither can he be forgotten by his friends or any who knew him. The surviving members of the Evenson family—the father, mother, and those children who are at home, reside in a comfortable house built by him at No. 1118 Eagle Street. The lot was formerly government land, a part of the "water reserve." The religious faith of the family is that of the Lutheran Church.

Jesse M. Reed, superintendent of schools for Oneida County and a resident of Minocqua, was born at Frankfort, S. D., Sept. 22, 1887, son of Eldon M. and Katherine (Hitchcock) Reed. The father, born in Pennsylvania, and the mother, a native of Wisconsin, were married at Frankfort, S. D. and spent some years there engaged in farming, the father having taken up a homestead; they are now living retired at Aurora, Ill. Jesse M. Reed attended the Kankakee, Ill., grade schools, the Benton, Ill., High School, and Ripon College, entering the latter in 1906 and graduating with the class of 1910. In 1911 he came to Woodruff, Oneida County, as principal of the grade schools, having spent the preceding year in teaching school at Bayfield, Wis. After one year at Woodruff he was appointed principal of the high school at Campbellsport, Wis., and served in that capacity for four years, after which he returned to Oneida County and taught at Tripoli for one year. He was then appointed principal of the Woodruff High School and served as such until 1922, when he came to Minocqua as principal of the high school here. At the election in April, of 1923, he was chosen superintendent of schools for Oneida County, which responsible position he is now filling. He is a man of exceptional ability and Oneida County is fortunate in securing him as head of her school system. Mr. Reed was married at Redgranite, Wis., Aug. 12, 1912, to Beulah Richardson, and two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Reed; Jeanne M., Aug. 1, 1918, and Katherine B., May 10, 1922. The family attend the Methodist Church. While at Woodruff Mr. Reed served for one term as clerk of Woodruff village and town, and he has always taken an active interest in the affairs of the community in which he makes his home. Fraternally he is a member of the Masons and Odd Fellows, while his wife belongs to the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

John F. Schilling, president and cashier of the Bank of Minocqua, was born at Almond, Wis. Early in life he received a good business training, and in 1891 he came to Minocqua and established the Bank of Minocqua as a private institution. The bank was successful from the start, and in 1903 it was incorporated under the laws of Wisconsin as a State Bank. It has been a most valuable addition to the business life of Minocqua, and its founder has taken an active and useful part in all the development of the village. He has one of the finest homes here, modern throughout, facing on Lake Minocqua and commanding a wonderful view of the lake in all its native beauty. His present banking quarters, which he erected in 1922, is of brick and is splendidly appointed. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Schilling, the latter of whom before her marriage was Ella M. Kline. These are Lois A., John T., and David H. Lois A. is a student in the high school and the two youngest attend the grade schools. Mr. Schilling is one of the leading citizens of the village and the family are well thought of in every way.

Adelbert G. Shape, proprietor of Bayview Cottages on the west shore of Tomahawk Lake in Oneida County, was born at Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 8, 1879, son of Gustave H. and Gertrude (Lauvenheimer) Shape. He graduated from high school at Milwaukee in 1897 and for eight years subsequently was traveling representative of the Schlitz Brewing Co. He was then with the Milwaukee Telephone Co. until 1914, in that year coming to Oneida County and purchasing a tract of fine lake frontage on Tomahawk Lake from Mr. Leary. On this land he was engaged in poultry raising for six years, and in 1920 began the erection of his present property, Bayview Cottages. He now has five fine, well-furnished cottages which he rents during the tourist season; he has erected a garage with accommodations for six cars, and his place is an ideal one at which to spend an outing, being beautifully situated and with every form of outdoor recreation at hand. He supplies boats and bait to the disciples of Izaak Walton, and furnishes experienced guides. His place is rapidly gaining widespread popularity. Mr. Shape was married at Milwaukee, Wis., June 10, 1911, to Miss Jennie Whisner, and Mrs. Shape assists in the operation of the summer resort.

Otto Schoeneck, a progressive farmer in the town of Enterprise, Oneida County, was born at Thayer, York County, Neb., June 6, 1883, son of Gustav and Johannah (Drager) Schoeneck. He received his education in the school at Enterprise, Oneida County, Wis., and remained with his parents, assisting in the operation of their farm here, until he was 23 years of age; during this period he spent the winter months of each year at work in the lumber woods, in the employ of the Campbell & Cameron Lumber Co., the Paine Lumber Co., and the Bundy Lumber Co. In 1903 he purchased a 40-acre tract of timber land just east of the village of Enterprise, and during the winters of 1907 and 1908 he logged the timber from this property, after which he disposed of the land. In 1909 he settled on his present farm in Section 28, town of Enterprise, and this property he has built up to a fine point of development, having erected a good house and a barn 36x60 feet, furnished throughout with James barn equipment. He has 26 acres of land cleared and raises certified seed potatoes, besides conducting a dairy. He has a good herd of Guernsey cattle with a pure-bred sire at the head. All his operations are carried on along the most modern lines; his place is equipped with a Fairbanks-Morse electric lighting plant and a Milwaukee air-pump water system. Some indication of his standing in the community is given by the fact that he was chairman of the town of Enterprise during 1914 and 1915; he also served as clerk of the school board during 1907, and he has taken an active part in advancing the general interests of his locality in many other ways. He and his family are members of St. Johns' Lutheran Church at Enterprise. Mr. Schoeneck was married at Enterprise, Wis., Sept. 26, 1906, to Emma Peetz, who was born in Germany June 2, 1886, daughter of Julius and Betty (Begaulke) Peetz. Mrs. Schoeneck's father is now deceased and her mother is residing in the village of Enterprise. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Schoeneck, but of these the youngest, Walter G., born Aug. 23, 1907, is now deceased, having passed away May 19, 1913. The others are: Erna E., born May 19, 1909; Herbert J., Jan. 24, 1912; Otto W., Oct.

2, 1913; Bruno B., Feb. 26, 1916; August A., May 11, 1919; and Irene I., Nov. 24, 1921.

Albert J. Rogahn and Joseph Smith, under the firm name of Rogahn & Smith, operate "The Pines" resort, located on the east shore of Swamp Lake in Newbold Township, Oneida County. Mr. Rogahn was born at Milwaukee, Wis., March 16, 1871, and Mr. Smith at the same city March 12, 1877. Before coming to Oneida County they were for 20 years in partnership in the operation of a large boat livery business at McKinley Beach, on the government pier at Milwaukee. They came here in 1920 and purchased the site of their present summer resort, consisting of 168 acres in Section 24 of Newbold Township. Here they at once established "The Pines," which they have built up into a most excellent resort. Their main lodge is 20x42 feet in dimensions and contains living room, dining room, kitchen, and office; this building has an 8x30 foot screened veranda on the front, facing out over the beautiful lake on which the property is situated. There are six roomy cottages, two of frame and four of log construction, with all conveniences for light housekeeping, but most of the guests take their meals at the main lodge. There is a fine boat house and bath house combined. A fleet of seven row boats makes the fishing in Swamp Lake and the adjoining Sugar Camp chain of lakes easily available. There are "good eats" and comfortable beds, and the service is excellent in every detail. Swamp Lake, which is spring fed, is one of the most beautiful lakes in northern Wisconsin, and it would be difficult to find a lovelier spot for a summer's outing than here on its wooded shores, among scenery which ranks with the finest of nature's handiwork. Sugar Camp chain is navigable for a distance of 11 miles, and offers some of the surest muskellunge, pike, bass, and pickerel fishing to be found in this region. A fine bass lake lies within a few rods of the resort, and there are excellent trout streams within easy distance. Deer and partridge hunting in season are unexcelled, and in every respect one is assured of a thoroughly enjoyable and refreshing vacation if he decides to make "The Pines" his headquarters.

Adolph Schoeneck, a prosperous farmer in the town of Enterprise, Oneida County, was born in Keyapaha County, Nebraska, March 3, 1885, son of Gustav and Johanna (Drager) Schoeneck. He was educated in the school at Enterprise, Wis., and remained at home until he was 21 years of age. From that time until 1920 he worked in the lumber woods during the winter months of each year. In 1908 he settled on a 40-acre tract of land in Section 27, town of Enterprise, which land he had purchased in 1903; here he built up a good set of buildings and carried on farming until 1918, when he sold the property and purchased his present 40-acre farm adjoining it on the east. This farm is equipped with a full set of buildings and has a blacksmith shop which Mr. Schoeneck operates in addition to conducting his farm, on which he raises potatoes and does mixed farming. He is a prominent figure in the affairs of his community and is a man of fine ability. He served as supervisor of the town of Enterprise for five years, and was a director on the school board of his district for 12 years, being a member of the building committee during the construction of the new Enterprise school. He and his family are members of St. John's Lutheran Church at Enterprise. Mr. Schoeneck was married at Enterprise, Wis., Aug. 4, 1908, to Miss Bertha Kushman, who was born May 3, 1890, at Schofield, Wis., daughter of Julius and Anna (Gentz) Kushman. Six children, as follows, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Schoeneck; Anna, born Sept. 21, 1909; William, March 2, 1911; Alfred, April 29, 1914; Dorothy, April 27, 1915; Rudolph, June 9, 1919; and Olga, Sept. 20, 1921.

Thomas G. Torpy, physician and one of the leading citizens of Minocqua, was born in Portland Township, Dodge County, Wis., June 10, 1868, son of Michael and Ann (Graham) Torpy. The parents were natives of Ireland and came to America in their youth; they were married in Portland Township, Dodge County, and settled on a farm there, where they attained considerable prominence in the community. The mother died at the age of 54 as a result of an injury she had sustained; the father lived to the age of 104. Five children were born to these parents: Mary, now the widow of John Mullins and residing at Beaver Dam, this



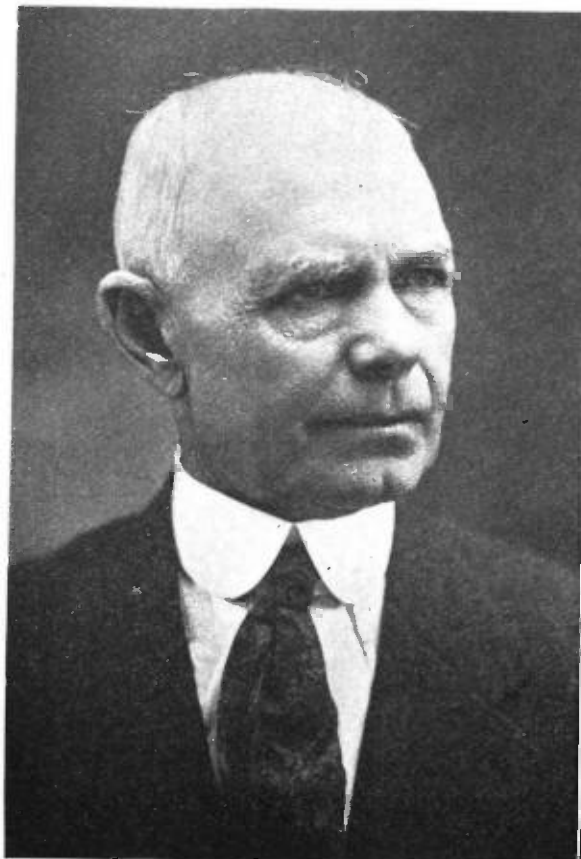
ALBERT J. ROGAHN—JOSEPH SMITH—THE PINES RESORT

state; Catherine, living at Marshall, Wis., widow of John Foley; Theresa, who is Mrs. George Whipple and lives at San Jose, Calif.; Thomas G., subject of this sketch; and Michael, who married Theresa Gaffney and is operating the home farm in Dodge County. Thomas G. Torpy attended the grade schools of Dodge County and was graduated from the Waterloo High School with the class of 1888. He followed various occupations for the next two years, and in 1890 entered Wayland Academy at Beaver Dam. In order to help pay his expenses while attending this institution he engaged to do chores for Dr. H. B. Sears, and in his spare time he took up the study of medicine under the tutorship of his employer. In 1892 he entered Rush Medical College at Chicago. He graduated from this school with the class of 1895, and in September of that year he opened an office in Waterloo, Wis., where he practiced his profession until 1898. He came to Minocqua in the latter year and took up his practice here, where he has since followed it continuously except for the years 1911-13, when he was acting physician and surgeon for the Yawkey-Bissell Lumber Co. at Arbor Vitae and made his home there. Dr. Torpy was Minocqua's first resident physician, and during the early days of his practice here his work was arduous indeed. The normal condition of such few roads as existed was what would today be termed impassable, and Dr. Torpy's work led him far into the jungles of the primeval forest, braving the torrid rays of summer suns and the icy blast of winter in every imaginable kind of conveyance, including row boats, canoes, horse teams, ox teams, and riding horses. Whatever the conditions he never failed to respond to a call, putting all thought of personal comfort aside in his devotion to his great mission of service to mankind, and he won the love and respect of the entire community. Dr. Torpy's exceptional ability and leadership extends beyond the profession of which he is so able a representative, and he has taken an active and useful part in public affairs. In the spring of 1916 he was elected chairman of the board of Minocqua Township, serving for five years and being by virtue of that office a member of the county board. He has been health officer for many years, and is a stockholder and director in the Bank of Minocqua; for the past 17 years he has been official surgeon for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and he is examiner for several insurance societies. He is a member of the Oneida, Vilas, and Forest Counties Medical Society, of the Wisconsin Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church. Dr. Torpy was married April 29, 1903, to Emma H. Brandner, of Waterloo, Wis., and three children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Torpy: Alma R., born Feb. 6, 1904, now a student in the Milwaukee State Normal School, having graduated from the Minocqua High School; Isabelle Ann, born Oct. 18, 1906; and Catherine L., born Nov. 6, 1916.

Frank C. Tank, proprietor of Tank's Garage at 113-119 S. Stevens Street, Rhinelander, and the owner of some valuable real estate in this city, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., April 26, 1892, son of Frederick and Mary (Braemer) Tank, who are still residents of Milwaukee. In that city Frank C. acquired his education, attending the public schools. He began industrial life in the International Harvester Factory there, and was thus occupied three years, after which, in 1914, he came to Rhinelander as chauffeur for Charles A. Conro, with whom he remained until April 1, 1916. He then branched out for himself, starting a garage business in the Lewis hardware storehouse on Davenport Street, and was there located until the fall of 1917, at which time he built a garage of his own at No. 111-119 S. Stevens Street, 50x60 feet in size. His business grew rapidly and in 1920 he built on to his original building an addition of 50x90 feet, and in the spring of 1923 another addition of 57x70 feet, his total floor space being now 11,490 feet. This is the largest garage in Rhinelander and is well equipped in every way. The latest addition is used exclusively as a woodroom and is supplied with all the necessary machinery and implements for the overhauling and repairing of cars. Mr. Tank employs nine skilled mechanics and a bookkeeper and is busy day and night during the summer months. The main building contains the office and stock room, sales room and storage. The plant is steam-heated and thoroughly modern and

up to date. Mr. Tank handles the Buick car, with its line of accessories, together with gasoline and motor oils. He has made a pronounced success in his line of business and may be called one of the solid men of his town financially speaking. In addition to his garage, he owns the building adjoining it at No. 121 S. Stevens Street, which is occupied by the Noble Sheet Metal Works, and also the lot adjoining that. His residence at 316 Dahl Street he bought in 1921 and he owns another residence property at 1122 River Street; and in addition to that real estate he has purchased the P. O. Means Addition to Rhinelander on the West Side, consisting of 18 lots, one residence and a storehouse. He is also a stockholder in the Oneida National Bank, the Northern Wisconsin Oil Co. and the Laytex Tire Co. of Fond du Lac, Wis. His fraternal society affiliations are with the local lodges of Masons and Elks. Mr. Tank was married Sept. 20, 1921, in Milwaukee, to Ethel Getchel, of Rhinelander, and he and his wife are the parents of one child, Frank C., Jr. In July, 1918, Mr. Tank entered the United States service and subsequently trained three months in the Quartermaster's Department at Camp Grant as inspector of motor trucks. He was discharged Sept. 20, 1918, on account of disability.

Lewis Larsen, who holds a responsible position with the Rhinelander Lumber & Coal Co., and who is a veteran in the lumber industry, was born in Waupaca County, Wis., Dec. 13, 1855, son of Ole and Gurina (Benson) Larsen. The parents, natives of Norway, came to America as young people, the mother crossing on a sailing vessel and reaching this country after a voyage of 16 weeks. The early occupation of the father was that of a deep sea sailor and he also sailed several years on the Great Lakes after coming to this country. After his marriage to Gurina Benson he bought a tract of government land in Waupaca County, Wis., which had been purchased from the Indians, and in the early spring of 1856 he built a small house on it, into which he and his wife moved before it was fully completed. He then began to improve the property, a task in which he was interrupted some years later by the outbreak of the Civil War, as, finding it hard during war times to make a living on the place, in 1863 he followed the example of others and became a soldier, enlisting in Co. C, 44th Vol. Inf., from Iola, Wis. With that organization he served until the close of the war, when, being honorably discharged, he returned home and resumed the task of developing his farm, in which he was ultimately successful. In February, 1878, he suffered a bereavement in the death of his wife. They had been the parents of nine children, namely: Lewis of Rhinelander; Anna, who married E. R. Erickson, she and her husband being now deceased; Bennett, who is at the head of the Larsen Machine Shop in Rhinelander; Nettie, now Mrs. Hans Lien of Iola, Wis.; Martin, deceased; Ole, of Iola; Theresa (first), who died in infancy; Theresa (second), now Mrs. Ole Lien of Iola; and Gusta, who is the wife of Knute Thompson of Iola. Lewis Larsen as a boy attended public school in Iola, Wis. At the age of 17 he began working in lumber camps on the Wolf River and was later employed on the Eau Claire River near Wausau. In 1886 he came to Rhinelander, Oneida County and for four and a half years was in the employ of Brown Bros. as foreman, also being in charge of the retail selling department. In December, 1900, he took a homestead of 140 acres in what is now the town of Newbold, though it was then in the town of Pelican, and, having built a shack, began his residence there. A few days later, however, he found that six other men—George Lyons, Vic Langley, William Taylor, A. L. Frasier, a Mr. Longtime and John Boleau—also held claims to the land, and in order to avoid law expenses, he bought the claims of five of the men and relinquished his right in 40 acres to the other one. The other 100 acres he kept and still owns. He lived on the property for about ten years, during which time he cleared up 15 acres, but for a great part of the time he was working in Rhinelander as yard man for the lumber concern of Queal & Co., and in other capacities. In 1908 he entered the employ of the Rhinelander Lumber & Coal Co., as yard foreman, also making some of the retail sales and he has since remained with the same company. He was treasurer of the town of Pelican for two years and of the town of Newbold for one year. In 1903 he built his dwelling-house in Rhinelander, at



LEWIS LARSEN



RICHARD E. LARSEN

the corner of Alban and Edgar streets. Mr. Larsen was married Oct. 14, 1883, at Wausau, Wis., to Helen Osborn, who was born at Athens, N. Y., May 26, 1859. The fruit of this union is a son, Richard E., who was born June 22, 1889, was educated in the common and high schools of Rhinelander and the Ferris Institute at Big Rapids, Mich., and who is now sales manager for the Rhinelander Lumber & Coal Co. He married Mattie McLaughlin, of Rhinelander, and has one child, James A., born March 14, 1921, the family home being at 84 Margaret Street. Richard E. Larsen is a Mason belonging to the local lodge, and the Larsen family attend the Congregational Church.

Frederick R. Tripp, now deceased, who was a prominent figure in much of the development of Oneida County and was the first chairman of the town of Sugar Camp, was born at Rutland, Vt., July 17, 1855. As a child he came with his parents to Sparta, Wis., where his father was subsequently engaged in railroad construction work for many years. At the age of nine years he too entered this field, becoming a water boy, and he worked in various capacities in railroad construction until 1887. In that year he came to Minocqua, Oneida County. Here he operated the Minocqua Hotel until 1891, and he then took a homestead of 180 acres of water reserve land in what is now the town of Sugar Camp. This land was located on the lake now known as Sugar Camp Lake, which at one time was named Tripp Lake; it was all heavily timbered, but Mr. Tripp proceeded to make his home there, erecting a log cabin to serve as a temporary residence. For some time he had been impressed with the possibilities offered by this region in the way of a summer resort country, and immediately after settling on his land he established Maple Grove Resort, now known as Sugar Camp. Subsequent developments showed that his vision of the future of this region had not erred; his resort was soon attracting large numbers of vacationists each year, and, following in its lead, other similar places began to spring up. Until 1907 Mr. Tripp conducted the resort he had established, also operating a general store with it, and then sold out to Knapp & Jones, the present proprietors. He then erected another store building a few rods east of the resort, and he conducted a general store there until his death, which occurred Oct. 23, 1918. The store was subsequently operated by the widow for one year, after which she sold it to Rudolph Larson. Mr. Tripp was always devotedly interested in the advancement and progress of his community, and, being a man of far more than ordinary ability, this interest was a most useful one. He donated the land on which the Tripp schoolhouse was erected, and he served on the school board until 1907. As previously mentioned, he was the first chairman of his town. He served for many years as postmaster at Robbins. He was active in securing many new settlers for this region; he superintended the construction of what is now Highway No. 63 from Sugar Camp to Rhinelander, and of County Trunk A from Robbins Corners to Three Lakes, and his progressive and energetic spirit manifested itself in many other movements resulting in permanent benefit to the community. For these things he will always be remembered as one of Oneida County's leading men, and he will live in the hearts of many individuals for the kind deeds he was always ready to perform for his fellow men. His fraternal affiliations were with the B. P. O. E. Lodge No. 598 at Rhinelander.

William W. Thayer, whose operations in land have given Oneida County many new farms and increased her rural population, was born at Osseo, Minn., Dec. 24, 1871, son of Albert A. and Mary (Colburn) Thayer. The mother is said to have been a direct descendant (in which case probably a granddaughter) of the Barbara Freitche of Frederick Town, Md., who in Civil War days, according to Whittier's poem, showed her patriotic union sentiments by braving Stonewall Jackson when he ordered his troops to shoot down a United States flag in front of her house. Mrs. Mary Thayer died when the subject of this sketch was two years old. The latter's father, who was a farmer by occupation, is still living, and resides at Anandale, Stearns County, Minn., now well advanced in years. William W. Thayer was educated in the public schools and at the Caton Business College in Minneapolis, where he spent five months. He had become a resident of Minnesota at the age of nine years, his parents at that time having moved to Maine Prairie,

Stearns County. After his business college course he became bookkeeper for a concern at Fair Haven, Minn. From this he branched off into the work of a collector, being thus employed by the Deering and the McCormick agricultural machinery companies. This work he did during the summers, during the winter months keeping books for different logging companies or firms. For six years he was thus engaged, at the end of which time he went into the lumbering business in North Carolina; but the venture not proving very successful, he spent only a year there and on his return to the North located at St. Cloud, Minn., where he resided for five years, being special salesman for the A. G. Whitney Land & Loan Co. Subsequent to that he spent one year in the livery business in Minneapolis, and then, selling his interests there, returned to Fair Haven and engaged in the grocery business, in which he continued for two years. Then, selling out, he went to St. Cloud and formed the real estate firm of Whitney, Rosenberger & Thayer, handling city and country property, also lands in Alberta, Canada, and insurance. A year later Mr. Thayer bought out Mr. Rosenberg's interests and in the same fall purchased Mr. Whitney's. He continued in business at St. Cloud until Dec. 10, 1910, when he came to McNaughton in the town of Newbold, Oneida County, where he started a general merchandise store and also became postmaster. Before coming to this county he had bought about 5,000 acres of cut-over land at and around McNaughton, and after his arrival he turned his attention to the sale of this land, disposing of it to settlers who wanted it for agricultural purposes and by whom it has been turned into farms. In 1918 Mr. Thayer sold his store and in 1919 he sold the bulk of his land to the Wisconsin Land Holding Co., having their headquarters at Milwaukee. He, however, has a considerable interest in the said company and is one of its directors. A number of other Oneida County citizens are also interested in it, the company owning not only several thousand acres in Oneida County, but also large tracts of land in adjoining counties. In 1919 Mr. Thayer came to Rhinelander and bought his present dwelling-house at 639 Shepard Street and since then he has given his time to the real estate business and farming. At McNaughton he has a farm of 640 acres, and he also owns two others—one of 163 acres and one of 120 acres. The larger farm is supervised by two of his sons, while the others are occupied by tenants. Mr. Thayer is a well known and respected citizen of Rhinelander and is a member of the local lodge of Elks. He was married at Fair Haven, Minn., Jan. 2, 1895, to Mabel M. Gould, a native of that place, and he and his wife have been the parents of four children: Leland M., Harold I., Winfield E., and Hollis A. Leland M., who was born May 26, 1896, at Minneapolis, is now in a general store at Wichita Falls, Texas. He married Mary Adams, of Waco, Texas, and they have one child, Dolores. Harold I., born at Fair Haven, Minn., June 28, 1897, is now farming in Oneida County on his father's farm. He married Olive Lowell of Pelican Rapids, Minn., and they have one child, Phyllis. He was drafted into the army Oct. 17, 1918, from Rhinelander, Wis., and went directly to Camp Shelby, Miss., where he was taken from the train to the hospital with the "flu," and there he remained until being discharged Nov. 15, 1918. Winfield E., born at St. Cloud, Minn., Dec. 10, 1901, who is associated in agricultural work with his brother Harold, married Clara A. Bohlman of Eland, Wis., and they have one child, Vernon. Hollis A., born at Fair Haven, Minn., June 23, 1905, is a junior in the Rhinelander High School. While a resident of St. Cloud Mr. Thayer helped to organize and build four German Lutheran churches, and his work of colonizing settlers at McNaughton, Oneida County, having brought in many Lutherans, he also helped to build the German Lutheran Church there. While this country was engaged in the World War he was a member of the Oneida Council of Defense, and was chairman of all activities in the town of Newbold. In short, he is a man who, wherever he has resided for any length of time has identified himself closely with the interests of the community and done his best to promote them, and his efforts have always borne good fruit. He is a citizen whom Rhinelander could ill spare and who has the esteem of those who know him.

Jerome G. Teal, who is conducting a general insurance, real estate and bond



BERNARD N. MORAN

agency in Rhinelander, was born and reared in Waupaca County, Wisconsin, and educated in the common school at Weyauwega, Wis. He spent his vacations working in newspaper offices in Waupaca, Antigo and Rhinelander. After finishing school he entered the employ of the Rhinelander Printing Co., then (in the early 90's) publishing the New North at Rhinelander, and was job printer, foreman, and manager of the office, being in charge for five years during the ownership of George W. Bishop, then secretary of the first State Board of Immigration and afterward a member of the Wisconsin Board of Control. Upon the death of Mr. Bishop, Mr. Teal gave up the printing and newspaper business and engaged in the insurance business, taking over the life, accident and health lines of the Travelers Insurance Co. of Hartford. He is now doing a general insurance, real estate and bond agency, with offices over the Lewis Hardware Store at 108 S. Brown Street. He is a charter member of Rhinelander Lodge, No. 598, B. P. O. E., and Rhinelander Aerie No. 350, F. O. E.

Bernard N. Moran, of Rhinelander, state senator for the 30th District, comprising the counties of Marinette, Langlade, Forest, Oneida and Florence, was born in Oshkosh, Wis., Jan. 31, 1869, son of John and Mary (McCormick) Moran. The parents were natives of Ireland who came to America when children and were subsequently married in Oshkosh. The father was in the hotel business for many years until his health gave out. Then, in 1875, he went west to North Dakota and filed on land; he lived but two years longer, dying in 1877. The mother died in 1879 at Oshkosh. Bernard N. Moran was educated in St. Joseph's Orphan School at Green Bay, Wis. He began industrial life working on farms in Winnebago County, Wis., where he remained until he was 14 years of age. He then went to Oshkosh, where he found employment in the Tremont House, remaining there until the fall of 1886, when he came to Rhinelander with F. T. Coon, and for the next two years he was engaged in doing chores in the Rapids House. By the end of that time he was 19 or 20 years old and felt that his position as a man or boy of all work around a hotel was neither sufficiently remunerative nor dignified for one who had ambition to rise in the world; so he kept his eyes open for something better to do and soon got a job running the compass for timber estimators. This gave him the right sort of an opening, as, by keeping his eyes open and his brain active, he learned after a while to estimate timber himself, and he has since followed that line of business, sometimes working for others, including some of the prominent lumber companies of the state, and at other times for himself, buying and selling timber. He now follows logging during the winters and in the summer is engaged in selling lake frontage lands, which he locates in the course of his regular business, and plats into lots for summer resort purposes. He owns about 1,500 acres in Oneida, Vilas and Forest counties. Such, in outline, have been Senator Moran's business activities, but they show but one side of his life, and that which pertains chiefly to himself. There is another side which concerns the public at large and has to do with his official career, and it began at a very early period, while he was still a very young man and a resident of the town of Pelican, the inhabitants of which, impressed by his energy, ability and public spirit, got into the habit of electing him to all sorts of offices, such as town treasurer, clerk, assessor and supervisor. At the age of 21 he became chairman of the town board, in which position he served for 17 consecutive years; he was also for several years chairman of the county board and for a while was supervisor of county assessors. From step to step Mr. Moran advanced in his public career until in 1915 he became a member of the State Assembly, in which he served with credit for one term, at the end of which he was appointed state supervisor of oil inspectors, a position in which he served for six years. He then went up another step, in 1920 being elected to the State Senate for the 30th District and polling 12,078 votes, an achievement showing remarkable strength. As he is still but 54 years old and in the full vigor of his mental and physical powers, it is hard to predict what triumphs the future may have in store for him; but those who know him feel confident that, whenever they may be, he will be found equal to the duties laid upon him and faithful to his trust. For many years Senator Moran made his home on a farm in the town of Pelican,

which he had developed from a tract of wild land, and which he had cared for by hired help while he was absent. There he has carried on general farming and dairying with good success, but since 1920 he has resided in Rhinelander. He was married June 2, 1897, in Rhinelander, to Lida G. O'Hara, of this city, who was born in Douglas, Marquette County, Wis., Jan., 9 1875, daughter of Thomas and Mary Ann (Dunn) O'Hara. Her family came to Oneida County in 1893, settling in Rhinelander, where Mr. O'Hara died Feb. 6, 1915, after having been retired from active work for a number of years. Mrs. O'Hara is still living. Senator Moran and wife are the parents of a daughter, Eulalia M., who was born Aug. 18, 1900, in the town of Pelican, Oneida County, and who was married Dec. 27, 1922, to John Laughrin. She and her husband reside in Prentice, Price County, Wis. The Senator and his family are members of the Catholic Church and of St. Mary's Congregation, Rhinelander, while he belongs also to the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

August G. Urbank, an active business citizen of Rhinelander, who for a number of years has been connected with the sales stable business, was born in Germany, Feb. 12, 1869, son of August and Mary (Waus) Urbank. The family came to America in 1878 and settled in Milwaukee, Wis., where August Urbank was employed by the Schlitz Brewery Co. He retired from active work in 1907, and is now deceased, but Mrs. Mary Urbank is still living in Milwaukee. Their children were: August G. of Rhinelander; Stephen, deceased; Martha, now Mrs. Thomas Keeney of Chicago; John of St. Paul; Paul of Milwaukee; Joseph of Chicago; Lilla, who married a Mr. Van Norman and lives in Chicago; and Donald, residing in Milwaukee. August G. Urbank, after acquiring his education in Milwaukee, entered the employ of the Wirth-Hamel Co., a firm of horse dealers, in whose stables he worked, and also as city salesman, until 1892. Then in the employ of the same concern he went to Antigo, Wis., where he operated a barn for them for ten years, or until 1902. In that year he and D. Hamel came to Rhinelander and were associated together until 1905. Mr. Urbank then entered into business with M. D. Newald, remaining with him until the fall of 1907, when the partnership was dissolved and Charles M. Wirt became Mr. Urbank's partner, remaining so up to March, 1922. The business of the firm was the buying and selling of horses, the animals being disposed of to lumber and logging companies and also to new settlers as they came in. From March 10, 1922 until June 1, 1923, Mr. Urbank operated the A. G. Urbank sales stable at 212 S. Stevens Street, on the latter date moving into his new stable, located at the east end of the bridge on W. Davenport Street. The barn measures 34x90 feet and is of concrete-block construction; it has stable room for 50 head of horses. In addition to the interests connected with his regular business, he owns 100 acres of frontage on Lake Julian; also two good residence properties—one at 603 Randall Avenue and the other at 601 on the same thoroughfare. He is a member of St. Mary's Catholic Congregation, and also belongs to the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, the Catholic Foresters, the Eagles and the Modern Woodmen of America. On July 9, 1895, Mr. Urbank was united in marriage at Antigo, Wis., to Katie A. Walk, daughter of Carl and Katherine (Lerch) Walk. Her father is now deceased, but her mother is still living in Antigo. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Urbank: Adolph S., who served 28 months in the World War as a telegraph operator; and Charles A., who is assistant sales manager for the Rhinelander Paper Co. Mrs. Urbank is like her husband, a member of the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin and the Foresters.

George P. Uhl, a well known resident of Three Lakes, Oneida County, throughout which region he has many friends and acquaintances, was born in Salisbury, Chariton County, Mo., Jan. 5, 1858, son of Peter and Katie (Haupt) Uhl. The parents were both born in Germany, the father at Frankfort on the Rhine and the mother at Kronberg. The former came to the United States in 1849 and the latter in 1850 and they were married in Missouri, Peter Uhl following his trade of stone mason in Chariton County, Missouri, until 1873. He then moved with his family to Stevens Point, Wis., where they resided until 1898, in which year Mrs. Katie Uhl died. After that Mr. Uhl lived with one or another of his children, visiting them by turns, until he died at the home of his son Louis in Wisconsin

Rapids, Wis., in October, 1915. There were eight children in the family: George P., subject of this sketch; Frances, who married a Mr. Klaus of Salisbury, Mo.; Lizzie, now Mrs. Mode of Moberly, Mo.; Louis, of Wisconsin Rapids; William E., of Stevens Point, Wis.; Mary, who died in Ashland, Wis.; Emma, wife of Charles Remaus of Minneapolis, Minn.; and John of Denver, Colo. George P. Uhl as a boy attended school both in Missouri and Wisconsin, accompanying his parents to Stevens Point in 1873. In 1881 he went to Wausau, where for nine years he worked in the Stewart Lumber Co.'s sawmills. Then in 1890 he came to Three Lakes and helped to erect the Woodruff & McGuire mill, one mile north of Three Lakes; he subsequently worked in that mill until it closed. After that he was employed in various paper-mills in northern Wisconsin and Ohio, though his home was still at Three Lakes. Since 1915 he has followed the trade of carpenter in and around this village and has worked on many of the resort buildings in the vicinity. He is a member of Three Lakes Camp, M. W. A. Mr. Uhl was married Nov. 13, 1888, in Wausau, to Minnie Burmeister, who was born March 4, 1866, in Manitowoc County, Wis., and whose parents, Henry and Minnie (Frank) Burmeister, are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Uhl have had seven children, of whom Harry, the first born, died in infancy. The others are: Arlie, born Sept. 15, 1891, now of Eau Claire, Wis.; Edward, born Dec. 20, 1892, residing in Three Lakes; Esther, born July 12, 1895, who is teaching school at Marinette, Wis.; Clara, born June 24, 1898, a teacher at Cambria, Wis.; Paul, born March 6, 1893, now attending normal school at Eau Claire; and Walter, born Dec. 5, 1905, who is attending school in Three Lakes.

John J. Verage, county clerk of Oneida County, in which office he has served efficiently for the last eight years, is a native of Wisconsin, having been born at Sheboygan, April 22, 1869. His parents were Peter and Johanna (Rulse) Verage, the father a native of New York State and the mother of Holland. Peter Verage came to Wisconsin at an early age, as at the age of 17 he entered the army as a volunteer, enlisting at Green Bay as a private, and altogether he spent three years and three months as a soldier. When the war was over and he was honorably discharged, he settled in Sheboygan, where he and his wife Johanna were married, and he took up railroading, becoming an employe of the Omaha Railroad when they were building their line through St. Croix County and this occupation he followed for many years in Wisconsin. His wife died at Eagle River, Nov. 13, 1884 and is buried there. In 1889 he went to the Pacific Coast, where he followed railroading for a number of years thereafter, and also worked in the navy yard at Portland, Ore. He died in California July 8, 1922, at an advanced age. John J. Verage had very meager school opportunities in his boyhood, but by home study and perseverance he succeeded in acquiring a very fair store of knowledge, which he has further improved by well selected reading, so that he is conversant with most subjects that come within the range of ordinary conversation. It was at the early age of 11 years that he began work at railroading, and at 15 he was assistant to the agent at Eagle River, where he remained for one year. He then entered the train service on the old Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad (now the Chicago & Northwestern) as brakeman, in which position he served until 1889, in which year he met with an accident, being run over by an ore train, which crushed his leg. The next two years was spent by him in hospitals—18 months in Ashland and six months in Milwaukee—but he finally got out and while still on crutches learned telegraphy and became an operator and agent for the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western, working for that road subsequently at various stations, including several in Oneida County. In 1892-93 he was the first station agent at Choate, Mich. Mr. Verage followed railroad work until 1894. He then became employed by the Wabash Screen Door Company in Rhineland and was with that concern until their factory burned down. Then for some time he conducted a restaurant in Rhineland and followed other kinds of labor until 1906, in which year he was elected register of deeds for Oneida County. In 1908 he was re-elected, serving until 1910. Then for four years he was engaged in farming. In 1914 Mr. Verage was elected county clerk and has succeeded himself as the re-

sult of every election since. By the press he was termed the "lone pacer," as he was the only Democrat on the ticket in 1921. He has been a good public servant, both efficient and courteous, and enjoys a considerable share of popularity. Mr. Verage was married Aug. 5, 1893, at Monico Junction, to Lottie J. Borden of Oconto, Wis.; she was born at Two Rivers, Wis., July 19, 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Verage are the parents of seven children, John E., Thomas Le Roy, Dewey Jerome, Lyle E., Lloyd D., Burleigh F. and Gladys. John E. resides in Rhinelander; Thomas Le Roy and Dewey J. have military records. The former, who volunteered for service after this country had entered into the World War, became a member of Company L, 127th Infantry. He was wounded at the battle of Fismes, Aug. 4, 1918, and sent to the hospital, where he remained ten months; then was returned to the United States, landing at Newport News, June 20, 1919; was in the base hospital at Baltimore one year, and then transferred to the Walter Reed Hospital at Washington, D. C., where he still remains. Dewey Jerome, who resides in Rhinelander, in 1915 joined the Wisconsin National Guard, and saw service in Texas during the border troubles. After going there once, the company returned home and was reorganized and then again went to the border, Dewey J. Verage going with it. He was later transferred to Company L, 127th Infantry, 32d Division (his brother's regiment), went overseas and returned to the United States in May, 1919, with the rank of corporal. Lyle E. Verage is now working in Chicago, being manager of a dock crew for a cold storage firm. Lloyd D. is a student at Marquette University, Burleigh F. and Gladys are pupils in the Rhinelander High School. The family home is at 922 Arbutus Street.

Eli P. Martin, a well known and respected citizen of Rhinelander, in which city he has resided for the last 30 years, was born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, June 5, 1851. He was educated in the public schools of his native province and also in those of Vermont, to which state he went when only ten years old and where he grew to manhood. His first industrial occupation was as a worker in sawmills and in time he attained the position of head sawyer, running a four-foot circular saw for four years. He then went to Massachusetts, where he was employed by the Amaskageg corporation and also by the Stark corporation, altogether about six years. He had married in 1873 and he and his wife now opened up a large boarding-house for the corporation at Manchester, N. H., which they conducted for four years. At the end of that time they went to Lowell, Mass., where for a similar length of time they conducted the largest boarding-house in the city, accommodating as many as 200 boarders. The low rates for which they furnished board would seem almost incredible in these days, as they charged girls and women but \$1.50 per week and men \$2.50, including washing. This meant a deal of hard work for them both, but in spite of the low prices charged they made a little money. At the end of the four years the house was overhauled and turned into a hosiery and Mr. and Mrs. Martin came west to Marinette, Wis., and from there in 1893 to Rhinelander, where for several years they kept boarding-houses for sawmill men. In the same occupation they were two years at Jeffris and then two years for the Yawkey Lumber Co. at Hazelhurst; after that they were two years at State Line, in Vilas County, and one year at Three Lakes, Oneida County. At the end of that time they took up their permanent home in Rhinelander and in 1903 they built the Martin flat on S. Pelham Street. This flat contains seven five-room apartments and a store; and all are rented out except one apartment occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Martin. They also own several other residences and city property in Rhinelander. They were married Oct. 9, 1873, in the Congregational parsonage at Plainfield, Vt., by the Rev. Charles Redfield, the same minister who married President Grover Cleveland. Mrs. Martin, whose maiden name was Catherine Martin, was born in Marshfield, Vt., April 8, 1853, was there educated and before her marriage taught school for five terms. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have a family of three children: Julia Louise, of Rhinelander; Blanche Inez, of Paradise, Mont.; and Elbert Eli, who is an attorney of New York City. The last mentioned is a graduate of the old Central High School of Rhinelander. He studied evenings at the Detroit Law School, was admitted to the bar at Lansing, Mich., and has



MR. AND MRS. ELI P. MARTIN—THE MARTIN FLAT

since risen to an honorable place in his profession through diligent application united with natural ability. At Milwaukee in 1912 he brought himself into world prominence by seizing and holding the would-be assassin of Theodore Roosevelt, a crank named Schrank, after he had shot and wounded the Colonel. Young Martin had entered Mr. Roosevelt's employ as secretary, some time previously, after doing good stenographic and clerical work in the bureau of the "Bull Moose" Progressive party in New York City, and he was accompanying him on his campaign when the incident occurred. He doubtless saved Colonel Roosevelt's life by wresting the revolver from Schrank, thus preventing the latter from firing another shot. After Roosevelt had failed of election and there was no more campaign work to do, Elbert E. Martin was employed for some time in a confidential position at the Hotel Vanderbilt, New York. Early in August, 1914, he was selected to go abroad to locate patrons of the hotel who might have become stranded in the war zone. He was provided by Colonel Roosevelt with a letter of introduction to Hon. Walter H. Page, American ambassador, London, England, which read as follows: "This is to introduce to you my friend, Mr. Elbert E. Martin. He was the man who seized my would-be assassin after the latter had shot me at Milwaukee, Martin showing the utmost nerve, coolness, and presence of mind on the occasion. He is a fine fellow in every way, absolutely trustworthy, and I most cordially commend him to your courtesy." In fulfilling his duties in Europe he had a number of adventures which made demands on his tact, courage and energy, but in practically every tight place in which he found himself, he found Theodore Roosevelt's letter the best kind of passport. It should be added that he made the trip around the world with the former president. He married Mabel Armstrong, a graduate of Hillsdale College, Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Eli P. Martin have a grandson,—a son of their daughter, Blanche Inez—who is now in the employ of Dot Nichols in the mining business at Gilmore, Idaho. Mr. Martin is fraternally affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. Mrs. Martin, being a Mayflower descendant, is eligible to all the national societies of the United States, including the Colonial Dames, the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Order of 1812, but so far she has only joined the Daughters of the American Revolution. The home of the Martins is situated at No. 408 S. Pelham Street.

Henry Wubker, prominent citizen of the town of Newbold, Oneida County, and one of the pioneers of this locality, was born in Germany July 22, 1857. He was educated in Germany and served two years in the army there, and as he had learned the bakery business, operated a shop in this line for two years. He came to the United States in 1882, and after visiting for a short time in New Jersey proceeded west, locating at Reedsburg, Sauk County, Wis. After following various occupations at the latter place for one year he spent two years at Mosinee and one year at Wausau, being foreman of the gas plant at Wausau during his stay here. He was next at Bessemer, Mich., where he operated a boarding house and worked as a track layer for a mining company. He spent ten years at Bessemer, during which period he served for two years on the city council and for one year as street commissioner. In 1894 he came to Rhineland, and in the spring of 1895 he took a homestead of 147 acres of wild land in Section 5 of Pelican Township, later purchasing an additional tract which brought his total holdings up to 217 acres. This place was his home for 14 years; on it he erected a full set of farm buildings and waged the good fight of the pioneer in building up a farm out of the wilderness, surrounded by the hardships and obstacles of life amid pioneer conditions. Mr. Wubker was the first settler in this neighborhood, and it was two years before any roads were available, this condition making it necessary for him to carry all his provisions on his back from Rhineland. Urged on by the ambition which dominated him, however, and possessed of the courage which has ever marked the true pioneer, he did not flinch before the struggle, and gradually, under his efforts, a fine farm grew up, with 40 acres of the land cleared and fully improved. In 1906 Mr. Wubker established a sawmill near Tom Doyle's Lake, and when this was destroyed by fire a short time later he suffered the loss of prac-

tically all he had acquired in the long years of struggle. Still undaunted, however, he began to build up another farm in 1910, and today for a second time he has a fine home, built solely by his own efforts. He established a summer resort on his property in 1920 and he now has four fine family cottages, each 17x32 feet in dimensions, fronting on Tom Doyle's Lake. Mr. Wubker is one of the very prominent men of this section of the country, and he has without doubt done as much to advance the interests of Oneida County in general as any other citizen of the county. He played a leading part in bringing about the Lithuanian settlement in the town of Newbold; he served as a member of the county board of Oneida County for 19 years, and was directly responsible for the setting off of the town of Newbold from that of Pelican; and he inaugurated many other movements that have been of permanent benefit to the community. He served as a member of the school board of his district for 16 years, and he has bought and sold some 2,000 acres of Oneida County land. Mr. Wubker was married in Germany April 20, 1882, to Miss Anna Hoffmeir. Six children, as follows, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wubker: Henry, Jr., now in the employ of the "Soo" Railway at Rhinelander; Anna, who is Mrs. Trimner of Manitowoc, Wis.; Catherine, living at Milwaukee, the wife of George Kramer of that place; Marie, now deceased; John, who is working for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway at Milwaukee; and Emma, who is Mrs. John Koeferl of Milwaukee.

Martin Winger, cement block manufacturer at Hazelhurst, Oneida County, was born in Norway, Feb. 8, 1869. He received his education in his native land and came to the United States in 1891, locating first at Black River Falls, Wis., and coming from there to Hazelhurst one year later. Here he followed lumbering and worked in the sawmills until 1915, when he established his present enterprise, in which he has been highly successful. He has a fine plant, fully equipped with moulds and the latest machinery for securing rapid production and reliability of product. He manufactures cement blocks, cement brick, various styles and kinds of curbing, fence posts, and in fact everything called for along this line. He has recently installed a large machine built especially for the manufacture of dun tile, which are used in building residences. He and his son Einar have just completed the erection of a cement-block garage, 32x80 feet in dimensions, with office, sales-room, storage space, and work room; this place is conducted by the son; a line of accessories has been installed, and the enterprise is already on a successful, established basis. Einar Winger is also associated with his father in the manufacturing plant, the business being conducted under the firm name of Winger and Son. Besides his other holdings Mr. Winger, Sr., has a fine home and 32 acres of land. He is a member of the Wisconsin Concrete Protective Association, and his fraternal affiliations are with the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Winger was first married in 1893 to Martha Erickson, who died in 1905, leaving four children, namely: Mary, who is now Mrs. William Baatz of Janesville, Wis.; Gunda, now Mrs. A. J. Smith of Hayward, Ill.; Einar, in partnership with his father as stated above; and Clara, who is living at Janesville, Wis. On July 28, 1905, Mr. Winger was united in marriage with Tia Berg. Two children have been born to this union: Olga, now of Chicago; and Robert, living at home. The family are members of the Lutheran Church, and are highly respected throughout the community. Mr. Winger is of the type of men who are responsible for the industrial success of the country today; the highest measure of respect is due to one who, solely by his own efforts, builds up the success that he has achieved.

Charles Ray Madden, proprietor of Kawaguesaga Resort on Kawaguesaga Lake in Oneida County, was born at Wausau, Wis., Nov. 14, 1886, son of Patrick and Mary Ann (Laughin) Madden. He attended school at Minocqua and later studied at St. Thomas Academy in St. Paul, Minn. Finishing at the latter institution in 1905, he returned to Minocqua and became associated with his father, who at that time was operating the Lake Side Hotel. In 1910 the father began the erection of Kawaguesaga Resort, and after its completion he operated this property until his death on Nov. 8, 1914, after which the mother operated it until she died, March 16, 1920. The sons Daniel, William and Charles Ray then as-



KAWAGUESAGA RESORT—CHARLES R. MADDEN, PROP.

sumed management of the resort and operated it in partnership for one year; in June, 1921, William's interests were purchased by the other two, and on Oct. 29, 1921, Charles Ray bought Daniel's interests; he has since been sole proprietor. The resort is exceptionally well appointed; it consists of a main lodge and three cottages, the main lodge being 32x92 feet in dimensions with a wing 28x32 feet; the main floor of this building contains a dining room, serving room, kitchen, and office, and the second floor has 20 sleeping rooms. There is a fleet of 10 fine row boats and a large launch in conjunction with the resort, the launch furnishing transportation to and from Minocqua for the guests. The entire place is equipped with electric lights, and there are many other features not common to establishments of this kind. Fresh vegetables are supplied for the table by gardens on the property, and the milk and cream comes from the management's own herd. Mr. Madden was married at Minocqua on Dec. 10, 1915, to Mary E. Baldwin, daughter of Nathan and Elizabeth (Brown) Baldwin. Mrs. Madden's father is now deceased and the mother is residing in Wausau. Three children, as follows, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Madden: Patrick J., Charles Ray, Jr., and William Daniel.

Ernest W. Wilkowski, manager of the Oneida Hotel at Rhinelander, Oneida County, Wis., is one of the busy men of this city, having much to look after, but from long experience in the hotel business knowing well how to do it. He was born at Watertown, Wis., Aug. 15, 1889, son of Louis and Sophia (Etscheid) Wilkowski, the father being a cigar manufacturer for many years in Watertown, who died in July, 1900. The mother is still living, now being a resident of Fond du Lac, Wis. Ernest W. was educated in the public schools of Watertown and then began industrial life as clerk in a hotel in that city, in which position he remained for three years. He then went to Fond du Lac, where for six years he was clerk and assistant manager of the Palmer Hotel. In 1916 he came to Rhinelander to take the management of the Oneida Hotel, then just newly constructed. The opening banquet was given to the stockholders on the evening of January 15, the doors being opened to the public on the following morning. This was an event of some importance in the business history of the city and was so recognized by its citizens generally. The four-story brick building, with full basement, was substantially constructed and belongs to the type classed architecturally as "semi-fireproof." It contains 66 rooms, 36 of which are supplied with bath and every room being provided with hot and cold running water and with circulating ice water. Great pains were taken with every part of the building, as evinced in part by the beautiful offices and reception rooms, barber shop, sample rooms and other conveniences. In 1922 a refrigerator machine for cooling the ice box was installed, and the company now manufactures a quantity of its own ice with a carbonic gas machine and are contemplating the building of a cold storage room in the basement for the storage of supplies. The average number of persons employed is 30 the year round. The Oneida is one of the few large commercial hotels conducted on the European plan, and is conceded to be one of the finest hotels in northern Wisconsin. It is operated by the Wisconsin Hotel Co., who in addition to this operate hotels at Sheboygan and Fond du Lac. A. N. Merritt being president of the company, E. W. Wilkowski, vice president; and D. C. Sargeant, secretary and treasurer. The Oneida is owned by business men of Rhinelander, holding the property under the name of the Rhinelander Hotel Co. Of this company W. E. Brown is president; F. S. Robbins, vice president; C. F. Smith, secretary; and M. H. Raymond, treasurer. Under Mr. Wilkowski's management the Oneida has been successfully operated and has acquired a high and wide-spread reputation as a hotel of eminently satisfactory accommodations. He has identified himself closely with the business interests of the city generally and is ever ready to aid in promoting its growth and prosperity. He is a member of the local Rotary Club; also of the Wisconsin Greeters and of the Elks Lodge at Fond du Lac. Mr. Wilkowski was married June 21, 1914, to Mae Dorgan of Fond du Lac, Wis., and they are the parents of two children: Ernest W., Jr., born Dec. 25, 1917, and Jean M., born Aug. 28, 1919.

Louis Wagner, of Rhinelander, Oneida County, who has made a fine record as landscape gardener and fruit grower, was born in Germany, March 27, 1857. He

was educated in his native land, where he learned the art of landscape gardening, which he followed there until 1896. He then came to the United States, locating first in Texas, where he found employment on a ranch. From there he went to Wyoming and to the Black Hills, S. D. In 1893 he came to Rhinelander, Wis., and for five years subsequently worked as hostler for Drs. Daniels and Baker. At the end of that time he got back into his proper groove, taking up landscape and orchard work for Paul Browne, for whom he worked 17 years. He then spent two years in the paper mill, subsequently resuming landscape gardening, this time for W. E. Brown, with whom he has since remained. Mr. Wagner's 17 years as foreman on the Paul Browne estate were a notable period of his life. It was about 1903 that Mr. Browne bought 120 acres of rough and stony land in Rhinelander, to all appearances by no means adapted for gardening or orchard work. The land had been cut over for its big pine but had much standing hardwood and a heavy growth of small hemlock. With the assistance of Mr. Wagner, whom he secured as foreman, Mr. Browne proceeded to develop the property according to the most intensive methods of modern farming. The natural tree growth was carefully fostered on 108 acres not used for special crops, the undergrowth being cleared and the air let in, seeds planted and trees transplanted until the tract was covered with the finest growth of American trees to be found on any estate in the country with perhaps one exception, most of them being of unusual size and quality. About 1906 Mr. Browne set out a few apple trees, but it was not until the spring of 1910 that he went into orchard development systematically. Then he set out 400 trees, in the following year 300, and in 1912, 100, making 800 in all. Putting aside the idea of any immediate financial profit, he aimed to experiment with and test out different varieties of fruit to determine which was best adapted to the climate, and the picking and choosing, grafting and pruning which went on under Mr. Wagner's immediate direction and Mr. Browne's supervision resulted in keeping the following varieties of apples: Wealthy, Duchess, Dudley Winter, Winter Famous (a late Snow apple), and for crabs the Transcendents, Chippewas, Hyslop and Whitney. The method of grafting on crab trees was particularly successful. In the cultivation of grapes the same general system was followed with equally gratifying results, the varieties under successful cultivation being the Campbells and Moores (both early black), the Brighton (a red grape), and Moore's Diamond (a white grape). About 100 vines of wild grapes were also transplanted, the fruit of which makes fine jelly. Among the other garden or orchard products successfully and profitably raised were plums, pears, strawberries, currants, cucumbers, rhubarb, horseradish and practically all kinds of vegetables. A most artistic flower and shrub garden was also laid out presenting a very pleasing appearance. The orchard covers about 12 acres. In 1901 Mr. Wagner bought a residence property at No. 316 N. Stevens Street and practically rebuilt the house, making a most pleasant and commodious residence of it. He is a member of the lodge, canton and encampment in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and also belongs to the Independent Order of Foresters. He was married Feb. 23, 1897, in Rhinelander to Clara Schlipf of Rhinelander, who was born in Germany July 17, 1859. He and his wife attend the Episcopal Church. Mr. Wagner is a man of wide acquaintance and many friends and is now serving in his second term as alderman of his ward—the Second.

H. J. Westgate, M. D., who for some 12 years or so has been engaged in the successful practice of his profession in Rhinelander, Oneida County, where he is esteemed not only as a physician but also as a man and citizen, was born on a farm in Worcester County, Mass., Feb. 22, 1875, the son of Fred E. and Eliza A. (Riley) Westgate. When he was six years old his parents moved west to Wisconsin, settling on a farm in Manitowoc County, where they still reside. It was there that he received his first impressions of life and as a boy attended the country school, later continuing his studies in the graded school at Mishicot. He subsequently became a teacher and improved his education to such an extent that for nine years he taught in Manitowoc County. At the end of that period he entered the railway mail service, in which he spent another nine years, his run being from Milwau-



CHRIS MICHELSON

kee to Ashland. During the last three years of that period he was also attending the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Milwaukee, and in his last term as a student there, 1908-09, he resigned his position as mail clerk on the road and gave his whole time to his medical studies. After receiving his diploma he began medical practice at Ingram, Rusk County, where he remained two years, at the end of that time coming to Rhinelander, where he has practiced his profession since June 3, 1911. Both as physician and surgeon he has made an excellent record and he enjoys an extensive practice. He is a member of the Oneida, Forest and Vilas Counties Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is also examining physician for a number of insurance companies and fraternal societies, namely, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., the Aetna Life Insurance Co., the Old Line Life Insurance Co. of Milwaukee, the Central Life and the National Life both of Iowa, the Prudential Life Insurance Co. of America, and the local lodges of Modern Woodmen of America, Royal Neighbors, Mystic Workers, Beavers, Yeomen and Maccabees. Dr. Westgate has business interests aside from his profession. He is a stockholder in the Badger Talking Machine Shop of Milwaukee and in the Badger Music Shop of Fond du Lac, and is also the owner of a 200-acre farm in the town of Crescent, Oneida County, on State Highway No. 14, which he has developed from cut-over timber land and which is today one of the best farms in the county, about 70 acres of the land being under the plow. The beautiful bungalow he erected on this place could be matched on very few farms in the country. On Nov. 25, 1897, Dr. Westgate was united in marriage with Ida M. Levenhagen, of Mishicot, Manitowoc, County Wis., a daughter of Charles and Frederica (Schriever) Levenhagen. Before he graduated in medicine, and while he was attending the Wisconsin College of Physicians (now the medical department of Marquette University) he and his wife had charge of the college free dispensary. Dr. and Mrs. Westgate are the parents of two children: Hugh G. and Lucy E. Hugh G., who married Edna Rodd, has charge of his father's farm; Lucy E. is a graduate from Lawrence College, class of 1923, where she took a course in elocution and also on the flute. During the summer of 1923 she toured nine of the Central States on the Midwest Chautauqua Circuit. Both Dr. Westgate's children graduated from the Rhinelander High School. The Doctor is a Free Mason, belonging to the Lodge and Chapter, and he is also a member of several other orders or societies, including the Elks, Eagles, Beavers, Royal Neighbors, United Order of Foresters, Yeomen and the Fraternal Reserve Association of Oshkosh. He is a man who has attained an honored position in life and a fair degree of prosperity without neglect of duty or violation of conscience but through the intelligent use and improvement of his natural powers of mind and body.

Chris Michelson, who is conducting agricultural operations on a large scale in the town of Hazelhurst, Oneida County, was born in Denmark, Dec. 5, 1871, son of Peter and Mary (Christenson) Michelson. The parents were natives of Denmark and came to the United States in 1891, settling near New Lisbon, Wis., where they remained for 20 years. On leaving New Lisbon they went to Irma, Wis., spending the remainder of their lives at the latter place; the mother died Aug. 16, 1916, and the father Oct. 20, 1920, the latter being 84 years old at the time of his death. Chris Michelson attended school in Denmark and completed his education in the United States after coming here in 1889. On first arriving in this country he proceeded to Camp Douglas, Wis., where relatives of his were located, and he spent a short time there working on farms. He then went to Pittsville, Wis., and after working in the lumber woods there for a time he engaged in railroad construction work, following the civil engineering branch of this line. He remained thus occupied until 1895 and then went into the logging business on his own account, buying timber land, cutting off the timber, and reselling the cut-over land. He continued in this business until 1912, most of his operations being in the towns of Hazelhurst and Cassian, Oneida County; he has owned as much as 1,400 acres of land here at one time. In 1912 he settled on his present farm of 800 acres and proceeded to improve the property. He now has 150 acres under

cultivation, and the entire place is modernly equipped. Mr. Michelson has erected a potato warehouse 36x36 feet in dimensions, a barn 30x72 feet, a second barn for housing sheep which is 34x72 feet, three dwelling houses, and various other buildings. He devotes his chief attention to the raising of sheep and potatoes, planting from 45 to 50 acres of potatoes, 20 acres of which are certified seed potatoes each year. All his operations are conducted along modern lines, and his potato crop averages 200 bushels per acre, a fine argument for the use of scientific methods of farm production. He is a member of the Wisconsin Potato Growers Association and the Wisconsin Experiment Association. An exceptionally able man and possessed of great foresight, he has often been called upon to serve in public office, and he has acted as side supervisor, as chairman, and as treasurer of Hazelhurst Township. He is a stockholder in the Lincoln County Bank at Merrill and in the Merrill Woodenware Company. Mr. Michelson is one of the men who would be leaders in any community, and his ability and untiring efforts have advanced the general interests in many ways; a deep debt of gratitude is due him. Mr. Michelson was married at Tomahawk, Wis., July 15, 1908, to Cecelia Fredericks, daughter of Charles and Mary (Streick) Fredericks. Mrs. Michelson's parents are residents of the town of Cassian, Oneida County. Seven children, as follows, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Michelson: Mary, April 9, 1909; Earl, Feb. 16, 1911; Peter, April 23, 1913; Mildred, Feb. 23, 1915; Elsie, March 7, 1917; Christian, March 16, 1919; and Katherine, Jan. 23, 1922. In 1923 Mr. Michelson installed the Delco light system on his farm, all the buildings and yard being thus lighted. The house and barn are furnished with running water by an automatic pump, while an electric washer and various other conveniences have been installed.

Martin A. Wesalowski, proprietor of the Monico Hotel at Monico, Oneida County, was born in Germany Nov. 11, 1869. He was educated in his native land and came to the United States in 1884, locating first at Wausau, Wis., where he remained until 1893, working for a part of the time in factories and the rest in meat markets. In 1893 he came to Rhinelander, Oneida County, and engaged in logging and farming and later for awhile in the saloon business. In 1909 he came to Monico, bought a small hotel building and engaged in the hotel business. He has enlarged and greatly improved the building, having installed a steam heating plant, hot and cold water and electric lights, and is now conducting a first class commercial hotel with profitable results. He is also a stockholder in the Northwestern Oil Co. at Rhinelander and owns two fine farms in Oneida County, one at McNaughton and the other at Monico, in addition to other village property in Monico besides his hotel. He is a member of the Catholic Church and, fraternally, of the local lodge of Eagles. Mr. Wesalowski was married May 3, 1892, to Mrs. Anna Pokorny, whose maiden name was Anna Shara, and of this union eight children have been born; Alvina, Agnes, Minnie, Henry, Leo and George, who are living, and Gertrude and Eddie, who are deceased. By her first husband, James Pokorny, Mrs. Wesalowski had three children, namely: Anna, who died, and May and John, who are living.

Herbert Warner, farmer, lumberman, and resort proprietor, with large interests in both Oneida and Vilas counties, was born at Cass City, Mich., Feb. 12, 1870, son of Robert Henry and Almeda (Houghton) Warner. The father was a native of Michigan and the mother was born in Vermont; the parents settled in Michigan in 1862 and were subsequently engaged in farming there for many years. The father, who was a veteran of the Civil War, died Aug. 8, 1913, and the mother passed away Aug. 5, 1922. Herbert Warner was educated in the schools of Cass City and then took up lumbering, following woods work as cruiser and estimator and also taking part in the drives down the rivers. He remained in Michigan until 1893, when he came to Wisconsin; here he followed the same work until 1899, and he then took a homestead on Plum Lake, in Vilas County. Here he at once built and established the Forest Home Summer Resort. At that time there was only one other summer resort on Plum Lake. From the first Mr. Warner took an active part in the direction of public affairs here, and his qualities of leadership and ability gave him a very wide influence. He was instrumental in bringing about the crea-

tion of the town of Plum Lake, which was done in 1910, and he became the first assessor of this town, reassessing the property when it was first formed; he served in that office for two years, and he was also deputy surveyor under Daniel Graham. As time went on he added to his land holdings and proceeded with the development of a farm, and today he has one of the finest agricultural properties in Vilas County, with 240 acres of highly fertile land and with modern improvements. Considerable credit is due Mr. Warner for aiding in the agricultural prosperity of the region by the development of this farm, and a vast amount of hard and persistent effort is represented, for the land was all covered with stumps and brush when he acquired it, presenting little resemblance to the well-tilled fields he has today. In 1906 Mr. Warner purchased all the "marks" or "deadheads" (sunken logs) in the Wisconsin River and its tributaries north of Rhinelander, and in the following year he sawed one and a half million feet of lumber. In 1920 he built a mill two miles east of Tomahawk Lake and one and a half miles north of Rainbow Rapids, on the Wisconsin River, and here he is now carrying on the manufacture of lumber, having a planing and finishing mill in connection with the sawmill. In 1922 he established a wholesale and retail lumber yard at Tomahawk Lake, and his product has a wide distribution. He maintains a boarding house at the mill for the convenience of his employes and personally supervises all these industries, though the operation of the resort is under the direct charge of his oldest son, Herbert L. The farm is conducted in conjunction with the resort, and Mr. Warner makes his home there most of the time. He has a fine herd of Guernsey cattle, and pure cream and milk from the herds are served as a part of the cuisine at the resort. Mr. Warner has always been a strong advocate of the development of northern Wisconsin as a summer resort country, and he has done a great deal to further this industry here; one of his valuable contributions in this connection was the donation in 1915 of 40 acres of land and \$1,600 in cash to aid in the establishment of a golf course; he also gave a great deal of his own time and services in this cause; a Mr. F. S. James of Chicago furnished the balance of the money required, and the net result is the Plum Lake Golf Course, which is conceded to be the best in northern Wisconsin and has done much to attract tourists here. Mr. Warner was married Oct. 25, 1890, to Freda Fricke, and Mrs. Warner has been a faithful helpmate to him, aiding him in every possible way in building up the success he has achieved. Mr. and Mrs. Warner have five children: Herbert L., Norman K., Evelyn Marie, Grace, and Jane. Mr. Warner is a member of I. O. O. F. Lodge No. 45 at Woodruff, and he and his family take an active part in the social life of the community.

Wilhelm Wenzel, a notable pioneer of Oneida County who passed away Jan. 4, 1907, was born in Germany, March 1, 1845, and received his education in that country. He subsequently followed farming there until 1881, in which year he came to the United States, proceeding direct from New York to Toledo, Ohio, where for the next four years he was employed in sawmills. He came to Wisconsin in July, 1885, and for two years made his home at Fremont, in Waupaca County; he was next at Oshkosh for a short time, working in a packing house there, and in 1887 he came to Oneida County, where he first stopped at Pratt Junction and was one of the first men employed in the construction of the old Lake Shore & Western Railway north of that place. The following year he took a homestead of 160 acres at Enterprise and on this property he proceeded to establish a permanent home, erecting a small log cabin to serve as a residence until he could hew the logs for a more commodious structure. Here he went through the long, hard struggle of the pioneer in building up a farm from the wilderness. He cut cordwood to sell to the railroad company, and in every other possible way eked out his finances until the farm could be put on a producing basis. As soon as he had a few acres of the land cleared he purchased live stock in proportion, and as the tillable area increased he improved his equipment and herds, and so, through years of toil, a prosperous farm was built up to add to the greatness of the agricultural Northwest. Mr. Wenzel made his home on this farm until his death in 1907. On Nov. 20, 1874, in Germany, he married Amelia Lampke, and to this union six children were born, as follows: Emma, who is now Mrs. Fred Gropengieser of Rhinelander; Alvina,

now Mrs. Smith of Rhinelander; Amelia, who is Mrs. Louis Kelly of Rhinelander; August, also a resident of Rhinelander; William, now engaged in farming in the town of Pelican; and Fredericka, who is Mrs. Otto Krantz of Rhinelander. After the father's death the family lived on the homestead for one year; in 1908 they moved to the farm in the town of Pelican which Mr. Wenzel had purchased in 1902, and this property the sons operated for the mother until 1914, when William assumed charge of it. The property consists of 160 acres in Section 21, equipped with good buildings and having 35 acres cleared, and the son William is now carrying on general farming and dairying there and is building up the farm from year to year. William Wenzel is a prominent member of the community, and served during 1918 as supervisor of his township; he is a worthy successor to a father whose career meant much to the development of Oneida County.

James R. Nelson, proprietor of the Hotel Three Lakes, at Three Lakes, Oneida County, who has served at various times in important public office, including that of sheriff, was born in Denmark, July 27, 1863, son of Robert and Helen (Boison) Nelson. The parents also were born in Denmark, where they still reside, the father being a millwright by trade; they have had six children. James R. was educated in his native land, where he learned the carpenter's trade from his father, which he followed until he came to America in 1885, landing at New York. He located first in Oxford, N. J., where he followed his trade for a year, in 1886 going to Port Chester, Conn., and from there to Greenwich, the same state, where he helped to build a factory. From there he went to Lawrence, Mass., where he worked on a woolen mill, subsequently returning to Port Chester, where for the next few years he was employed in a pattern shop. His health failing, he resolved to seek a different climate and occupation, and accordingly came west; first to Racine, Wis., where he stopped a short time, then to Chicago, where he remained a year. In 1888 he went to Antigo, Wis., where he remained a year, during that time helping to build the Menasha Woodenware mill. In 1889 he came to Rhinelander, Oneida County, where he bought a residence and remained for 11 years, being employed as foreman for the firm of Woodruff & McGuire, contractors. In 1900 Mr. Nelson came to Three Lakes and purchased 200 acres of wild land and started farming, in which occupation he continued for 20 years, during which time he considerably improved his property, clearing 70 acres of the land. Then in 1920 he sold the farm and for the next two years lived in a rented dwelling-place, after which, in March, 1922, he purchased the Hotel Three Lakes, which he is now operating. During the 34 years that Mr. Nelson has lived in Oneida County, he has become well and favorably known and his fellow citizens have thrust public office upon him on various occasions. He served four terms of supervisor and also four terms as deputy sheriff. He also helped to lay out and build the first roads in the town of Three Lakes. He was first married May 8, 1885, to Anna Johnson, who died April 7, 1892. By her he had two children: John, who is deceased; and William J., now residing in Fond du Lac, Wis. On April 5, 1894, Mr. Nelson was married secondly, in Rhinelander, Wis., to Bertha Brandt, of Marshfield, Wis., daughter of Fred and Anna (Ganetts) Brandt. Her parents were born in Germany and came to this country in 1884, settling in Stratford, Marathon County, Wis., among the pioneers of that locality. The father is still living on the old homestead at the age of 72 years, the mother having died Jan. 3, 1912. Of the second marriage of Mr. Nelson six children have been born: Gladys, deceased; Arthur, of Three Lakes; Mabel, deceased; Mildred, who is attending the high school in Three Lakes; Lillian, who is a common school pupil; and Margaret, at home.

Wynn O. Webster, well-known farmer of the town of Enterprise, Oneida County, who served for seven years as chairman of the Enterprise town board of supervisors, was born in Shawano County, Wisconsin, March 11, 1883, son of George and Eliza (Shipman) Webster. The parents were of New York State ancestry, but were born and reared in Wisconsin; both are now deceased. Wynn O. Webster was educated in the district schools of Waupaca County and subsequently worked in the woods of northern Wisconsin for 13 years, starting as a



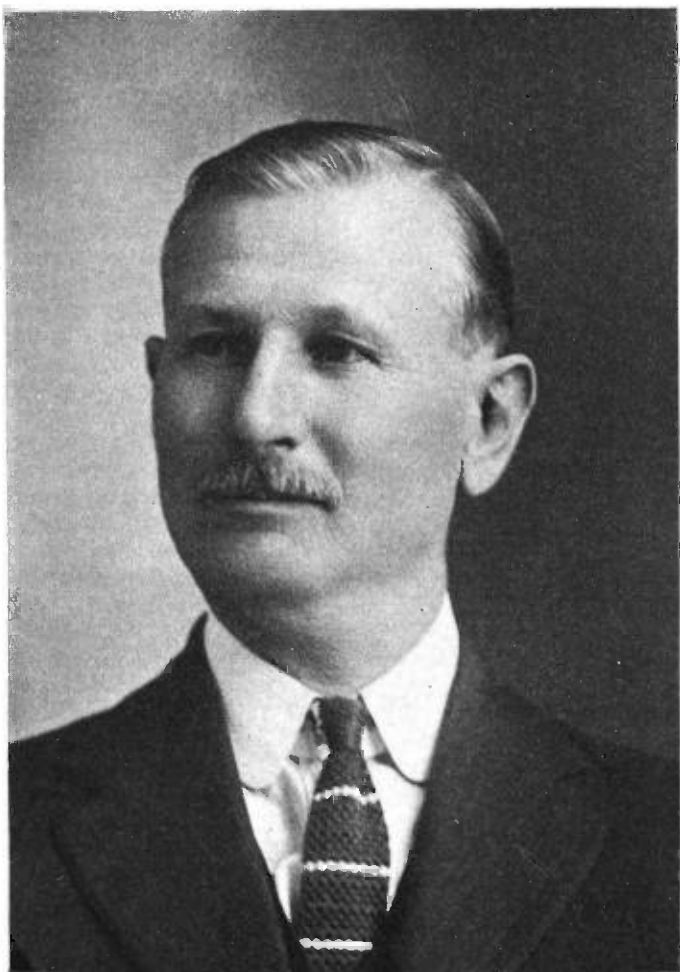
JAMES R. NELSON

lumberjack and advancing to the position of camp foreman; the greater part of this period he spent in the employ of the Bundy Lumber Co., but he was also for some time in the employ of Brooks & Ross in Vilas County. In 1909 he came to Oneida County and purchased 40 acres in Section 27, town of Enterprise, later buying an additional 40 acres in the same section. This was all wild land when Mr. Webster acquired it, and in building up his present farm from it he has accomplished a fine piece of work. He now has 25 acres under cultivation, and has equipped the place with an excellent set of buildings. He is carrying on general farming and dairying, and raises a large acreage of potatoes; his cattle are high grade Guernseys, and he has a pure-bred sire at the head of his herd. Mr. Webster is a man of exceptional ability, and is respected throughout the community. Besides serving in the office of chairman of his town board, as previously mentioned, he was town clerk for two years and assessor for one year. His fraternal affiliations are with the Eagles, and in religion he and his family are of the Lutheran faith. Mr. Webster was married at Enterprise, Wis., March 30, 1909, to Miss Margaret Mistley, and Mr. and Mrs. Webster have five children: Bernice, Donald, Janet, Morris, and Gladys.

Edward A. Wolfgram, man of affairs and the dominant figure of the town of Schoepke, Oneida County, was born in Germany Feb. 24, 1867, son of John and Johanna (Harke) Wolfgram. The parents were natives of Germany and came from that country to the United States in 1880, locating at Lomira, Dodge County, Wis., where they were subsequently engaged in farming; both are now deceased. Edward A. Wolfgram attended school through the eighth grade in Germany and came to America with his parents in 1880, locating with them at Lomira, where he completed his education. He remained at home until he was 18 years of age and then, in 1885, took up railroad construction work with the old Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western road, now a part of the Chicago & Northwestern lines, and also with the Wisconsin Central, following this work until 1897. During that period, while with the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western, he made his first trip to Oneida County, in 1886. After leaving railroad work he had charge of a large ice plant at North Lake, Wis., the business being owned by the Wisconsin Lakes Ice and Cartage Co., with headquarters in Milwaukee. After remaining in the employ of this company for three years he came to Oneida County in 1900 and settled at Lenox, in the town of Schoepke, on land which he had purchased in 1898. His holdings consisted of all of Section 14, Township 35 north, Range 11 east. Here he immediately embarked on an extensive program of development, his first step being the erection of a large sawmill. Every building in the village of Lenox has been built and is owned by Mr. Wolfgram; these include a large hotel and general store combined, with living quarters, two stories high and 50x100 feet in dimensions; a garage; 11 residences, and a creamery. Here Mr. Wolfgram carries on operations of a scope and multiplicity that no man of only ordinary ability could hope to compass. He is heavily interested in the cutting and retailing of cordwood; he conducts his interests in the village, including the hotel and the store, in which latter he carries a full line of groceries, clothing, boots and shoes, farm machinery, hardware, gasoline, oils, and automobile accessories; he carries on farming on a large scale, owning 700 acres of land, of which 140 acres are under cultivation; for many years he was actively engaged in lumber and sawmill operations; and with all his other interests, he devotes a great deal of his time and attention to the general welfare of the community. He was postmaster of Lenox for eight years and for 12 years he has served as a notary public. His public benefactions include the gift of two acres of land as a site for the new school in District No. 2; the site of the Lenox cemetery, which he maintains at his own expense; and the Lutheran church building and grounds. Not only was the entire expense of the construction of the church borne by him, but he personally provides for all its maintenance and upkeep. He was chairman of his township for several years and by virtue of this office was a member of the Oneida County board of supervisors, and he has also served as township treasurer and as school clerk. He is a stockholder in the First National Bank at Crandon, Wis. Mr. Wolfgram

employs an average of about 25 men; he uses both a Cleveland and Fordson tractors on his farm, and for haying he has a mower attachment with a six-foot cutter, operated by the tractor. All his farming is carried on along most modern lines, and he has been thoroughly successful in all his operations; his career here has been of marked benefit to the community. Mr. Wolfgram was married Jan. 27, 1888, to Bertha Kuehn, who was born at Lomira, Dodge County, Wis., March 16, 1867. Three children, Helen Ida, Clara Helen, and Gertrude F., have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wolfgram. Helen Ida, born Jan. 1, 1890, is now the wife of Otto E. Molle, a jeweler of Antigo, Wis., and she and her husband have had three children, Edna (deceased), Louisa and Orrin. Clara Helen, who was born Dec. 4, 1891, is now Mrs. August Breitengross, and she and her husband have two children, Richard and Edward; Mr. Breitengross conducts the Rexall Drug Store at Princeton, Wis. Gertrude F. who was born Dec. 7, 1893, passed away July 21, 1921; she was postmistress at Jennings, Wis., for eight years. It is worthy of note in this sketch that Mrs. Wolfgram was baptized, confirmed, and married by the same minister, Rev. John Killian, who also conducted the baptismal services for each of her three children.

William F. Wilcox, formerly a lumberman, but who for 13 years has been operating a good modern farm on the outskirts of the city of Rhinelander, Oneida County, was born in Ohio, Dec. 9, 1862, son of Thomas K. and Jane (Fowler) Wilcox. The parents were born in New York State, settling in Ohio later in life, the father being engaged in logging and farming. In 1862 he came to Wisconsin, seeking to found a new home, and located at Stevens Point, where he was joined by his family six months later. His former logging experience proved useful to him and he not only engaged in that industry but was also a river pilot and farmer. After some time he moved with his family from Stevens Point to Eau Pleine and six years later to Knowlton, in Marathon County. On his last trip down the river to St. Louis, which he made in 1877, he was accompanied by his two sons, then boys, to whom it proved a great event ever to be remembered. He died in 1908 and his wife Jane in 1919. William F. Wilcox was educated in the public schools of Knowlton and grew to manhood on his father's farm, helping to clear and develop the land. He later bought a farm adjoining his father's in Marathon County, and in addition to operating it followed the logging industry on both the Big and Little Eau Pleine Rivers. In 1898 he came to Rhinelander and rented a house at 1219 Minola Street, which four years later he purchased. During his first summer in Rhinelander he worked in Clayton's mill. He then went into the wood department of the concern to learn that part of the business, sawing the wood into the standard lengths for which there was a commercial demand and also selling and delivering for three years. He then spent two winters in logging and after that was woods boss for Cutright & Russell one year. His next employment was in operating a lumber camp, after which he worked three years for the Robbins Lumber Co. as cruiser, scaler and buyer. During the next two years he got out pulp wood—one year for Sam Tuttle and the other year for D. Caldwell. In 1910 Mr. Wilcox bought a farm of 51 acres just outside the city limits of Rhinelander, the area of which he has since increased to 70 acres by an additional purchase, and since 1916 he has given his entire attention to farming. He has five high grade Guernsey cows and his milk is sold at the door to customers calling for it. His buildings are lighted with electricity, and his barn, which was erected in 1913, is a model building of its kind, being very warm and dry and exceptionally well ventilated, with running water in each manger for the stock. He has some good horses and his place is well equipped in all particulars. On Nov. 9, 1884, Mr. Wilcox was united in marriage at Stevens Point with Tena Mase, and he and his wife are the parents of three children: William J., bookkeeper for the Brown Bros.' Lumber Co., who married Grace Burbie and has one child, Dorothy; Arthur Chester, of Green Bay, who is in the lumber business, and who married Eleanor Le May and has one child, Thomas; and Clytus H., of Pontiac, Mich., foreman for an electric light and gas company, who married Margaret Duffy of Rhinelander. The Wilcox family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church and Mr. Wilcox, fraternal



WILLIAM J. NEU

society membership is in the Modern Woodmen of America.

William J. Neu, who has been engaged in the mercantile business at Three Lakes, Oneida County, for 30 years, was born in Dane County, Wis., June 15, 1867, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Neu. His parents both died when he was but a small child, and he was reared by his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. John Dohm. At the age of 12 years he entered the employ of the G. Grimm Book-binding Company at Madison, Wis., remaining with that concern for one year. He then entered the accounting department of the Madison Democrat newspaper office, and after two years was transferred to the pamphlet department of that office, remaining in the latter work until he was 20 years of age. In 1888 he located in Crandon, Wis. and took charge of the Forest Leaves newspaper. After operating that paper until 1892 he came to Three Lakes and established a newspaper, but after one year went to North Crandon, where he subsequently conducted the Forest Leaves newspaper for four years. Selling out at the end of that time to H. L. Roe, he returned to Three Lakes, where he has ever since made his home. He was associated in the newspaper business here for five or six years, and in 1893 he established himself in the grocery business, in which he has ever since been engaged. He carries a complete line of staple and fancy groceries, also a stock of light hardware, operates an ice cream parlor, and also a livery and truck line to neighboring towns and resorts. He was postmaster at Three Lakes for five years under the administration of President Cleveland, and for seven years under President Wilson. He has served the town of Three Lakes as clerk, treasurer, and justice of the peace. During his residence at North Crandon he was prominent in the public affairs of Forest County, serving respectively as clerk, treasurer, and deputy sheriff, and he was the first game warden appointed for Forest, Oneida, and Florence counties, receiving this appointment under Mr. Fernandez, who at that time was state game warden. Mr. Neu very creditably discharged the duties of all these positions of trust, and a high degree of ability has marked his entire career and has earned for him the full respect of his fellow citizens. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Fraternal Reserve Association, and stands very high in the business and social circles of his community. Mr. Neu was married at Madison, Wis., July 15, 1890, to Sarah Clement. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Neu, of whom five are now living, the second youngest, Howard, having died in 1915 at the age of 13 years. The others are: Rose, who is now Mrs. Harold Purdy of Ironwood, Mich.; Raymond M., in the employ of the American Hair and Felt Co. at Jersey City, N. J.; William E., who is in the electrical department of the Langstead & Meyer Automobile Company at Appleton, Wis.; Lillian, stenographer and bookkeeper at Madison, Wis., for S. A. Oscar, who is secretary and treasurer of the Beavers Lodge there; and Violet, now Mrs. Frank Olskowski of Three Lakes, Mr. Olskowski being local manager for the Standard Oil Co.

Ellis M. Weaver, state conservation warden and proprietor of a fine farm in Section 3, Township 39 north, Range 6 east, in the political town of Woodruff, Oneida County, was born at Iron Ridge, Dodge County, Wis., Sept. 24, 1867, son of Elias and Barbara (Norton) Weaver. A record of the parents' lives follows this sketch. The family removed to Royal, Clark County, when Ellis M. was in infancy, and he was educated in the public schools of that place, after which he became associated with his father in the livery business and in farming. He remained thus engaged until 1900, when he came to Oneida County and homesteaded his present farm, which consists of 171 acres on the west shore of Johnson Lake. Here he built a log shanty to serve as a temporary residence, and set to work to clear the land and develop a farm from the wilderness. Gradually, as the years passed, the trees fell away before his axe, new and modern buildings appeared, and today, to reward him for the years of courageous toil Mr. Weaver has a splendid piece of agricultural property, with a modern frame residence and a good set of barns and outbuildings. About 90 acres of the land are under the plow and the balance is in pasture. Besides building up this place he worked at various times as cruiser for the different lumber companies. Since 1910 active operation of the farm has

been carried on by his son, Mr. Weaver, Sr., having been in the employ of the state. He was at first head ranger for the forestry department, having charge of their nurseries and of all their stations in this locality. In 1921 he was transferred to the conservation department as one of the state wardens, having jurisdiction anywhere in the state. Mr. Weaver is a natural born leader and organizer and he has always occupied a position of great prominence in the community. He is now president of the Woodruff school board, and has held a great many offices of public trust in the past. He was county coroner for six years, justice of the peace for 12 years, for two years assessor of the town of Minocqua, assessor for the town of Woodruff for three years, and assessor of the town of Arbor Vitae for two years. He was one of the promoters and organizers of the Woodruff State Bank, and he is now a stockholder and director in this institution. His fraternal affiliations are with the Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen of America, and Royal Neighbors of America, his wife being also a member of the last-named organization. He is a man to whom slipshod or slovenly methods in anything are intolerable, a fact which is well attested by the splendid manner in which his farm has been kept up. His lawns and yards are always in a neat and trim condition, and are a pleasure to gaze upon, with their flower beds and groves. There is a group of virgin pines in the foreground, and beginning at the southeast edge of the lawn is a grove of 500 pines of different varieties, which Mr. Weaver himself set out. Mr. Weaver was married Aug. 17, 1892, to Jennie Coutley, of Wausau, Wis.; Mrs. Weaver was born at Green Bay, Wis., July 5, 1875, daughter of Edward and Zoe (Hartan) Coutley; her parents are now both deceased, the father having died in 1883 and the mother in 1891. Seven children, as follows, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Weaver: Percy E., born March 20, 1894; Jesse E., March 4, 1895; Harold E., Feb. 16, 1897; Morris E., Jan. 26, 1899; Zoe E., Feb. 16, 1901; Crystal E., March 19, 1903; and Eldon E., Feb. 29, 1908. Percy E. is now employed in the state fish hatchery at Madison, Wis.; he married Florence Rice, and they have one child, Beth. Jesse E., who married Irene Rooks, is engaged as caretaker of a summer home at Minocqua; they have one son Norman; Harold E. is operating the home farm. Morris E. is an automobile mechanic living in Rhinelander. Zoe E. is the wife of Dr. Victor Bolger of Minocqua, and has two children, James and Jean A. Crystal E. and Eldon E. are students, the former in the Teachers' Training School at Rhinelander and the latter in the Minocqua High School.

Elias Weaver, father of Ellis M. Weaver whose sketch appears above, was one of the pioneers of Clark County, Wisconsin, and previous to his death he was for many years well known in the hotel business at Loyal, in that county. He was born at Dansville, Livingston County, N. Y., in 1841, and came to Dodge County, Wisconsin, at an early period of his life. He married Barbara E. Norton at Iron Ridge, Wis., Feb. 6, 1864, and three years later Mr. and Mrs. Weaver came to Clark County and settled in the town of Loyal, one mile north of the village bearing that name. A man of great enterprise and natural ability, his career here was a highly successful one, and his personal charm created a great many friends for him throughout this region. He carried on extensive logging operations here for a number of years, and in 1891 he engaged in the hotel business, erecting the Weaver House at Loyal. Under his able management this speedily became one of the most popular hostleries in the county and gained an enviable reputation, both locally and among the traveling public. Mr. Weaver conducted it until shortly before his death, which occurred Oct. 16, 1896, at his home in Loyal, from cancer of the stomach. Mr. Weaver will long be remembered as one of the most prominent men of this locality. In the years he spent in Clark County he accomplished valuable work in the general upbuilding of the community, and his career may well serve as a pattern for those who follow him. Besides his wife he left five grown children, three daughters and two sons. Four of the children, Mrs. Austin Church, Mrs. Eric Amble, Mrs. S. Johnson, and Morris Weaver, reside in Loyal and vicinity.

Roman Woodzicka, now deceased, founder of the well-known Sunflower Cottage resort on the southwest shore of Tomahawk Lake, in Oneida County, was born

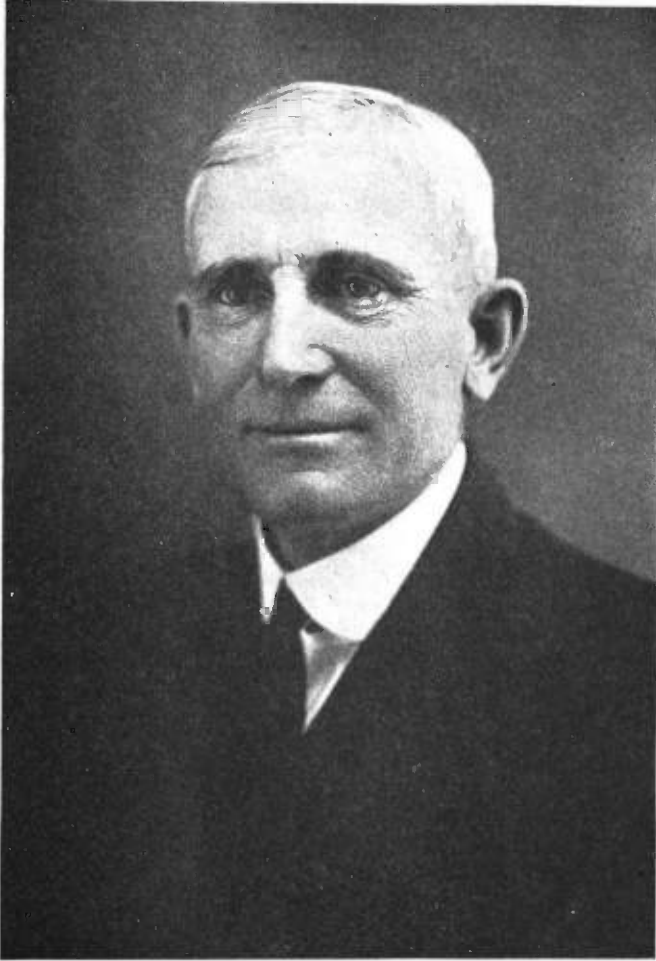
at Royalton, Wis., Aug. 3, 1863. He was educated in the schools of Royalton and subsequently worked at farming and lumbering near there for some time. In 1884 he came to Oneida County and located at Rhinelander, remaining six years; during two years of this time he was in business for himself and the balance of the time he followed the lumber industry. In 1890 he took a homestead of 95 acres on Tomahawk Lake. This land was covered with virgin pine timber, which Mr. Woodzicka logged off during the next few years. He then proceeded to develop a farm, and by hard and persistent effort he succeeded in building up an excellent agricultural property. In 1895 he began taking summer boarders, and it was this that led to the establishment of Sunflower Cottage Resort. The main lodge, 24x100 feet in dimensions and two stories high, was built in 1905, and other buildings were added from year to year until an extensive resort property had been built up. Mr. Woodzicka passed away Feb. 7, 1919. He was very well known in this region and had a large circle of friends, and his passing was keenly felt by the entire community. He had served as the first chairman of his town board. Mr. Woodzicka was married at Rhinelander, Wis., June 26, 1892, to Ella Salzman, who was born in Switzerland, May 18, 1877, and came from that country to the United States in 1885. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Woodzicka: Fabian on Dec. 5, 1893, and Frances on April 15, 1896. Since Mr. Woodzicka's death the widow and children have carried on the operation of Sunflower Cottage Resort, and their place is a very popular one. The first floor of the main lodge consists of dining room, kitchen, living room, and office, and the second floor is made up of sleeping rooms. There are seven cottages, and the equipment and service are excellent in every respect. A fleet of 15 row boats and six launches, all built by the son, Fabian, is maintained, and live bait is always kept on hand. Tomahawk Lake abounds in muskellunge and pike, and other game fish are thick in the surrounding lakes and streams, all within easy distance. The grounds are well kept and all the surroundings are beautiful in the extreme. Tomahawk Lake has no superiors in the perfection of its scenic beauty, with its beautifully wooded shore line and its clear, sparkling waters. Everything is at hand to delight the heart of the nature lover and sportsman, and to these attractions of nature are added the comforts of modern civilization at Sunflower Cottage Resort. The cuisine is particularly delightful; pure cream and milk are furnished by the management's own Jersey and Holstein cattle, fresh vegetables come from gardens on the property, and eggs and poultry are supplied by the hennery maintained in conjunction with the resort, a special feature being the delicious chicken dinners on Sunday. The kitchen is under Mrs. Woodzicka's personal management, and the appetizing manner in which the food is prepared and served makes the enjoyment of the meals complete. A place for a more thoroughly delightful and refreshing outing than Sunflower Cottage Resort could not be chosen.

Fabian Woodzicka, proprietor of the Sunflower Boat Works, on Tomahawk Lake, was born Dec. 5, 1893, son of Roman and Ella (Salzman) Woodzicka; a sketch of the parents appears above. He was educated at the school near his home, and he has engaged in boat building all his life, beginning at the early age of 14 years. He built his first boats on the veranda of his parent's home, and he has gradually extended his business until today he has a large factory, fully equipped for the manufacture of all varieties of water craft. His product is widely known, and no higher mark of distinction can be given a boat than to say it was built by the Sunflower Boat Works. His boats are designed along the lines developed by his years of experience and research, the workmanship is of the highest quality, and the materials are the best obtainable. With Mr. Woodzicka the building of boats is more the expression of an art than a commercial proposition, and no expense is spared in securing perfection. The frames are of clear white oak, the hull is planked with clear cypress, and all finishing lumber is of clear red oak. The hulls are painted with four coats of marine paint, and the decks and interior are filled, stained, and treated with three coats of Valspar varnish. The deck fittings and rudder struts are of bronze, and all fastenings are of brass and copper. Kermath, Universal, and Regal are the brands of engines chiefly used in the launches,

but any form of engine desired by the customer will be installed. Specially designed boats will be worked out and constructed to meet the wishes of the individual, and no job is too complicated to be carried out with thorough satisfaction by the Sunflower Boat Works. Mr. Woodzicka was married June 4, 1917, to Belle Pettit; Mrs. Woodzicka is very popular as one of the hostesses at Sunflower Cottages Resort, which is operated by the family as outlined in the preceding biography of Roman Woodzicka.

William E. Whittiker, who for many years was engaged in mill work as engineer and in other capacities, and is now living retired in Rhinelander, was born in Watertown, Jefferson County, N. Y., June 21, 1852, son of Henry and Miranda (Huff) Whittiker. The parents were natives of New York State who came west to Oshkosh in 1856, and after remaining there a short time went on to Portage County and settled on a farm which Henry Whittiker operated until 1863. It was there that his wife died, in 1861. In 1863 he moved to La Page County, Iowa, where his death occurred on March 28, 1886. William E. Whittiker was educated in the district school and remained at home until his father's death. Then in 1869 he returned to Portage County, Wisconsin, and for awhile worked as an ordinary laborer. On Jan. 10, 1883, he came to Rhinelander, but continued to make his home at Portage until July 8, 1887. After coming to Rhinelander he built a house at No. 733 Carr Street. For many years he was in the employ of Brown Brothers, first working two years as night watchman in their sawmill, after which he was foreman for nine years, afterwards day engineer for two years, then night foreman in the mill for seven years. He then served again as engineer for Brown Brothers, and subsequently continued three years longer in that position for Lee Bros., who had bought the sawmill from Brown Brothers. On Oct. 22, 1919, the mill burned down and he then became engineer for the Brown Bros. Land and Lumber Co. at Saxon, Iron County, Wis., in which position he remained until May 13, 1922. Since then he has been retired. He is a member of the M. E. Church and of the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Whittiker was first married Feb. 11, 1875, to Isabelle M. Galland, who died April 17, 1881. She left three children: Joseph W., born May 11, 1876, who is now in the state of Washington; Linda A., born April 6, 1878, now Mrs. John J. Hickey, residing in the town of Pelican, Oneida County; and Frank V., born Feb. 10, 1881, who died Sept. 17 the same year. On Aug. 7, 1886, Mr. Whittiker was married secondly, at Stevens Point, Wis., to Mrs. Jennie Bently, whose maiden name was Jennie Sievright. She was born at Moulton, Marathon County, Wis., July 8, 1860, and was first married to George Bently, who was killed in the woods March 6, 1883. By him she had three children: Edith, born Oct. 29, 1878, now Mrs. George Dell of Jeffries, Wis.; J. R. Bently of Rhinelander, born Jan. 6, 1881; and Chester O., now of Milver, Wis., who was born Jan. 10, 1883. The children of her marriage with Mr. Whittiker are as follows: Ellen Marie, born Oct. 26, 1887, now Mrs. Leonard Schoening of Antigo, Wis.; Carl Webster, born Oct. 15, 1891, who lives in Rhinelander; Ray Forest, also of Rhinelander, who was born May 16, 1897; Ruth Ann, born Aug. 20, 1894, who is a bookkeeper in Rhinelander; and Archie S., of Rhinelander, who was born April 26, 1901. Mr. Whittiker is a man who made a good industrial record, one that in some respects would be hard to equal, as he was over 40 years in the employ of one firm—Brown Brothers. The fact speaks well for his reliability and steadiness of character, qualities that were duly appreciated by his employers. As a resident for so many years of Rhinelander, he is personally acquainted with all the "old-timers," and knows most of the new comers, and he himself is well known to probably a majority of the inhabitants.

William C. Orr, engaged in the insurance, loan and real estate business in Rhinelander, Oneida County, is one of this city's most active citizens, not only in business but in various other things as well, and his activities are of a kind calculated to advance the interests of the community in which he lives. He was born in the town of Nekimi, Winnebago County, Wis., Dec. 25, 1867, son of Samuel and Mercy (Simpson) Orr. The parents were natives of New Brunswick, Canada, who came to Wisconsin in the early 50's, locating on a farm in the town and county



WILLIAM C. ORR

above mentioned, where they were early settlers. In 1905 they retired from active work and subsequently resided with their eldest son, James A., who took over the old homestead. The father died in Langlade County in 1916, having been a widower for 20 years, as his wife has passed away in July, 1896. They had been the parents of 11 children, six of whom—Laura, Alvin, Margaret, Mary, Benjamin and John—died of diphtheria in the fall of 1879. The others were: James A., now a resident of Clintonville, Wis.; William C., of Rhinelander; Jerome S., who died in 1898; Dwight E., of Oshkosh, Wis.; and George W., of Los Angeles, Calif. William C. Orr acquired his elementary education in rural schools and subsequently entered the Oshkosh Normal School, from which he was graduated with the class of 1895. For the next three years he was principal of the schools at Hermansville, Mich. On Oct. 12, 1899, Mr. Orr came to Rhinelander writing health and accident insurance, later taking the agency of the Aetna Life, and in 1901, with D. H. and S. T. Walker, he formed the insurance firm of Walker, Walker & Orr, offices being established in the present Elks Club building. On S. T. Walker severing his connection with the firm in 1903, the style became Walker & Orr, and in 1905 the office was moved to the Merchants Bank building. In 1908 Mr. Orr bought his partner's interest and since then has conducted the business alone under the style of William C. Orr, Insurance, Loans & Real Estate. Prominent among the city's business men and well known throughout the county, he has identified himself closely with local interests, especially those organized for some purpose connected with the general welfare of the community. He is one of the directors of the Chamber of Commerce and for 18 years rendered efficient service on the city election board. He has also for the last 20 years been superintendent of exhibits at the annual fairs of the Oneida County Agricultural Association and his work has helped largely to promote their success. In the spring of 1923 he became president of the Oneida County Fish and Game Protective Association, in which connection he has planned effective work during his tenure of office for the conservation of wild life in the county. As a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he has helped to further and strengthen its work, is now serving as president of its governing board, and for many years has been a member of the choir. His fraternal society affiliations include membership in Rhinelander Lodge No. 242, F. & A. M.; Rhinelander Chapter No. 74, R. A. M., and Rhinelander Lodge No. 598, B. P. O. E., of the last mentioned of which he has been secretary for five years and was exalted ruler for two years. Mr. Orr was married in Rhinelander, June 25, 1907, to Nancy Gillespie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Gillespie, at one time residents of central Illinois but now living near St. Cloud, Minn. The domestic life of Mr. and Mrs. Orr has been perfected and brightened by the birth of two children: Ellen, born June 15, 1912, and Nanah M., born April 1, 1914. The family home is at No. 230 S. Stevens Street.

Edward C. Young, proprietor of Idle Wild Resort on Birch Lake, town of Cassian, Oneida County, was born at Wausau, Wis., Nov. 26, 1882, son of Christ G. and Emily (Murett) Young. The father, a native of Germany, and the mother, who was born in France, came to the United States as children with their respective families; they were married at Wausau and are still living there, having been residents of that city for 71 years; previous to his retirement the father followed the lumber industry for many years. Edward C. Young attended school at Merrill and subsequently learned the trade of stone cutter with the Marathon Granite Co. at Wausau. He remained with that firm for nine years as cutter and polisher, and was then for four years with the Anderson Bros. & Johnson Monument Co. and for one year with the Lake Wausau Co. Removing from Wausau, he next spent one year at St. Cloud, Minn., and being compelled by the condition of his health to give up monument work at that time, he went from St. Cloud to Wausau and then to Chicago, where he entered the employ of the James O. Hayworth Construction Co. as master mechanic. Later he became engineer and pump man for the Corn Products Refining Co. there, and in the spring of 1921 he came to Oneida County and purchased 35 acres on the west shore of Birch Lake, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Hazelhurst on State Highway No. 10. On this property he proceeded to build

up his present resort, Idle Wild. His main lodge is 24x32 feet in dimensions with a kitchen 24x52 feet as an addition, and a side porch 12x27 feet; this building is constructed of tamarack and spruce logs which Mr. Young cut on his land, and he has erected all the buildings with his own hands. There are two cottages, each 24x32 feet, one a frame building and the other constructed of logs. Both of the cottages have large, artistic fireplaces, and a unique and very pleasing effect has been achieved in the construction of the main lodge by building the partitions from white birch poles. An icehouse, garage, poultry yard, garden, stock pen, and dairy make the equipment at Idle Wild very complete. Fresh vegetables, milk, and cream, eggs, etc. are all produced on the place; fish and game are served in season; and all these choice products are temptingly cooked under the personal supervision of Mrs. Young, who is hostess at the resort, and are served in abundance to the guests. The vacationist stopping at Idle Wild finds himself in surroundings of ideal beauty, and there is never a dull moment during his stay; hunting and fishing trips are arranged, and every form of outdoor diversion is at hand. Mr. and Mrs. Young both make a very real effort to meet every wish and need of their guests, and it would be difficult to find a more ideal place to spend a vacation than Idle Wild. Mr. Young is an excellent taxidermist, and thus the convenience is afforded the guests of having their trophies properly mounted to take back with them at the completion of their visit. Mr. Young was married at Wausau, Wis., Oct. 7, 1901, to Miss Barbara Schneck, who, as mentioned above, is now hostess at the resort.

John P. Young, proprietor of "Resthaven" summer resort on Pelican Lake, was born at East Las Vegas, New Mexico, Oct. 11, 1884, son of James and Bridget (O'Rourke) Young. The parents were both born in County Cork, Ireland; they were married in Ireland and came to the United States in 1882, spending the remainder of their lives in New Mexico; the father followed the occupation of mason and contractor during his lifetime. John P. Young received his education in New Mexico and subsequently followed railroading on the Santa Fe system for 16 years. He came to Wisconsin in 1918 and purchased his present resort property, which had been established by his father-in-law, George Keeler, many years previously. Resthaven is situated in surroundings of exquisite natural beauty. Pelican Lake, on which it fronts, is five miles long and four miles wide; along the 35-mile heavily forested shore line of this lake there are innumerable bays and inlets, and a more ideal spot in which to spend a vacation could not be imagined. The lake is profusely stocked with muskellunge, pike, pickerel, and bass, and numerous trout streams are easily reached. Tempting, home-cooked meals are served; milk and cream are supplied from the management's own herd, a large and well-kept garden supplies fresh vegetables in season, and a fine flock of chickens furnishes fresh eggs and poultry. Live bait, fishing tackle, and boats are on hand for the use of guests, and there is never a dull moment for those stopping at this resort. Mr. Young was married at Chicago, Nov. 4, 1915, to Rilla M. Keeler, daughter of George and Marie L. (Vansteeland) Keeler. Mrs. Young's father was born in Canada and her mother in Belgium. Mr. Keeler came to the United States about 1866 and settled first in Kent County, Mich., where he pursued his trade as a wagon maker. In 1880 he went to Shawano County, Wis., operating a wagon shop and blacksmith business there for a short time. He came to Pelican in 1884 and in the spring of the following year he took a homestead of 160 acres of heavily timbered land on the west end of Pelican Lake, he being the first settler in that locality. He erected a small log shanty and proceeded to build up his property and establish his home. The construction of roads and the spreading fame of the beauties of northern Wisconsin brought ever-increasing tourist travel, and Mr. Keeler decided to conduct his place largely as a summer resort, thus "Resthaven" had its beginning. He maintained summer quarters for tourists at his home for 26 years, having erected a good-sized and attractive residence to supplant his original log house, and in 1909 he began the construction of the resort buildings as they exist today, opening for business as a complete summer resort on June 23, 1910. Mr. Keeler sold his farm in 1917 but continued to operate the resort until 1918; he is now making his

home at Cedar Springs, Mich. Three children, as follows, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Young: Marie L., born Nov. 9, 1916; Alice J., born Jan. 23, 1919; and Elizabeth L., born Oct. 11, 1920. The family are members of the Catholic Church and are highly esteemed throughout the community.

Charles E. Yenor, superintendent of the boat building department of the Minocqua Lumber Co., was born at Muskegon, Mich., Jan. 5, 1867, son of Louis and Katherine (McDonald) Yenor. The father was a native of Michigan and the mother of Massachusetts; the parents were married at Manistee, Mich., and shortly afterward settled at Muskegon, where Louis Yenor was in the lumber and square timber business for four years. They then removed to Chicago, where he followed carpentering and contracting until 1874, when they returned to Michigan, this time locating at Ludington, where Mr. Yenor continued to do contracting. In 1883 they returned to Chicago, from which city they came to Rhinelander, Wis., in 1892. The latter city was subsequently their home until 1918, when they moved to Toledo, Ohio. There they died after a happy married life extending over a period of 60 years, the father on March 12, 1919, and the mother on April 7 of the same year. Eight children were born to them, as follows: Katherine, now Mrs. J. N. Young of Detroit, Mich.; Louis, a resident of Minneapolis; Josephine, who is now Mrs. Paul Jones of Toledo, Ohio; Charles E., subject of this sketch; Frank, deceased; Mary, who is Mrs. Charles Flansberg of Toledo; Warren, of St. Maries, Idaho; and Rose, now Mrs. Charles Banfield, living at Detroit, Mich. Charles E. Yenor attended the public schools of Chicago and remained at home until he was 17 years of age. From that time until 1890 he was employed in the sawmills and woods, and from 1890 to 1893 he did carpenter work in Chicago. He then came to Woodboro, Oneida County, where he followed sawmill work until 1898; the next two years he spent in Rhinelander, and in 1900 he went to Saynor, in Vilas County, and was a boat builder there for the next three years. In 1913 Mr. Yenor came to Minocqua and for six years was boat builder for R. C. Wassenberger. He took his present position as superintendent of the boat building department of the Minocqua Lumber Co. in 1919; his duties in this connection occupy him during the winters, and in the summer months he works as a carpenter. He is a thoroughly skilled boat builder, has made good as an executive, and is one of the respected citizens of the community. Mr. Yenor was first married on Nov. 7, 1892, at Chicago, to Margaret Witters, who passed away June 3, 1900, leaving one child, Gladys, who is now Mrs. F. D. Light of Gary, Ind. On Oct. 12, 1903, in Rhinelander, Mr. Yenor was united in marriage with Anna Notske, and they have since lived together in happy wedlock. Two children, Katherine and Geraldine, have been born to this union and have broadened and brightened the home circle.

Herman C. Zander, who is known in the business circles of Rhinelander as proprietor of the Zander Bill Posting Service, was born in Germany, March 23, 1873, son of Carl and Anna Zander, who were also natives of Germany, in which country they both died. He was educated in the public schools of his native land and at the age of 18 came to America, locating first in Chicago, where he followed the trade of tailor, which he had learned in Germany. He also attended night school, taking business courses in English. In 1897 he went to Janesville, Wis., where he established himself in the tailoring business, which he followed for three years in that city, coming to Rhinelander in 1900. Here he secured a shop and continued in the same business for five years, at the end of which time he sold out and engaged in the insurance business. In 1908, after being engaged two years in selling old line insurance, he entered into the moving picture business, buying an old store building, which he embellished and adapted to show purposes by putting in a new front. After conducting that place for a year, in 1909 he built the Majestic Theatre building on ground next to his original place, the latter being rented for store purposes and becoming the home of the principal dry goods house in the city. In 1915, having made good financial progress, Mr. Zander remodeled the Majestic putting in a large stage and installing an up to date ventilating system. Thus equipped, he handled road attractions as well as the high-class moving picture

plays. In 1916 he extended his operations by buying the Cozy Theatre on W. Davenport Street, conducting both until the summer of 1922, when he discontinued the Cozy and gave his full time to the Majestic. In February, 1923, Mr. Zander sold the equipment of his theatre and leased the building to the George E. Miner Amusement Co. of Ladysmith and since that time he has given his full attention to the bill posting service, operating under the name of the Zander Poster Advertising. He handles all the commercial bill posting in Rhinelander besides having franchises for five other cities near by. His business interests also include the ownership of the block next to the theatre, in which the Racket store is situated, he having his private office and workrooms above; also several farms in Oneida County, which he rents out. In addition to this he owns a good residence at No. 22 S. Pelham Street. In his journey through life Mr. Zander has found some time for social activities and has become a member of one or two fraternal orders. His relations of this kind are with Rhinelander Lodge, No. 598, B. P. O. E.; Oneida Lodge No. 48, I. O. O. F.; also to the Canton of the latter order, in Rhinelander, of which he is captain. He is, moreover, in the same order colonel of the Second Regiment, composed of eight different cantons in the northern part of the state. While residing in Janesville, Wis., Mr. Zander was married to Augusta Mueller. He and his wife are popular in local society.

Robert Thurston, proprietor of Thurston's Lodge, on Dam Lake in the town of Sugar Camp, Oneida County, was born in the province of Ontario, Canada, April 12, 1861. He received his education in the schools of that province and remained there until he was 16 years of age, at which time he came to the United States and located at Big Rapids, Mich., working in the woods there until he was 23 years old. In 1884 he went to Escanaba, Mich., and there he operated camps and did log contracting until 1891. He then came to Rhinelander, where he did log contracting for Brown & Robbins for a short time, after which he spent seven or eight years at Woodboro and about three years at Conover, following the lumber industry during all this period. In the spring of 1902 he purchased the Buckatoban Resort on Buckatoban Lake, which property he operated until 1913 and then sold to Larson & Grinde; this was nothing more than a lumber camp when Mr. Thurston acquired it, and it was he who developed it into an established summer resort. After selling this he purchased 35 acres on Dam Lake and established his present resort, Thurston's Lodge, erecting a main lodge and six cottages. Today Mr. Thurston has one of the most popular establishments in this region, a fact which is based on most excellent reasons. Here amid scenes of exquisite natural beauty, with every form of outdoor recreation at hand to delight the heart of the nature lover and sportsman, Mr. Thurston has built up a first-class hostelry, with a service rivalling that of the high-priced city hotels. The tables are set with all the delicacies afforded by the forests, fields, and waters of northern Wisconsin, temptingly prepared and served in abundance; all the vegetables, eggs, poultry, cream and milk used are produced on the property, insuring the purest and freshest of these products. The beds are clean and comfortable, and all the accommodations are excellent. A fleet of 12 boats, equipped with Evinrude motors when desired, is maintained, thus making the excellent fishing afforded by the surrounding waters comfortably available. A circuit of five large lakes known as the Sugar Camp chain is in easy reach of the lodge, and these lakes particularly are noted for their abundant yield of muskellunge, small-mouth black bass, green bass, wall-eyed pike, and pickerel. There is excellent deer and bird hunting in season, and it would be difficult to imagine a spot where a more thoroughly enjoyable vacation could be spent. Besides carrying on the operation of his resort Mr. Thurston is caretaker of the Sugar Camp dam, which is only a few rods from the lodge. He is very well known throughout this locality, and he and his family are liked and respected by all. Mr. Thurston was married at Wausau, Wis., Oct. 17, 1922, to Margaret Colling. Mr. and Mrs. Thurston have no children of their own, but have one adopted daughter, Dorothy.

Otto Ziesemer, manager of the Three Lakes Lumber & Supply Co. at Three Lakes, Oneida County, was born on his parents' farm at Seymour, Wis., Oct. 4,



THURSTON'S LODGE—ROBERT THURSTON, PROP.

1893, son of Albert and Minnie Ziesemer. The parents, natives of Germany, came to America when young and were married in Wisconsin, after which they settled on the farm on which their son Otto was born and were prominent people in that locality for many years. They are now living retired in the village of Seymour. They are the parents of 12 children, all of whom are now living, namely, Bertha, Henry, Hattie, Albert, Emma, Mary, Otto, Charles, Edward, Elmer, Freida and Leonard. Otto Ziesemer was educated in the public schools of Seymour, and remained at home assisting his parents on the farm until 1917. In 1918 he enlisted in the coast artillery, subsequently trained at Boston harbor, and was discharged in December the same year, when he returned home. In January, 1919, he went to Rhineland and for one season worked in the Rhineland paper-mill and during the following winter was logging in the woods for the Thunder Lake Lumber Co. In the spring of 1920 Mr. Ziesemer went to work for the Brown Bros. as second man in their lumber yard in Three Lakes and continued as such until they sold out to the Northern Lumber & Supply Co. in April, 1922, after which he remained with the latter firm in the same capacity until Oct. 1, that year, when he was promoted to his present position as manager. He has a very thorough knowledge of the business and has shown his ability to handle it. The concern deals in all kinds of lumber, rough and finished for building purposes, also builders' supplies, and carries a side line of hardware. Mr. Ziesemer was married April 28, 1920, to Eva Corning of Three Lakes. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

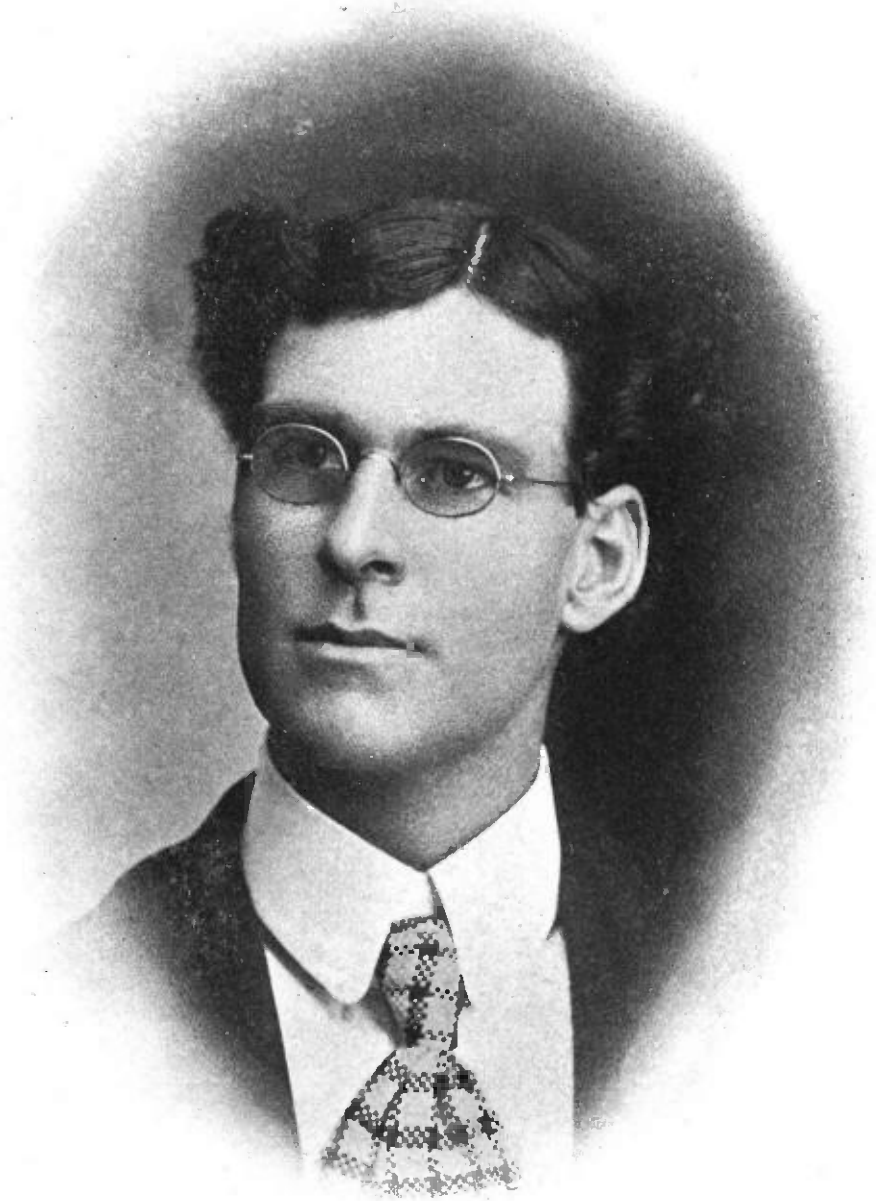
David A. Kahn, one of the most prominent citizens of Woodruff, where he has made his home since 1900 and is operating a general store, was born in Russia, May 17, 1858, son of Aaron and Rebecca (Gordon) Kahn. Both the parents are now deceased. David acquired a thorough education in his native land. In 1873 he went to Sweden, where he followed clerical work until 1887, when he came from the latter country to the United States and proceeded direct from New York to Ishpeming, Mich., at which place one of his brothers was living. He remained in Michigan until 1900, clerking in stores in various towns there and so gaining a very thorough knowledge of the retail business, and in 1900 he came to Woodruff and established a general store. In 1902 he suffered a severe loss of his store and part of his stock by fire. Undaunted by this set-back, he immediately erected a new building, 25x50 feet in dimensions and constructed of concrete and brick veneer, and in this he has since carried on his business, drawing a very large trade. Mr. Kahn is a man of exceptional ability and has built up a very high place for himself in the esteem of the community. In 1906, when the town of Woodruff was set off from that of Minocqua, he was elected the first chairman of the Woodruff town board, and to this responsible office he was re-elected in 1908, 1909, and 1910. Coming as it has solely from his own efforts and ability, his success is indeed a fine one. Mr. Kahn is affiliated fraternally with the blue lodge and chapter of the Masons, also with the Elks and Odd Fellows, all of Rhineland.

Joshua B. Locy, proprietor of the Locy Hotel at Three Lakes, Oneida County, was born at Hornellsville, Steuben County, New York, May 2, 1866. His family came west when he was four years of age, making their home for six or seven years at Savannah, Ill., and then living for three years in Iowa. They came to Wisconsin in 1878 and settled on a farm near Hortonville. Joshua B. Locy completed his education there and at Medina, Wis., and remained at home until he was 19 years old. He then went to Marshfield, Wis., and entered the employ of a hotel there as clerk, remaining for four years, after which he formed a partnership with F. D. Jones and leased the Merchants Hotel at Neillsville for one year. He next went to Merrill, in 1892, where he and Mr. Jones leased the Lincoln Hotel. After one year he sold out to his partner and went to Chicago for a year; in 1894 he went to Menasha, Wis., and in the summer of the same year he went to Fond du Lac as manager of the Sherwood Forest summer resort in Green Lake County. At the close of the season that year he came to Three Lakes, and he has ever since made his home here. During the first ten years of his residence at this place he did painting and decorating, but he returned to the hotel business in 1904 and he is

still engaged in this line. He first conducted the Three Lakes Hotel for one year, and since then he has operated the Locy Hotel. Mr. Locy is well known to the tourists and traveling public, and is one of the popular hotel men of northern Wisconsin. He served as clerk of the town of Three Lakes Township for four years, and takes an active and useful part in all civic affairs. His fraternal affiliations are with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Beavers. Mr. Locy was married at Oshkosh, Wis., Feb. 25, 1894, to Anna Hoffman. The only child born to Mr. and Mrs. Locy was taken from them by death when 22 months old.

Fred D. Tilden, proprietor of "The Tilden" Resort in the town of Three Lakes, Oneida County, was born at St. Charles, Ill., April 15, 1869. When he was four years old the family removed to Elgin, Ill., and he was educated in the grade and high schools of the latter city, subsequently entering the factory of the Elgin Watch Co. there and learning the trade of watchmaker, which he followed until he was 24 years of age. In 1893 he went to Springville, Humboldt County, Calif., where for the following two years he was engineer in one of the sawmills of the great redwood timber district there. He then came to Oneida County and took a government claim of over 600 acres on the shores of Meta and Cranberry lakes, building a log cabin on this property and spending the summers here each year. In 1902 he and his brother established the Tilden Bros. Resort on this land, and in 1919 he bought his brother's interest and changed the name of the resort to The Tilden. Today Mr. Tilden has one of the most popular resorts in northern Wisconsin. His main lodge is 28x48 feet in dimensions with a kitchen and serving room built on the rear, the main portion being used exclusively as a dining room. Besides his own private home he has 11 cottages, and his buildings are furnished with modern conveniences, including running water and electric lights, electricity for the lights being furnished by two individual lighting plants. He has just completed a new dining-hall, in one story bungalow style, with a roof 46x70 feet and a 12-foot porch overlooking the lake. There is a colonade through the center of the hall and the dining-room can be made larger or smaller as the occasion demands. A pipeless furnace has been installed to provide a comfortable warmth in chilly weather. There is also a kitchen and serving-room 24x24 feet, finely equipped in modern style and with all sanitary conveniences, including water. There are accommodations for 60 guests, and he is obliged to turn away a large number each year. There are excellent reasons for the popularity of Mr. Tilden's hostelry; service, accommodations, and surroundings all conspire to make it a truly ideal place for a thoroughly enjoyable, health-giving outing. There are 160 rods of frontage on Lake Meta and 540 on Cranberry Lake; the resort faces the former, and beautiful lawns extend back from the shore to the lodge and cottages; the grounds are laid out with delightful walks and driveways, and the entire scene is beautiful beyond description. A fleet of 12 row boats and a canoe is maintained, and every form of outdoor sport is available; for the fisherman or hunter there is no finer region in the world; for the golf enthusiast, a splendid nine-hole course is available by a short drive, either with an automobile or launch, and he may labor to his heart's content to bring his game down to par form; and for the nature lover or the person seeking simply quiet and rest from the strain of city life, the woods and waters beckon on every hand here in Nature's wonderland. In building up this place Mr. Tilden has done much to add to the attractiveness of this region. Mr. Tilden was married July 5, 1906, to Lena Atherton, who was born in Bluehill, Maine, Sept. 25, 1879. Mrs. Tilden is an expert accountant and stenographer; a lady of refinement and magnetic personality, she is admirably fitted for her duties as hostess at the resort, and no small measure of the success of the "Tilden" is due to her efforts. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Tilden: Florence E., March 6, 1913; and Arthur E., June 23, 1918. The family are members of the Congregational Church.

Bennett Larson, president and general manager of the Larson Machine Factory, of Rhinelander, was born in Waupaca County, Wis., May 23, 1860, son of Ole and Gurina (Benson) Larson, further mention of whom may be found in the biography of Louis Larson. He acquired his education in the common schools



FRED D. TILDEN

and remained at home with his parents until 22 years old. He then began working in the woods winters at logging and in the summers was employed in sawmills, following these closely related occupations until 1886, when he came to Oneida County, locating in Rhinelander. Here he entered the employ of the Brown Brothers, lumbermen, and was with them two years, working both in the woods and in sawmills. At the end of that time he went to Tomahawk, Lincoln County, which at that time contained but three houses of almost primitive construction. He was thus one of the early residents of that place and for two years thereafter he continued to work in the woods. He then became millwright for the paper-mill there, which was the first mill erected there, a position which he held for two years. The next year he was otherwise employed, after which he returned to the paper-mill and was millwright and mechanic there for 14 years. His next change of base was to Rhinelander, where he obtained a position as millwright and mechanic that he held subsequently for nine years, being recognized as master mechanic. It was during that time that he conceived the idea of a collapsible shaft, on which he obtained a patent and in the manufacture of which he is now engaged. This shaft automatically opens before being placed in boxes, thus eliminating the costly annoyance of tearing off and remaking of the paper. Though the lightest shaft on the market, it is the most durable and efficient and will last for years without bulging at the ends. Mr. Larson knows its qualities so well that he will send a standard size Larson shaft on 30 days trial to any responsible firm. The shaft is provided with journals to fit any box and has satisfied customers throughout the United States and Canada, being now in use in over 100 mills. These include every paper-mill in the countries above mentioned, his sales in Canada covering territory from Newfoundland to British Columbia, and some have been made in European countries. Mr. Larson's factory, located at No. 503 W. Davenport Street, is fully equipped for carrying on his business in the most thorough and satisfactory manner. On Nov. 15, 1889, Mr. Larson was married in Merrill, Wis., to Martha Webster, who was born in Winnebago County, Wis., Nov. 30, 1864. The children of this marriage are as follows: Lenora, born Aug. 19, 1890, who holds the position of secretary in the Tomahawk Steel and Iron Works; James, deceased; Walter, born Dec. 19, 1896, now at home, who was in the United States service in the World War; Charles, born Sept. 12, 1900, who is a resident of Vancouver, B. C.; and Elmer, who is deceased. The family attend the M. E. Church and Mr. Larson is a member of the Equitable Fraternal Union.

Frank S. Leary, cashier of the Peoples State Bank of Three Lakes, was born in Dayton, Wis., Feb. 27, 1892, son of Michael and Katherine (Tounly) Leary. The parents were natives of Wisconsin, the father being for many years a passenger conductor on the railroad, later, however, becoming a farmer. He and his wife are now living at Almond, Portage County, Wis. Frank S. Leary acquired his education in Almond, attending both the common and high school. He then learned telegraphy and subsequently followed that occupation at various stations on the Ashland division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. In February, 1920, Mr. Leary was tendered the position of cashier of the Three Lakes State Bank, which he held until April, 1923, having proved himself thoroughly capable and won popularity with the patrons of the institution, in which he is also a stockholder. On April 12, 1923, he became cashier of the Peoples State Bank of Three Lakes. He has been an active factor in the affairs of local government, having served three years as treasurer of Three Lakes village and town. On April 6, 1917, Mr. Leary was united in marriage with Emma Beane, of Woodruff, Oneida County, Wis., and he and his wife are the parents of one child, Thelma Ursula, who was born March 6, 1918. The family are members of the Catholic Church, and Mr. Leary also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America.

L. A. Leadbetter, a member of the Browne-Leadbetter Agency, engaged in the insurance business at Rhinelander, Oneida County, was born in Stevens Point, Wis., March 22, 1881, son of Alva J. and Eliza J. (Agnew) Leadbetter. Both parents came from the East, the father from Maine in 1888, and the mother from Pennsylvania, and they were married at Stevens Point. Alva J. Leadbetter was

a lumberman and in 1884 was operating a sawmill at Hatley, Marathon County, Wis. Later he moved to Leeper, Mo., but returned to Stevens Point in 1887 and died there on Aug. 25, in the following year; his wife now resides with her son in Rhinelander. The children in the family were: Laura, who is deceased; Mary, who married Fred N. Berry and resides with her husband in Manila, Philippine Islands; and L. A., the subject of this sketch. L. A. Leadbetter acquired his education at Stevens Point, being graduated with the high school class of 1899. He then spent a year or more in the employ of the First National Bank of that city and on Oct. 2, 1901, came to Rhinelander, to take a position with the Merchants State Bank as assistant cashier. After holding that position until May 31, 1917, he resigned in order to enter the army, and after his service was over and he had received an honorable discharge he became an insurance agent and meeting with success in that business, in September, the same year, he bought a half interest in the Paul Browne Insurance Agency, the name of the firm being changed to the Browne-Leadbetter Agency. Mr. Leadbetter's army record is as follows: Enlisted in Co. L, 2d Wis. Inf., W. N. G., March 30, 1903, being commissioned May 13, 1910; resigned from the Guard Sept. 29, 1912; reenlisted April 23, 1913; was honorably discharged Sept. 17, 1914. Returned to active service as second lieutenant July 1, 1916, for recruiting service during the Mexican border disturbances; was commissioned captain in the Wis. Nat. Guard May 21, 1917 and assigned to duty with Co. F., 4th Wis. Inf., stationed at Shanawo, Wis., taking charge of his company June 1, 1917; continued as commander of said company until Oct. 5, 1917, when the 4th, 5th and 6th infantry regiments were transferred to other units. Went to France with the 32d Division and served with that division in various capacities, most of the time being on duty at G-3 Division headquarters; was sent to Red Cross Hospital No. 2, Paris, for operation Sept. 2, 1918; returned home on S. S. Martha Washington, landing at Newport News Nov. 17, 1918; ordered to active duty with 20th Inf. U. S. Army at Ft. Riley, Kans., May 22, 1919, and was discharged at Ft. Riley, June 2, 1919. Capt. Leadbetter has identified himself closely with the business and social life of the city since he came to Rhinelander and for the last two years has been secretary of the Rotary Club. He formerly served two terms as alderman from the Fourth Ward, while fraternally he is a member of the Elks lodge here. His religious affiliations and those of his family are with the Congregational Church. He was married Sept. 5, 1906, at Madison, Wis., to Anna B. King, daughter of Franklin H. and Carrie (Baker) King. Her father is now deceased but her mother is still a resident of Madison. Capt. and Mrs. Leadbetter are the parents of two children: Merton K., born June 17, 1907, and Katherine, born Oct. 25, 1910.

Walter E. Vaughn, for nine years manager of the Oneida Gas Company, of Rhinelander, Oneida County, and a man of action and achievement in business circles, was born July 20, 1879, in Quincy, Ill., son of William H. and Nancy (Harding) Vaughn. The father, who was born in Kentucky, served in the Civil War on the steamer Argosy. His wife Nancy was born in Illinois. They were married about 1870 and settled in Quincy, Ill., where William H. Vaughn conducted a plumbing and hardware business until his death in 1911. His widow still resides in Quincy. Walter E. Vaughn, after attending school in Quincy, became associated with his father in the plumbing business. He subsequently went to St. Louis, where for two years he was employed in the appliance department of the Laclede Gas Company. After that he was with the McKinley Syndicate Illinois Light & Tractor Company, in the sales and contract department. In 1911, the year in which his father died, he went to New York City and for two years was an employe there of the National Gas & Governor Company, whose offices were in the American Real Estate building. His next business association was with the Beach Syndicate as special representative, having Wausau, Ft. Madison and Austin, and Palestine, Texas, as his territory, and he was connected with that company during the years 1913 and 1914. In April, 1915, Mr. Vaughn came to Rhinelander, Wis., where he has since been occupied with the duties of his present position, and has also taken an active part in the general business and social life



WALTER E. VAUGHN

of the city, evincing an enlightened public spirit and winning the respect and esteem of the people generally. He is a member of Rhinelander Lodge No. 598, B. P. O. E. He was married Dec. 25, 1911, in New York City, to Ethel Flynn, daughter of James and Samantha (Haight) Flynn; her parents are now residents of Newark, S. D. Mr. and Mrs. Vaughn are religiously affiliated with the Christian Science congregation in Rhinelander.

Robert Luethy, owner of Pleasant View Farm in Section 28, town of Pelican, Oneida County, was born in Switzerland, March 8, 1868, son of Adolph and Mary Ann (Blaser) Luethy. The parents were natives of Switzerland and the mother died there in 1881; the father subsequently remarried and came to the United States in 1885, settling first at Monroe, in Green County, Wis.; later he went to Stevenson County, Ill., and after a short time there settled near Medford, Taylor County, Wis., where he developed a 40-acre farm from wild land and remained until his death; he was killed by a falling tree on Feb. 4, 1891. Robert Luethy attended school in Switzerland and later at Medford, Wis., and assisted his father in the operation of the farm until he was 24 years of age. In 1892 he came to Oneida County and took a homestead of 160 acres in Section 28, town of Pelican, and this property has ever since been his home. The land was originally wild and Mr. Luethy has done a fine piece of work in developing it into the prosperous, well-kept farm it is today. On first establishing his home here he erected a log house and barn; he built a new eight-room house in 1918, has improved and added to his other equipment, and has about 25 acres of the land cleared. During the early period of his residence here he was obliged to work in the lumber woods during the winter months in order to obtain money to carry on the development of his farm, but the ownership of his present property well repays him for the long struggle he has gone through in developing it. He is carrying on general farming and dairying, having a good herd of Holstein cattle, and he makes cheese from a portion of the milk, selling this to regular patrons in Rhinelander. He has always occupied a place of prominence in the community; he served for ten years as township clerk and for two terms as township treasurer, and he also served his school district for two terms as secretary and six years as treasurer. He and his family attend the German Lutheran Church at Rhinelander, and are well liked in every way. Mr. Luethy was married at Rhinelander on May 24, 1898, to Lucia Kunz, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Stettler) Kunz, both of which parents died in Switzerland. Five children, as follows, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Luethy: Adolph, now living at Starks, Wis.; John, who is in the employ of the Rhinelander Lumber and Coal Co. at Rhinelander; Elizabeth, also of Rhinelander; and Paul and Ernest, who are living at home.

Fred Luderus, owner, in partnership with his wife, of Hy-Mont Resort in the town of Three Lakes, Oneida County, was born at Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 12, 1885. He was educated in the schools of Milwaukee and at the age of 18 years took up professional baseball, in which he subsequently achieved great prominence, playing as a member of the Philadelphia club of the National league for 11 years. In 1920 he purchased the former Peterson farm in the town of Three Lakes, Oneida County, consisting of 200 acres, which subsequently became known as the Luderus Potato Farm. In 1920 he bought 90 acres of land on Range Line Lake, and on this he built his present resort. His main lodge is 41x43 feet in dimensions, two stories high, and has 16 rooms; there are four cottages of four rooms each, which are used as sleeping rooms, meals being served for all guests in the main lodge. There is a fleet of five boats in conjunction with the resort, and the opportunities for excellent fishing are unexcelled. The tables are set with the best the market affords, all the vegetables, milk and cream being produced on the property, and this fine food is tastily prepared and served, making the cuisine truly excellent. With these attractions and with its ideal location in the heart of the celebrated Eagle Chain region of lakes, Hy-Mont Resort offers all the facilities for a thoroughly enjoyable outing. Mr. Luderus spends all his time at the resort except during the baseball season, when management of the property is carried on by Mrs. Luderus; during the present season Mr. Luderus is manager of the Oklahoma

City Club. His fraternal affiliations are with the Milwaukee lodges of the Masons and Elks. Mr. Luderus was married at Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 9, 1906, to Miss Emma Vergin, and Mr. and Mrs. Luderus have three daughters, Elda, Alice, and Audrey.

Calvin F. Mapes, proprietor of the Oak Ridge Resort near Minocqua, was born at Mantua, Ohio, Oct. 24, 1850, son of Stephen and Margaret (Bright) Mapes. The parents were natives of New York State and came west in 1853, locating in Sheboygan County, Wis., where they spent the remainder of their lives. The father, a shoemaker by trade, also operated a small farm in Sheboygan County; he died in 1891, and the mother in 1881. Of eight children born to them, the six oldest are now deceased; those living are Calvin F., subject of this sketch, and John, who is farming in Dorr County, this state. Those deceased were Rosetta, Julia, Marie, Della, McKinsey, and Alvin. Calvin F. Mapes, after attending school in Sheboygan County, learned the trade of shoemaker from his father, but at the age of 16 years became a sailor on the Great Lakes, which occupation he followed until 1897. His health failed at that time and in an effort to regain it he came to Minocqua and spent three years here in fishing. He succeeded in recuperating his health, and in 1900 he established himself in the boat manufacturing business, building launches and row boats. He continued at this until 1916, when he erected his present resort, known as Oak Ridge, consisting of two cottages and a main lodge and having accommodations for 20 persons. He furnishes free transportation from Minocqua to his resort, and, having all the personal characteristics which make up a good hotel man, he has been very successful and has built up a fine place for himself. He has electric lights in all his buildings; also running water, obtained from a 65-foot well pumped by an automatic pump operated by electricity. Mr. Mapes was first married on Dec. 25, 1872, at Judville, Brown County, Wis., to Miss Hattie Fowlf, who passed away in 1881, leaving four children: Ruth, who is now Mrs. John L. Jossart of Marinette, Wis.; George L. of Minocqua; Edna, now deceased, who was Mrs. Fox; and Nellie, now Mrs. Ernest Elliott of Port Washington, Wis. Mr. Mapes was again married April 15, 1887, to Lucinda Fillbrook, who died Jan. 15, 1903. On Oct. 12, 1906, he was united with his present wife, who was Lucy A. Ullman.

Harold F. Weaver, owner of Weaver Cottages Resort on Pelican Lake in the town of Schoepke, was born at Sheboygan, Wis., May 4, 1893, son of George N. and Valeska (Otte) Weaver. He was educated in the schools of Milwaukee and Antigo, Wis., being graduated from the Antigo High School with the class of 1915. The father, George N. Weaver, who is an official of the American Railway Express Co., with headquarters in Chicago, purchased what is now the Weaver Cottages Resort in 1905, and the place was his private summer home for many years. There was an elder son, George Lynn Weaver, born at Sheboygan, Wis., July 16, 1891, who was graduated from the Antigo High School in 1911 and from the University of Illinois College of Medicine in 1918, who was specializing in surgery and hoping to make this a health resort, but who died Dec. 9, 1918, while in the United States army. The erection of cottages on the property was begun in 1918, and there are now ten attractive bungalows furnished for housekeeping. The site consists of 16 acres of land, with three quarters of a mile of lake frontage, and is ideally located on Chicago Point, a peninsula projecting out into Pelican Lake, the resort being situated in the midst of a grove of pine, oak and birch trees. One of the cottages is on Crescent Isle, which at one time was a part of Chicago Point, becoming an island when the level of the lake was raised by the construction of a dam by the Wisconsin Valley Improvement Co. The resort is in the heart of one of the best fishing grounds to be found in the Northwest, the waters of Pelican Lake being particularly noted in this respect, as they are stocked with an abundance of fish of eight different varieties. There is a fine white sand bathing beach, and facilities for the enjoyment of all forms of outdoor sport are at hand. During the hunting season good hunting may be found in the neighboring woods. Mr. Weaver keeps a fleet of boats equipped with Elto outboard motors. He has live bait on hand at all times and his guests are supplied with vegetables, eggs and milk from his



HAROLD F. WEAVER

own dairy. Each year he adds to his buildings and he has planned to erect a large main lodge and dining-hall in 1925. Thus the resort bids fair to become one of the most popular in this famous region. It is distant from Pelican Lake station five miles by a fine auto road and three miles by motor boat on the lake. Each year Mr. Weaver's mother spends her summers here with him.

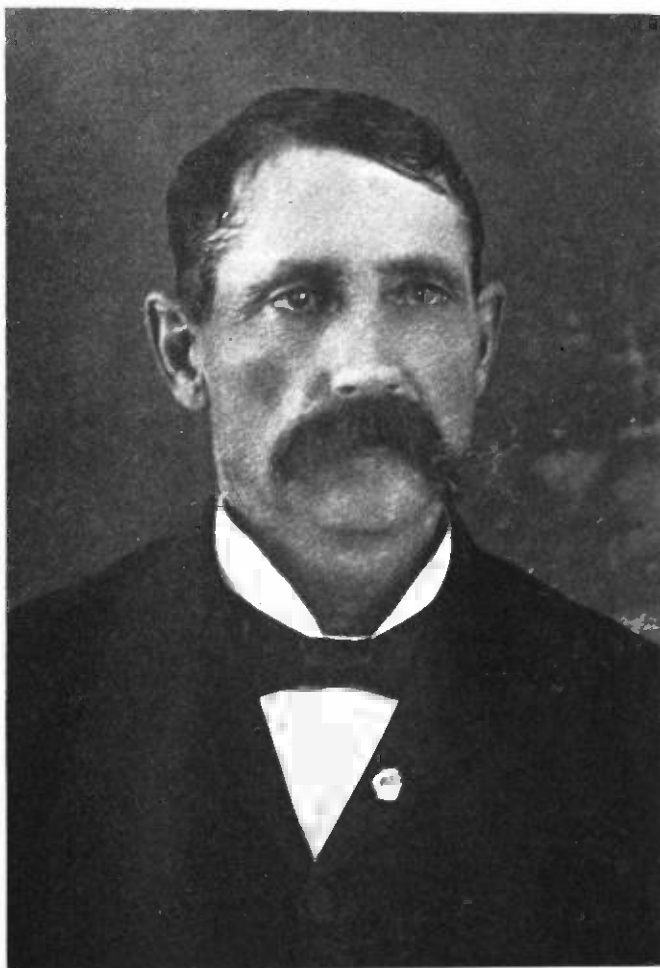
George L. Mapes, boat builder and garage proprietor at Minocqua, was born at Green Bay, Wis., Aug. 30, 1874, son of Calvin F. and Hattie (Fowlf) Mapes. He received his education at Lawler, Iowa, and remained at home until 18 years of age, after which he spent three years as a sailor on the Great Lakes. He returned to Green Bay in 1895 and there was engaged in the tent and awning business for six years. He came to Minocqua in 1904 and worked for his father, who was a boat builder here, until 1910, after which until 1916 he operated the Minocqua electric light plant. He then entered the garage business here, having a shop on the lake, and in 1920 he moved his location up town. In the fall of 1921 he started the erection of his present garage, which is 25x60 feet in dimensions and is constructed of brick and concrete, located on Front Street directly south of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul depot. He has been very successful in his operations in the garage business and has a wide reputation for square dealing and honest work. Since 1921 he has operated a boat building business during the winter months. Mr. Mapes was married at Green Bay, Wis., June 25, 1896, to Anna E. Jossart, daughter of Joseph and Josephine (Dalvaux) Jossart, and six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Mapes: Ferris, of Minocqua; Esther, now Mrs. Alvin De Tienne of Bainville, Mont.; Josephine, who is Mrs. Robert Stern and lives at Saynor, Wis.; Ethel, the wife of Henry Gathers of Coloma, Wis.; Joseph, of Minocqua; and Harry, also of Minocqua. The family belong to the Methodist Church, and fraternally Mr. Mapes is a member of the United Foresters and the Woodmen of the World.

Charles E. Morrill, city treasurer of Rhinelander, and a man of extensive business experience, was born at Eau Claire, Marathon County, Wis., June 3, 1883, son of Henry P. and Alice (Bampton) Morrill. The father was born in Jefferson County, Wis., April 28, 1858, son of Chauncey and Alvina (Aldrich) Morrill, and after a district school education, went at the age of 14 years to Stevens Point, Wis., and later to Dancy, Wis., where he was employed by the A. D. Daniels Lumber Co., and remained until 1890. He then came to Rhinelander and for six years worked for the Daniels & Day Lumber Co. In 1896 he engaged in the furniture and undertaking business as a member of the firm of Morrill & Barber, located where Kirk's Variety Store now stands, and continued in that business until 1910. Subsequently he worked five years for the Osceola Mill & Elevator Co., later for the Wisconsin Veneer Co., and is now in the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. He was married to Alice Bampton at Dancy, Wis., Nov. 24, 1881, and they have had three children: Charles E., Raymond and Walter. The two latter work for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co. Charles E. Morrill was in his seventh year when he came to Rhinelander with his parents in 1890. He attended the city schools, both common and high, being graduated from the latter in 1902, and his general education was further improved by a course at the Ferris Institute Business College at Big Rapids. He then entered business life as clerk for the J. H. Queal Lumber Co., with whom he remained nine months. He then spent some time with the Brown Bros. Lumber Co., subsequently entering the employ of the Innis Plumbing Co., with which concern he remained seven years, holding the position of manager at the time he left. His career for the next three years was somewhat varied and changeable, but in 1913 he became connected with the Oneida Gas Co., and for three years was their assistant office manager. In April, 1916, he was first elected to his present position as city treasurer, and having been three times re-elected is now serving in his fourth term. During the participation of the United States in the World War, Mr. Morrill rendered useful service on various committees. On May 6, 1921, he, with Peter Rouman, organized the Rouman Amusement Co., of which he is secretary and treasurer. He attends the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a member of the local Elks lodge

and also that of the Odd Fellows, in the latter of which he has passed all the chairs. On Nov. 24, 1908, Charles E. Morrill was united in marriage at Rhinelander, to Harriet Sweet, daughter of Melvin and Lois Sweet. Mrs. Morrill died Feb. 11, 1912, leaving one son, Paul, born Jan. 4, 1910, and since her death Mr. Morrill and his son have made their home with his father at 222 Grant Street.

George W. Mason, one of the best known citizens of Rhinelander, and a prominent representative of the lumber industry, was born at Kilbourn, Wis., April 12, 1870, son of Charles S. and Ellen N. (Travis) Mason. The father, a native of Connecticut, came west about 1845, first settling near Kilbourn, Wis., and he was married in this state, his wife Ellen being a native of Toronto, Canada. In 1872 they moved to Stevens Point, where Charles S. Mason, after living retired for a number of years, died in 1890. His wife survived him 12 years, passing away in 1902. George W. Mason in his youth attended the common and high schools at Stevens Point, being graduated from the latter with the class of 1887. In July of that year he came to Rhinelander and entered the service of the well-known lumber firm of Brown Bros. For a short time he acted as bookkeeper in their store, and then entered their office, where he remained until 1893, in which year he became one of their traveling salesmen, being thus employed for 11 years subsequently. In 1904 Mr. Mason and C. H. Donaldson organized and incorporated the Mason-Donaldson Lumber Co., of which Mr. Mason was president and Mr. Donaldson, secretary. From 1904 to 1917 Mr. Mason made his home at Madison, and then on account of Mr. Donaldson's death in the latter year, he moved to Rhinelander, where he has since made his home, having charge of the home office. Though the Mason-Donaldson Lumber Company are engaged in the manufacture of lumber, they formerly operated a sawmill at State Line, Mich., which was burned in 1908, after which they let out that part of the work to others, a large portion being sawed by the Stevens Lumber Co. of Rhinelander, until the mill of the latter concern was burned in May, 1922. At present it is being done by the Rhinelander Box & Lumber Co. and the C. P. Crosby Co. of Gagen, Wis. The company specialize in northern pine, hardwood, hemlock and tamarack, their sales averaging about 35,000,000 feet per year. During the period between the years 1913 to 1917 inclusive their average was 75,000,000 feet annually. Mr. Mason has risen high in the Masonic order, being a member of the Blue Lodge and Chapter in Rhinelander, the Commandery at Madison and the Consistory and Shrine at Milwaukee. His religious affiliations are with the Congregational Church. He was married at Madison, Wis., Oct. 14, 1900, to Katherine E. Freney, whose parents, Robert and Elizabeth (Coogan) Freney, are both now deceased. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Mason; Elizabeth A., who is a student at the University of Wisconsin at Madison; and George W., Jr., who is attending St. John's Military Academy at Delafield, Wis.

Edwin H. Washburn, a respected citizen of Rhinelander now retired from active work and residing in a pleasant home at 727 Mason Street, was born at Hartford, Washington County, Wis., Dec. 11, 1849, son of Henry and Lucy (Sargent) Washburn. The parents came to Washington County from New York State, of which they were natives, about 1845, and, settling on a piece of timber land they cleared it and developed a farm. In 1860 they left that place and bought a farm in Winnebago County, which was their home for the remainder of their lives. Edwin H. Washburn acquired his education in the district school and resided with his parents until 21 years old. Then, until 1885, he was engaged in farming in Winnebago County, and in the year mentioned began work for Brown Bros. as engineer in their planing mill. When they put their tug boat into operation on the river and lake, he was made engineer of it, a position that he held for ten years, or until they built the railroad to their camps. He then became locomotive engineer and continued to work in that capacity until they had finished all their logging business here, which was in 1917. After that he became locomotive engineer for the Yawkey-Bissell Lumber Co. at White Lake, in the Wolf River District, Langlade County, and was thus occupied until his retirement from active work in October, 1921. Since then he has been a resident of Rhinelander, where he is



EDWIN H. WASHBURN

well known and has many friends. Mr. Washburn was first married in 1870 to Ella Lawrence, of Winnebago County, and four children were born to them, namely: May, now Mrs. George Raymore, who lives at Enosberg Falls, Vt., and has one daughter, Erdine; Mildred, wife of Joseph Bradley of Ripon, Wis., and who has three children, Beulah, Nina and Foster, of whom Beulah is the wife of H. G. Washburn, and has two daughters, Mildred and Marjory; George, who married Ida Leitz and is manager of a large canning factory at Ripon, Wis.; Clinton, now conducting the Mason Street Auto Repair Shop, who was married April 19, 1916, to Margaret R. McCarthy and has two children, Raymond and Earl. Mr. Washburn was married secondly, July 2, 1895, to Caroline Steiner, who died March 25, 1921. Of this second union there are no children.

Frank McLaughlin, a retired farmer living in Rhinelander, Oneida County, after a successful career in agriculture, was born in Ohio, Feb. 24, 1856, son of Thomas and Martha (Szehner) McLaughlin. The parents were also born in Ohio and came west in 1859, locating in Waupaca County, Wis., where the father found work in sawmills. Later they moved to Outagamie County, where they engaged in farming, and in 1893 they came to Rhinelander, Thomas McLaughlin entering the employ of Brown Brothers. His wife died Aug. 4, 1910, and after surviving her for six years, he passed away on Aug. 22, 1916. Frank McLaughlin was educated in the public schools at Waupaca County, Wis. After a few years of working out for others he engaged in farming for himself, and was thus occupied in Outagamie County until 1901, when he changed his field of operations, buying an improved farm of 100 acres in the town of Crescent, Oneida County. There Mr. McLaughlin and his family took up their residence, and on it he made many improvements. He followed diversified farming there until August, 1919, when he sold the farm and moved to Rhinelander, buying a comfortable residence at No. 1012 Keenan Street. He is fraternally affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. McLaughlin was married nearly 45 years ago, on March 6, 1878, at Hortonville, Outagamie County, Wis., to Sarah Balliet, who was a native of that county, born at Dale, March 11, 1861. Four children have come to brighten their family circle, all of whom have long since reached maturity. Vern, born Sept. 15, 1880, married Nellie Alvord, and is now proprietor of a summer resort at Lake Julia, Oneida County; Inez, born Aug. 4, 1882, became the wife of Edward Yousell and now resides in Los Angeles, Calif.; she has four children, Dorothy, Jeanne, Maxine and Loraine; Mattie, born Jan. 9, 1884, married Richard Larsen of Rhinelander, who is sales manager for the Rhinelander Lumber & Coal Co.; she has one child, James.; Grace, born Oct. 4, 1896, is a stenographer now living in Los Angeles, Calif.

Vern McLaughlin, proprietor of "Lake Julia Resort" in the town of Crescent, Oneida County, was born at Dale, Outagamie County, Wis., Sept. 15, 1881, son of Frank and Sarah (Balliett) McLaughlin. The parents were both natives of Wisconsin, the mother having been born at Dale and the father at Fremont; they were married at Dale. The father did railroad work for some time and later operated an engine in the Balliett sawmill, remaining there for 17 years. He then carried on farming near Dale for 15 years, and in 1901 he came to Oneida County and purchased 183 acres of land in Section 36 of Crescent Township. This land, which had previously been owned by Michael Sullivan, was the first tract cleared in Oneida County; a good house had been built on it, and Mr. McLaughlin, Sr. erected a fine barn 36x106 feet in dimensions, with full basement, furnished throughout with modern barn equipment, and a silo, his being the second silo built in Oneida County. He completed the clearing of practically the entire tract and established himself in dairy farming. He operated a milk route in Rhinelander until 1912, and he continued his dairying operations until 1919, when he sold the farm; he has since lived retired at Rhinelander. He was a very progressive and prominent farmer, and his name will always be closely associated with the development of agriculture in Oneida County. He and his wife were the parents of four children: Vern, subject of this sketch; Inez, who is now Mrs. Ed Yourell of Los Angeles, Calif.; Mattie, now Mrs. Richard Larson of Rhinelander; and Grace, also of Los

Angeles, Calif. Vern McLaughlin received his education in the schools of Appleton, Wis., and subsequently worked for three years for the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company. He came to Oneida County with his parents in 1901 and assisted his father in farming and dairying operations here until the latter sold his farm, after which he was engaged in the retail milk business for three years. In 1918 he started the Lake Julia Resort, which he has since conducted, and which he has built up into one of the first-class resorts of northern Wisconsin. He is at present erecting a new building 80x130 feet in dimensions to serve as a lodge and dance pavillion combined. There are seven acres of lake frontage, beautifully situated, and the place is rapidly gaining a wide reputation. Mr. McLaughlin was elected treasurer of the town of Crescent in 1923. His fraternal affiliations are with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Eagles, and he stands very high in the community. He was married at Rhinelander, Dec. 6, 1917, to Nellie Alvord.

Fred E. Moore, supervisor of the Fourth Ward of the city of Rhinelander, was born in Baraboo, Wis., Sept. 28, 1865, son of Andrew J. and Lucina (Avery) Moore. The father was a native of New York State and the mother of Pennsylvania. They came west in 1848 and were married at Merrimac, Wis., where they remained a short time, Andrew J. Moore being employed as a wheat buyer. Later they settled in Baraboo, of which place they were residents until 1905, when Mr. Moore retired from business life. He and his wife spent the remainder of their lives in Northport, Waupaca County, Wis., he passing away June 17, 1906, and she in February, 1907. They had two children: Clara, who died at the age of 21 years, and Fred E., of Rhinelander. Fred E. Moore was graduated from the high school of Baraboo with the class of 1881. In 1883 he entered the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway at Baraboo and remained with the road until 1891, when he left being ticket agent, and having been night clerk and baggage master. After spending six months in Antigo, Wis., in 1892 he returned to Rhinelander and became bookkeeper for the Lewis Hardware Co., a position which he held for three years. Then for six years he held a similar position with Spafford & Cole, general merchants and after that was for 12 years with the Rhinelander Paper Co. He next worked four years for the Brown Bros. Land & Lumber Co., and in 1922 became connected with the Robbins Flooring Co. In 1922 he was also elected supervisor of the Fourth Ward and served on different committees of the county board. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to the lodge and chapter in Rhinelander, and he and his family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church. At Portage, Wis., on Sept. 30, 1890. Mr. Moore was united in marriage with Anne B. Lewis, daughter of Hugh O. Lewis and wife. Both her parents are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have two children: Lewis A., born Sept. 15, 1891, and Elizabeth, born Feb. 20, 1900. Lewis A. is salesman for the Miller Fruit Co. of Rhinelander. On Dec. 30, 1922, he married Elsa Lenz of Neenah, Wis., and he and his wife reside with his parents. Elizabeth, who is a graduate of Downer College, of Milwaukee, also of the Northwestern University at Evanston, is now a teacher of vocal music at St. Charles, Mo.

A. E. Weesner, who was for a number of years prominent in the business life of Rhinelander, operating chiefly along insurance lines, but who passed away several years ago, was born in Wabash, Ind., May 26, 1868, son of Clark W. and Anna E. Weesner. The father, an attorney by profession, has been for many years one of the leading men of that county, taking an active part in public affairs, including politics and various local enterprises, and possessing a strong influence in his community. Both he and his wife are still living in Wabash. It was in that city that A. E. Weesner attended the graded schools. Subsequently going to New York State he became a student in the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, where he was graduated in 1883 at the age of 15. After that he spent some time in Syracuse, N. Y. and Washington, D. C., and also spent about 27 months in Chicago in the employ of the Swift Packing Co. During all this time he was advancing in business knowledge and when, in 1900, he came to Rhinelander, he engaged in the insurance business here, becoming president of the Barne-Weesner Insurance Agency, which also included real estate and loans as



A. E. WEESNER

departments of its business. That position he held until his death on July 29, 1918, an event that was deeply regretted in the community, for he had been no mere insurance broker but a business builder whose work counted for much in the development of the city. He was at one time vice-president of the Edmonds Land Co. of Rhinelander, a company owning large timber holdings throughout the state of Oregon, and was also a director of the First National Bank of Rhinelander. He was interested in the building of the Oneida Hotel, the Building and Loan Association, and at one time was president of the Advancement Association. In all his business relations he showed a high sense of personal honor and his energy and ability rendered him a valuable coadjutor in any wisely planned enterprise. After this country entered into the World War he showed his patriotic spirit by taking up home work, serving as a ward captain in the liberty loan campaigns and in the campaigns for the Y. M. C. A. and the Red Cross. Mr. Weesner was a 32d degree Mason, a member of the Mystic Shrine, and of the local lodge of Elks. He was married June 30, 1897, to Mary L. Wiley, daughter of Hazelwood and Catherine A. (Cosgriff) Wiley of Syracuse, N. Y. She still survives him, and he is also survived by three brothers: Leeson H., of Wabash, Ind.; O. O. Weesner of Marion in the same state; and H. R. Weesner of Minneapolis.

Mrs. Anna Moe, city clerk of Rhinelander, is an excellent type of the modern business woman, capable and efficient in whatever she undertakes and able to rub shoulders with the world without losing any of that refinement that is the principal charm of woman. She was born the daughter of John and Huida (Sanker) Swedberg, and acquired her elementary education in the public schools of Rhinelander, and subsequently attended the Augustana Business College at Rock Island, Ill., from which she was graduated in 1903. On her return to Rhinelander she secured a position with the Kolden Dry Goods Co., with which concern she remained until the spring of 1906, after which until the fall of 1909 she was in the office of Judge D. H. Walker. On March, 1917, she was appointed deputy county treasurer and worked as such until December, that year. In 1918 she was with the Rhinelander Advancement Association, taking charge of its office in January and looking after it during the absence of E. O. Barstow, who spent the greater part of that year in England. She also had charge of the Red Cross and home service work, remaining in that office until elected city clerk in April, 1921, and her service in the latter capacity has been eminently satisfactory. Miss Anna Swedburg became Mrs. Delmar Moe on Sept. 8, 1909. Mr. Moe was born at Stevens Point, Portage County, Wis., May 30, 1883, and came to Rhinelander about 1902, entering the employ of the Wisconsin Veneer Co., and for 14 years he had charge of the lathe machines in their factory. He died Sept. 14, 1916, at which time he was the oldest man in the company's employ in point of years of service, though only 33 years old. Mr. and Mrs. Moe became the parents of three children: John, Daniel and Edward. Mrs. Moe is a member of Emanuel Lutheran Church, and is personally popular in social circles.

Theodore Medenwaldt, an enterprising merchant of Minocqua, was born in Germany, March 2, 1878, son of John and Elvina (Radloff) Medenwaldt. The parents were natives of Germany and came to the United States from there in 1881, first settling at Auburndale, Wood County, Wis., where they remained until 1891. They then removed to Merrill, where the mother is still living, now a widow, Mr. Medenwaldt, Sr., having passed away there on March 28, 1911. Six children were born to these parents: Otto, now of Auburndale; Theodore, subject of this sketch; Albert, of Merrill; Elizabeth, who is now Mrs. A. M. Knutson of Janesville, Wis.; Della, who is Mrs. Gregill of Merrill; and Algo, who is living at Friendship, Wis., the wife of L. Cavanaugh. Theodore Medenwaldt was educated in the schools of Auburndale and Merrill and at the age of 18 years began to learn the butcher and meat business. He operated a shop on his own account for three years at Merrill, and came to Minocqua in 1912. He went into business here in 1918, opening a first class butcher shop which he has ever since operated. He is recognized as one of the public spirited citizens of the community, is one of its most highly esteemed and successful business men, and fraternally he is affiliated

with the Odd Fellows lodge. Mrs. Medenwaldt, who previous to her marriage to Mr. Medenwaldt at Clintonville, Wis., on Feb. 24, 1916, was Theresa Beyer, is operating the Kawaga Hotel at Minocqua, and she also has built up a fine place for herself in the esteem of the community. She is a member of the Catholic Church.

Daniel E. Madden, proprietor of Lake View Park Pavillion and Lunch Room at Minocqua, was born at Wausau, Wis., March 29, 1880, son of Patrick and Ann (McGinley) Madden. The mother died when Daniel E. was born and the father subsequently married Ann Langhrin and came to Minocqua, where he engaged in the hotel business. After conducting his first hotel here for some time he established Kawaguesaga Summer Resort, one of the fine places of this kind on Lake Minocqua, which he operated until his death, Nov. 8, 1914. Two sons, Charles Raymond and William E., were born to his second marriage. Daniel E. Madden his mother having died as mentioned above, was brought up in the home of his uncle, James Madden, of Wausau, and attended school in that city. When he was 16 years old he came to Minocqua and clerked for his father in the hotel, working at timber scaling during the winter months. Upon the death of his stepmother, who had operated the Kawaguesaga after the father's death, the property was inherited by Daniel E. and his two half-brothers, and they conducted it together until 1921, when the interests of William E. were purchased by the other two. In the fall of 1922 Daniel E. sold out to Raymond E. and bought his present resort property on the south side of Lake Kawaguesaga, in the Lake View Park Addition; here he has erected a fine dancing pavillion together with an up to date short-order restaurant and cafeteria, and is meeting with fine success. His pavillion is 40x60 feet, electrically lighted and modern in every way, and enjoys an excellent patronage. Mr. Madden was married Oct. 11, 1911, to Frances Collinski of Edgar, Wis., and five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Madden: Catherine Ann, Patrick Charles, James Daniel, Grace Elizabeth, and Helen Frances. The family are members of the Catholic Church and are highly respected and valued members of the community.

Charles Zirzow, now deceased, who founded the well-known Birchwood Lodge in the town of Pine Lake, Oneida County, was born in the city of Chicago, Nov. 18, 1858. He was reared and educated in Chicago and subsequently followed the life insurance business there for many years, being connected with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. He later represented D. A. Matot, contractor and builder, remaining in his employ until 1908, at which time he came to Forest County, Wisconsin, and purchased a farm at Bagdad. After successfully conducting this property for three years he came to Roosevelt, Oneida County, in 1911, and it was at that time that he established Birchwood Lodge, purchasing four lots on the south shore of Moen Lake and erecting two fine dwelling houses, one of ten rooms and one of 11 rooms, both artistically designed and constructed of tamarack poles. He conducted this property until his death, Nov. 16, 1922, since which time Mrs. Zirzow has carried on its operation. Mr. Zirzow was a man of high character and great energy, and was a constant booster for Oneida County; at the time of his death he was one of the leading and well-known resort men of northern Wisconsin. He was married at Armstrong Creek, Wis., Feb. 26, 1898, to Miss Minnie Lippert. Birchwood Lodge, which, as mentioned above, is now under the management of Mrs. Zirzow, has accommodations for 30 people; a fleet of six fine row boats is maintained, and the service and accommodations are of the best.

John O. Moen, president of the First National Bank of Rhinelander, and a prominent official in several other important business concerns of this city, is a man who may be numbered among the pioneers of Oneida County, and one who has been an important factor in the development of the city of Rhinelander. He was born in Norway, Sept. 9, 1847, son of O. T. and Gure Moen, and was reared and educated in his native land, where he spent the first 19 years of his life. By that time he was beginning to think seriously about his future prospects and to feel that his opportunities in Norway were too limited and the reward of exertion in most cases too insignificant and precarious. But in America, and especially in



MR. AND MRS. CHARLES ZIRZOW

the United States, different conditions prevailed and there was scope for enterprise. He resolved accordingly to try his fortune in this country, and in 1866 he landed at an eastern port, came directly west to Portage County, Wisconsin, and began industrial life here on a farm. Soon afterwards, however, he went to work in the woods and for several years was employed in logging camps and in running logs down the river. During a part of this time he made his home with an aunt in Portage County. At last he reached Nelsonville, in Portage County, where he found employment in the saw and grist mill of Jerome Nelson. Mr. Nelson was a native of New York State, and a Civil War veteran, who spent nearly a life time in the logging and lumber industry of Wisconsin, and who, taking a fancy to young Moen, gave him the benefit of his advice and friendship, which proved very helpful to him in advancing his fortunes. Mr. Moen continued in his employ, being practically a business associate of his, for 18 years, and it was with Mr. Nelson as a partner that he came to Oneida County in 1887 and set up a mill on Moen Lake, five miles east of Rhinelander. Mr. Moen was engaged in the operation of that lumber mill for 13 years, finally closing it out, and then for several years was interested in timber lands and lumber operations in the South and West. In the meanwhile, in 1897, Mr. Nelson died and in his will appointed Mr. Moen administrator and trustee of his estate, which was closed up under the latter's able management. About 1900 Mr. Moen spent several months in Alabama, and during the succeeding years he made several trips to Oregon looking over the timber lands. On his return to Wisconsin he bought an interest in the Wisconsin Veneer Company of Rhinelander, of which concern he is now vice-president. The company employs about 175 men and runs throughout the year. Mr. Moen is also a director of the Rhinelander Refrigerator Company, but it is as president of the First National Bank of Rhinelander that he is, perhaps, most widely known. His activities, too, in the war fund drives made him acquainted with more of the new people who have located here within recent years. He is a man who has never sought publicity, having been rather averse to it than otherwise, but a history of Oneida County would be incomplete without some mention of his activities, which have done so much to benefit the community. Mr. Moen married Mattie Iverson, a native of Wisconsin, and he and his wife are the parents of three children: Hannah, now Mrs. Henry Stoltenberg of Nelsonville; Gunda, wife of Albert Lutz, a farmer of Portage County; and Oscar, who is superintendent at the Wisconsin Veneer Co.'s plant.

Paris O. Means, who was for some eight years a prominent and respected business man of Rhinelander, Oneida County, having established a successful ice and fuel business here, but who has since passed away, was born in Burnham, Waldo County, Maine, Feb. 27, 1857, son of Luther and Adeline (Nelson) Means, who were of English ancestry. In 1881 Mr. and Mrs. Luther Means went to Wausau, Wis., and, taking land in the vicinity—in Weston Township, Marathon County—engaged in farming, in which occupation they continued until Mr. Means' death in 1895; Mrs. Adeline Means died in 1897. They had been the parents of six children, of whom five are now living, namely: Merritt E., of Stevens Point; Paris O., late of Rhinelander; John R., a resident of Stevens Point; Arobin, now Mrs. George W. Call of Merrill; and Justice, also of Merrill. Paris O. Means in his youth attended school in his native town. At the age of 19 he came west to Wisconsin—five years before his parents—locating at Stevens Point, and for the next six years he worked in lumber camps in that vicinity. In 1882, with his brother, G. R. Means, he purchased the Nick Steller dairy and stock farm in the western part of Marathon County, which they operated until 1885. Then going to Wausau he bought the Robert Braatz ice business and at once proceeded to build it up, adding a coal and wood department and in time creating an establishment which was one of the largest and most successful in Wausau. This business was incorporated in 1908 under the name of the Wausau Ice & Fuel Company, Mr. Means being the president. In the previous year he had been elected president of the Wausau Canning Co., also becoming its manager. In the public affairs of Wausau he was active and influential, serving as a member of the city council, and being elected

to the Marathon County board of supervisors in 1902, he served efficiently on that board until 1912. On Nov. 5, 1913, Mr. Means moved with his family to Rhinelander and here established an ice business over which he presided until his death on Nov. 29, 1921, leaving it in excellent condition. He was a man who stood high in public esteem, being a good business man, and taking an interest in civic affairs. He was well known in Masonic circles, being a Knight Templar. Mr. Means was married at Wausau, Wis., Dec. 31, 1887, to Lutie L. Single, daughter of Thomas and Harriet (Dexter) Single. This union resulted in four children: Thomas Owen, born Oct. 19, 1890, who died Jan. 6, 1906; Zelda, born July 2, 1894, now a teacher in Rhinelander; Grace E., born Sept. 24, 1902, who is residing at home with her mother; and Gertrude, born April 3, 1910, who is a pupil in the Rhinelander High School. Mrs. Means is a member of the Episcopal Church, also of the Rhinelander Woman's Club, the W. C. T. U. and the local chapter of the Eastern Star. Harriet Cornelia Dexter, the mother of Mrs. P. O. Means, was born in Littleton, New Hampshire, of old New England stock, on Dec. 15, 1831. At the age of four years she accompanied her parents to Milwaukee, Wis., which was then a very small place. She remained there two years, later resided for a short time at Beaver Dam and afterwards at Stevens Point, and in 1855 became a resident of Wausau. In the following year she was united in marriage to Thomas Single, who passed away Dec. 17, 1866. By him she had six children, the only present survivor of whom is Mrs. Paris O. Means of Rhinelander. In 1870 she married for her second husband B. D. Baker, who died Nov. 25, 1885. Of this union three children were born: T. D. Baker, who was killed in a railway accident near La Veta, Colo., Dec. 17, 1889; C. H. Baker of Ashland, and John P. Baker of Wausau. Mrs. Baker was held in high esteem by all who knew her. She was a loving wife, a wise and affectionate mother and a kind and hospitable friend and neighbor. She lived for her family and any sacrifice that could bring joy to those near and dear to her was made most willingly. She would have her own home in which to reside and her son John was her constant and faithful attendant throughout her last illness. She died June 4, 1913, at the age of 83 years.

Anthony Revnew, a very prominent citizen of Woodruff, was born on a farm near St. Clair, Mich., Dec. 3, 1860, son of Carl and Jennie (Snyder) Revnew. The parents were natives of Germany and came from that country to the United States in their youth; they were married at Detroit, Mich., and settled on the farm near St. Clair about 1850, spending the remainder of their lives there; the father died July 21, 1891, and the mother March 25, 1902. Seven children, as follows, were born to these parents: Lena, now deceased; Christine, also deceased; Anthony, subject of this sketch; Peter, living at St. Clair, Mich.; Charles, who is operating the home farm at St. Clair; George, a resident of Port Huron, Mich.; and Kate, who is now Mrs. Louis Bergevin of Woodruff, Wis. Anthony Revnew was educated in the district schools at St. Clair and remained at home until he was 16 years of age, after which he went to work in the lumber woods, following the lumber industry for 20 years in lower Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. During his career in this line he ran many different camps, and he also was for some time a timber scaler. It was in 1896 that he came to Woodruff and for four years thereafter he was engaged in the hotel and livery business here. He then entered the general store of D. A. Kahn of Woodruff as clerk and was so engaged for the ensuing 17 years. After leaving that connection he entered the insurance business and he is now representing the Hartford Fire Insurance Co. and the Fidelity-Phoenix Company, besides which he deals in real estate and bonds. He owns his own home and seven lots in the village and is a stockholder and director in the Woodruff State Bank. An unusually able man and of strong personality, he has always had the full trust and respect of his community and he has been called upon to serve in many high official positions. He was side supervisor of the town of Woodruff for five years and chairman of the town board for a similar period; he served on the school board for many years, and is at present township assessor. His fraternal affiliations are with the Woodruff Camp of Modern Woodmen of America and he has filled all the offices of this camp, having been its first counsel



ANTHONY REVNEW

and being now the only remaining charter member. In religion, he and his family attend the Presbyterian Church. They take an active part in the social life of the community and are liked and respected by all. Mr. Revnew was married on April 23, 1910, to Martha A. Davis, daughter of John and Mary (Booth) Davis, who are residents of Cadillac, Mich. Mr. and Mrs. Revnew have three children, as follows: Martha A., born Dec. 23, 1911; Lila Belle, born Feb. 10, 1913; and Ethel E., born Sept. 6, 1917.

Thomas B. McNutt, yard foreman for the Minocqua Lumber Co. at Minocqua, was born in the town of Reiley, St. Claire County, Mich., Jan. 10, 1868, son of Leander V. and Sarah Ann (Scott) McNutt. The parents, natives of Canada, were married in Michigan and shortly afterward came to Wisconsin, settling at Jenny (now Merrill), where the father followed the lumber industry for many years in the employ of the T. B. Scott Lumber Co. and the Gilkey-Anson Co. During the winter of 1889 he logged for Langley & Alderson at Woodboro and in 1890 he settled in Oneida County, taking up a homestead of 160 acres in the town of Minocqua. After spending five years in developing this place he returned to Merrill and remained there until the death of the wife and mother in 1919, since which time he has made his home in Minocqua with his son Thomas B., subject of this sketch. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Leander McNutt: Hattie, now deceased; Emma J., who is the wife of Dr. Monroe of Evansville, Ind.; Caroline, now Mrs. W. E. Green of Craig, Colo.; and Thomas B. Thomas B. McNutt was educated in the grade and high schools of Merrill and then worked for the American Express Co. there for one year. He came to Oneida County in 1890 and took a homestead, which he sold in 1896, after logging off the timber. He then moved to the village of Minocqua, where he worked as a guide for one season, and in 1897 he went to Minneapolis, working there for the Van Dusen-Harrington Grain Co. and the Consolidated Flour Co. until the fall of 1901. From then until 1905 he operated his father-in-law's farm near Woodruff, Wis., at the same time serving as patrolman of a section of state highway. He came to Minocqua in the fall of 1905, and after working here as a guide and at various other occupations until 1910 he entered the service of the state forestry department. After spending some time in this work he did cruising in Wisconsin, British Columbia, and Alabama for various land and lumber companies until 1915, when he accepted the position of yard foreman for the J. E. O'Leary Lumber Co., working with them in that capacity for five years. He has occupied his present position of yard foreman for the Minocqua Lumber Co. since 1920. Mr. McNutt was married April 19, 1895, at Rhinelander, to Gertrude May Glendining, daughter of Elliott and Helen (White) Glendining. Mrs. McNutt's parents came to Woodruff, Wis., in 1889 and the father operated a sawmill there for four years, after which he was engaged in farming until his death; the mother is also deceased. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McNutt: Gordon E., born Dec. 5, 1896, who served 22 months in the World War and is now attending Marquette University at Milwaukee; and Herold G., born March 29, 1900, who is employed by the Minocqua Lumber Co. The family belong to the Methodist Church and Mrs. McNutt is a member of the Ladies' Aid Society. Mr. McNutt's fraternal affiliations are with the Woodmen of the World and he is a very highly esteemed citizen. He served for two years as clerk of Minocqua Township, and he has always taken an active and useful interest in the welfare of the community. The family have a fine home on Lake Minocqua.

William Melang, proprietor of a well-known resort in the town of Woodruff, Oneida County, was born at Amherst, Portage County, June 13, 1882, son of Richard and Justine (Miller) Melang. The parents were natives of Germany and are now residing with their sons at Birch Lake. William Melang attended school at Minocqua and subsequently worked as a guide on the Chain of Lakes for many years. In 1906 he purchased 25 acres of lake frontage on Birch Lake and proceeded to establish his present resort, which today includes eight cottages and has accommodations for 50 guests. He has cleared several acres of the land, and on the tract thus developed he raises vegetables for the supply of his tables, making

the cuisine at his place particularly attractive. He has a fleet of excellent boats in conjunction with the resort and supplies fishing tackle of all kinds to his guests. The place is beautifully located in a region of stately trees and cool, sparkling water; the fishing is unexcelled, and there are many other sports and entertainments to beguile the mind of the visitor away from thoughts and memories of the workaday world, and to make a vacation spent here a thing to be always cherished among the most treasured memories of a lifetime.

Charles E. Morrill, a respected citizen of Rhinelander, who for many years has been active in the various branches of the lumber industry and is still connected with the business, was born in Canada, Sept. 1, 1855. His parents, Chauncey and Alvina (Aldridge) Morrill, were also natives of the Dominion and crossed the border to the States in 1856, locating at Jefferson, Wis. In 1871 they moved to Stevens Point, Portage County. The father, Chauncey, fought for the Union in the Civil War, enlisting at Jefferson and remaining in the army until after the close of hostilities. Charles E. Morrill, who was a babe when brought to Wisconsin by his parents, attended school at Jefferson, where he lived until he was a youth of 16, then moving with the family to Stevens Point. In those days the lumber industry offered the best opportunities for steady and remunerative employment, in the Northwest, at least, and young Morrill after leaving school began work in logging camps, in the summer being employed in the sawmills. In 1887 he came to Oneida County, locating at Rhinelander, which place has been his home ever since. He has been logger, cruiser, scaler and camp manager, from 1903 to 1916, working sometimes for himself and sometimes for others. He made three trips to the Pacific coast in the interests of the Wisconsin Veneer Co., looking up the special kinds of timber needed in their line of business. He had a financial interest in this company, which, however, he sold in 1906, and since then he has given his chief attention to scaling logs and cruising. He is an expert in estimating the value of standing timber and for years his services have been in demand by a number of prominent lumber companies. Mr. Morrill has taken an active interest and frequently a helpful part in the general affairs of the community of which he is a member. Though nearly 70 years of age he enjoys excellent health and is strong for his years, being able to tramp for miles through the woods and endure all sorts of weather as well as most men much younger than he. He believes in a great future for northern Wisconsin and enjoys helping to develop its resources and lay the foundation for its future greatness. The work and experience of such a man is a valuable asset to any community and is appreciated by those who are wise in the knowledge of life. For nearly 47 years Mr. Morrill has had a comfortable home to which to return from his frequent trips into the forested wilderness. He was married Sept. 3, 1876, at Stevens Point, Wis., to Della Duranso, who was born at Pond du Lac, that state, Nov. 9, 1855, daughter of Lewis and Josephine Duranso. Their union has been blessed by the birth of five children: Edward, born April 5, 1878, who died Feb. 6, 1906; Frank, born June 21, 1880, who married Frances Leahy and resides in Wausau, where he is in the garage business; Guy, born Nov. 16, 1883, a lumber cruiser and scaler living in Rhinelander, who married Grace Luther and has four children, Eunice E., Florence, George E. and Duane; Harry, born Feb. 14, 1886, now in Portland, Ore.; and Bernice Helen, born April 16, 1896, who resides with her parents and is a member of the Delphian Literary Society. The family attend and help to support the Congregational Church, Mrs. Morrill being an active member of the Ladies' Aid Society.

Frank Miles, president and manager of the Rhinelander Horse Co., and also the proprietor of a good farm, was born in Knox County, Nebraska, Oct. 7, 1882, the son of John A. and Louisa (Muir) Miles. The parents were natives of England, from which country the father came to America in 1863 and the mother in 1869. After their marriage in the United States they settled on a farm near Evansville, Wis., where they remained until 1910. Mr. Miles then became a minister of the Free Will Mission and continued to serve in that capacity until his death on Sept. 1, 1922. Mrs. Louisa Miles now resides in Sioux City, Iowa. Frank Miles in his youth attended school in Knox County, Nebr., and at Fort Morgan, Colo. He



IRA E. SMITH AND FAMILY

then did railroad work for a short time, after which for four years he was a cowboy in Colorado. He then returned to Creighton, Nebr., and took charge of his father's farm for four years. His next move was to Stanley County, South Dakota, where he took and proved up on a homestead, remaining two years. Then returning to Wisconsin, he established himself in the livery business in Thorpe, Clark County, and also bought and sold horses. In 1916 Mr. Miles came to Rhinelander and bought the livery business of W. D. Joslin, and two years later he bought the N. P. Edlund Livery. In March, 1919, Mr. Miles organized the Rhinelander Horse Company, which was incorporated at that time, with Frank Miles as president and manager, W. E. Brown, vice president and D. F. Ricker, secretary and treasurer. They import from 300 to 400 horses each year, which are sold in Oneida and Vilas counties, and also operate a livery business in connection therewith. In 1919 Mr. Miles purchased the old McLaughlin farm, south of Rhinelander, which consists of 360 acres partly improved, but is more commonly known as the Lake View Dairy Farm. It is stocked with 30 head of high grade Holstein dairy cattle and Mr. Miles sells his milk and cream in the city. He has identified himself closely with the business interests of this city and county and is doing what he can to promote them. His fraternal society affiliations are with the local lodges of Masons, Elks and I. O. O. F. Mr. Miles was married at Norfolk, Nebr., March 14, 1906, to Emma Balleweg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Balleweg. He and his wife are the parents of five children, all residing at home, namely: Elmer, Orval, Helen, Frank and Edward. The family home is at 34 Mercer Street, Rhinelander.

Ira E. Smith, one of Oneida County's most prominent men, was born at Burnett, Dodge County, Wis., July 7, 1864, son of Ira J. and Harriet (Lawrence) Smith. The parents, natives of the state of Vermont, in 1846 came west to Wisconsin, settling in Dodge County, where they were among the earliest settlers. In 1868 they removed to Pierce County, where they spent the remainder of their lives engaged in farming. Ira E. Smith received his education in the district schools of Pierce County and assisted his father in the operation of the home farm until he was 26 years old, after which he operated a farm on his own account for ten years. In 1899 he came to Oneida County and took a homestead of 160 acres in the town of Cassian, in which locality he was the first settler north of Heafford Junction. He later added to his farm by the purchase of another tract of 200 acres, giving him a total of 360 acres, and this he has developed from wild land into a fully improved farm, with 160 acres of the land cleared; his original buildings were destroyed by fire in 1907, and it was at that time that he built his present modern buildings. Mr. Smith has been instrumental in bringing many new settlers to Cassian Township, and has befriended and assisted them while they were getting established on their land and adjusting themselves to the new conditions. He has always stood ready to aid in every possible way in forwarding the best interests of his community, and his splendid ability and qualities of leadership have received signal recognition from his fellow residents, who have again and again returned him to public office by large majorities. Besides serving as secretary of the school board for three years and assessor of the town of Cassian for a similar period, he was chairman of the board of town supervisors for 13 years and chairman of the Oneida county board for three years, and in 1918 he was elected assemblyman from Florence, Forest, and Oneida counties without a single vote to oppose his appointment; he served in this high office for two years. Mr. Smith's fraternal affiliations are with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Masons, of which latter organization he is a member of the Blue Lodge and Chapter at Rhinelander. Mr. Smith was married at Hudson, Wis., Sept. 25, 1889, to Minnie D. Pettis, daughter of Albert M. and Sarah (Crandall) Pettis. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith: Hildred, who is now Mrs. Alfred White, of the town of Cassian; Sybil, who was married Aug. 22, 1923, to Clare Crofoot of Rhinelander; and Bessie, who is deceased.

Charles S. McIndoe, who was the first resident dentist in Rhinelander, and is still engaged in practice in this city, was born in Wausau, Marathon County, Wis.,

March 24, 1867. His education was acquired in the public schools of that city, including the high school. In 1886 he entered the University of Michigan, taking the dental course, from which he was graduated with the class of 1889. Thus qualified to begin practice, he came to Rhinelander and opened an office in the same suite with his brother, Thomas B. McIndoe, M. D., at 25½ W. Davenport Street, they both using the same reception room, and he has since retained the same offices. He has built up a large practice and in the 34 years which have elapsed since he came to this city and started in his profession he has gained an enviable reputation and has kept abreast with all the new discoveries and developments in the science of dental surgery, putting in new equipment whenever it became necessary. He is a member of the Wisconsin State Dental Society and of the American Dental Association, and for 12 years served as a member of the State Board of Dental Examiners. Aside from his financial interest in his profession Dr. McIndoe has land holdings in the state of Michigan and owns a fine cottage on the Wisconsin River near Rhinelander. He is a member of Rhinelander Lodge No. 598, B. P. O. E.

Thomas B. McIndoe, M. D., who may rightly claim the title of pioneer physician of Rhinelander, Oneida County, as he has been in practice here for 39 years, was born at Wausau, Marathon County, Wis., Nov. 5, 1861. His parents were early settlers in Marathon County; the father died when Thomas B. was young and his wife was left with six children to feed, clothe and educate. She proved that she was a remarkable woman by successfully accomplishing this task, and most of the children had a college education. Thomas B. McIndoe was educated in the common and high schools of Wausau, being graduated from the latter with the class of 1880. He was then a student for one year in a medical college, after which he entered Rush Medical College at Chicago, from which he was graduated with the class of 1883. Commencing practice in his home town of Wausau, he remained there one year and then, in 1884, came to Rhinelander and opened an office. It was in July of the previous year that the Brown Bros. had erected a sawmill here, the lumber for which was brought in on the first train that entered the village on the old "Lake Shore," now the Chicago & Northwestern road, and Abner Conro had built a large saw and planing-mill in the same year. It was these mills, together with the railroad, that were responsible for the existence of the village, which was still a pretty small place when Dr. McIndoe located here; but the surrounding country was covered with timber and the new place grew with the exploitation of the forest resources. Dr. McIndoe's practice grew in a similar ratio until he was obliged to share it with other physicians who came in in the course of time. But by that time the place was larger and he had enough to do to keep him busy. Since becoming firmly established he has always enjoyed a good practice, both city and rural. In the early days he was often called to long distances in the country and when his destination was anywhere near the railroad he used a sort of velocipede, or rather, a hand-propelled car which ran on the track and which he worked himself, sometimes making a 40-mile trip. On one occasion, on his way back from visiting a patient, he came to a train of 40 cars which stood on the single track blocking his way. As he had no notion when it was going to start, he had to take up his hand-car and carry it by the whole length of the train, which was no light task. Dr. McIndoe, although he has been in practice here so many years, has never allowed himself to get into a rut or lost his ambition for self-improvement, but has kept well in touch with the progress of his profession. He has been physician and surgeon for the "Soo" Railway since 1886 and for the Chicago & Northwestern since 1888, and is a member of the Oneida, Vilas and Forest Counties' Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. He is also a member of Lodge No. 242, A. F. & A. M. For his long years of hard work he has been able to obtain sufficient pecuniary reward to buy some city property, including a good residence at 22 S. Pelham Street and is a stockholder in the Merchants State Bank.

Angus McDonald, proprietor of "Lake Breeze" Resort, one of the beautiful summer watering places of Oneida County, was born at Stevens Point, Wis., Aug.



P. F. SEIBEL

21, 1881. At nine years of age he came to Oneida County, the family locating at Rhinelander. After completing the grade and high schools of the latter city he attended the Wausau Business College and subsequently learned telegraphy. He was operator for the Chicago & Northwestern at Rhinelander for five years, and he was in their employ in this capacity for 18 years in all, his last position being in Chicago. In 1914 he came to Three Lakes, Oneida County, and purchased 40 acres of timber land on the north shore of Town Line Lake, in Section 31 of the town of Three Lakes. Here he established his present resort, which has become one of the most popular places in this region. Muskellunge, pike, pickerel, bass, and trout abound in the surrounding waters, and there is everything to delight the vacationist. To the natural attractions of the region, with its wonderful forests and lakes, its healing climate, and its unsurpassed facilities for all outdoor sports, Mr. McDonald has succeeded in adding the conveniences and comforts of a modern hostelry. His buildings are electric lighted and are supplied with running water; the main lodge is 40x40 feet in dimensions, three stories high, with dining and lounge rooms, kitchen, and office on the main floor and screened sleeping rooms above, and there are five neat cottages in addition to this building. A fleet of 12 row boats and a canoe is maintained for the use of the guests, seven of the boats being equipped with Evinrude motors, and no detail of the vacationists' comfort has been overlooked. A two-acre garden and a herd of three cows contribute to the excellence of the cuisine, which excellence is widely spoken of. With all these attractions and with its beautiful lawns, parks, and drives, Lake Breeze is a truly ideal place for a thoroughly enjoyable vacation. Mr. McDonald is president of the Three Lakes schools and is a member of the Oneida County school board. His fraternal affiliations are with the Elks, the Knights of Columbus, and the Eagles, and in religion he is a member of the Catholic Church. For the past four years he has been employed by the state from Sept. 1 to April 1 each year as potato inspector, making his headquarters at Rhinelander while so engaged. Mr. McDonald was married June 20, 1902, to Gay Thompson, who was born at Cadillac, Mich.

James G. Morgan, proprietor of the Pioneer Garage, Rhinelander, was born at Ironwood, Mich., Nov. 10, 1889, and came with his parents to Rhinelander in 1896. After passing through the grade and high schools of this city, he took a business course in the Ferris Institute at Big Rapids, Mich., and was subsequently connected for one year with an electrical business. In 1909 he built a garage in Rhinelander, which he conducted at first under the style of the Morgan Garage & Supply Co. At that time there were only 12 cars owned in the city, but Mr. Morgan had a clear vision of future probabilities and was ready to invest his money in backing up his own opinion. The event has proved that he had good foresight. The use of the auto car increased so rapidly and to such an extent that his business outgrew the capacity of his original garage some years ago, and in 1921 he constructed that which he is now conducting under the name of the Pioneer Garage on S. Stevens Street. It measures 54 by 100 feet, is electrically lighted and steam heated, and has a storage capacity of 35 cars. There is also a large repair department, a salesroom, stock room, waiting-room, etc. Mr. Morgan handles the Nash car exclusively and employs from two to five mechanics, mostly ex-service men. Aside from his own business, which he is conducting on a prosperous basis, he is a young man of good public spirit and ever ready to lend his support to any well-considered plan for the public welfare. He is a member of the local Masonic lodge, and also of the American Legion post here, having entered the army in September, 1918, been assigned to the air service and trained five months at Fort Omaha, where he was discharged Feb. 5, 1919. He is fond of motoring and all outdoor sports. Mr. Morgan was married Aug. 3, 1914, to Cora B. Cronk of Rhinelander. He and his wife attend the Congregational Church.

P. F. Seibel, proprietor of the Seibel Clothes Shop in Rhinelander, is not only one of the leading merchants of this city but also the owner of considerable farm and landed property, all acquired by intelligent and persevering industry in spite of initial disadvantages. He was born in Manitowoc County, Wis., Sept. 23, 1863, son of Castor and Mary (Wickert) Seibel. The parents, born and reared in Ger-

many, came to the United States when young people and were subsequently married in Wisconsin. Castor Seibel was for some time a lumber grader in the yards at Green Bay of the Earl & Case Lumber Co., going there in 1870. The family moved to Two Rivers, Wis., and the father followed three years later and was there engaged in mill and factory work until his death; his wife is also deceased. They were the parents of nine children, those in addition to the subject of this sketch being as follows: Kate, now Mrs. Mike Wimmer of Milwaukee; John, deceased; Joseph, a patrol officer in the state penitentiary at Waupun; Jacob, who met death by drowning after reaching manhood; Frank, who is one of the proprietors of a veneer factory; William E., who owns the Williams House at Manitowoc and is also a clothing merchant in the same city; Mary, now Mrs. William Kellner of Manitowoc; and Anton of Hibbing, Minn. P. F. Seibel in his boyhood had very limited educational opportunities, attending for a short time a parochial school and for an equally short time a public school at Green Bay. At the age of 14 years he went to Two Rivers and became connected with the Two Rivers Manufacturing Co. In 1881 he located in Merrill, Lincoln County, and went to work in the woods, following lumbering in its various branches, until 1890. During or as a part of that period he worked five years at Grandfather Falls for a man who conducted a station there, and it was while in his employ as bookkeeper and corresponding clerk that he considerably improved his education by study, thus better equipping himself for the battle of life. In 1890 Mr. Seibel came to Oneida County, taking a homestead of 160 acres of heavy timber land in the town of Pelican. Making a small clearing, he built a house and in March of the following year took up his residence in it with his family. Two years later, having logged the timber, he moved to the city and with his teams engaged in excavating and similar work. In 1897, having by that time accumulated a capital of about \$8,000, he engaged in the clothing business on S. Brown Street, starting in a small way. His business grew, however, and after three years he moved to his present quarters on the same street, which are much more commodious, his store having a floor space of 60x60 feet, with a full basement, and being provided with the highest quality of fixtures and equipment. He deals in clothing, handling the Hart-Schaffner & Marx line of goods, also the Florensheim & Weber line of shoes, as well as men's furnishings, ladies' coats, hats, caps and luggage, and his success has been continuous since he first began. Aside from his store business Mr. Seibel owns three large farms in Oneida County, two of which he himself has developed and which are now on a good paying basis. They have a total area of 500 acres, of which 290 acres are under the plow, and he operates them by means of hired help, having a foreman on each and himself superintending the management. The Oneida National Bank also numbers him among its stockholders, while he is fraternally affiliated with the local lodge of Elks. Mr. Seibel was married Sept. 2, 1890, in Merrill, Wis., to Margaret Lapham, who was born in March, 1886. They have had three children: Katherine M., born July 2, 1891; Harry, born Jan. 20, 1894; and Ruth, born Jan. 20, 1904. Katherine M., who was graduated from the Rhinelander High School and the Milwaukee Normal School, is now a kindergarten teacher in Akron, Ohio. Harry, after completing his school studies, worked in his father's store, until June, 1917, when he entered the military service of the United States in the Heavy Artillery Motor Ordnance Repair Section. He trained at a Michigan college, spent two months at Camp Hancock, Georgia, and later sailed for France. After being stationed at Bordeaux and Anglum six months, he returned to the States March 17, 1919, and was mustered out April 17, 1919, at Camp Grant. He is now manager of the clothing department of the Oelhafen General Store at Tomahawk. Ruth, who was graduated from the local high school, took a nurse's training in both St. Mary's and St. Macy's Hospitals, at Oshkosh, Wis. She is now Mrs. Lyle Gorman of Wausau, Wis., Mr. Gorman being a traveling salesman for the United States Tire Company.

Edmund D. Minahan, who for a number of years has been a prominent member of the Oneida County Bar, residing in Rhinelander, was born on a farm in Calumet County, Wisconsin, Sept. 19, 1866, son of Patrick and Elizabeth (Traynor)



JOHN CLORN

Minahan. The father was an early settler in this state and a man of superior education, who in early days taught school both in Calumet and Sheboygan counties. After the breaking out of the Civil War he enlisted in the army from Sheboygan County and subsequently proved himself a good soldier. He passed away in Calumet County in 1907, when in his seventieth year. Edward D. Minahan's boyhood days were spent in Calumet County, where he attended public school. Then, after some years of farm and other employment, he entered the Oshkosh Normal School to prepare himself for the profession of teaching, and subsequent to his graduation there was connected for several years with the public schools of Calumet County. He then took up the study of law in the University of Wisconsin, and in 1902 was admitted to the bar, passing highest in the bar examination of that year. Soon afterwards he located in Rhinelander, becoming associated in practice with Hon. John Barnes (now deceased), who later became a justice of the Supreme Court. Mr. Minahan has since devoted himself closely to his profession and has risen in it accordingly, having built up a large general practice and won an enviable reputation. He is a member of the Wisconsin State Bar Association and of the American Bar Association. He has never married, has no fraternal society affiliations, and has not entered actively into politics, but as a lawyer he has shown a high order of ability, and as a citizen a degree of public spirit that has caused him to be highly esteemed in the community in which he makes his home.

Louis G. Neuville, manager and part owner of the Neuville-Moran Realty Company of Minocqua, was born at Dicksville, Brown County, Wis., Oct. 10, 1887, son of Leopold and Mary (Dormal) Neuville, a brief sketch of whose lives is given with that of another of their sons elsewhere in this volume. Louis G. received his education at Oconto and subsequently learned the tailoring business there. He remained at Oconto until 1905, when he went to Ironwood, Mich., for a few months, and in the fall of the same year he went to Rhinelander, Wis. He came to Minocqua in the spring of 1906 and was here employed by Frank Lange until the fall of 1908, when with his brother Elie he went into the tailoring business, the brothers establishing the Neuville Tailoring Co. with Louis as salesman. In September, 1921, he sold his interests in this enterprise to Elie and entered his present business as a partner in the Neuville-Moran Realty Co., dealing in loans, insurance, and all sorts of real estate, including lake frontage, farms, cutover and timber lands; the present holdings of the company are about 640 acres. Mr. Neuville is a great booster for Minocqua and the surrounding territory and has done much to build up this section of the country, bringing in many new settlers and in other ways aiding in the development. He is a member of the Woodruff lodge of Odd Fellows and of the Minocqua Association of Commerce, and is the sort of man that makes a valuable addition to any community.

John Clorn, of Rhinelander, Oneida County, who was connected with the lumber industry for many years and is now head cruiser and woodsman for the Rhinelander Paper Co., was born in Canada, July 4, 1861, son of Thomas and Catherine (McDonald) Clorn. It was in 1867, as a boy of five years, that he came to the States with his parents who settled at Marinette, Wis., which place was his home for a number of years. The parents are now deceased. John Clorn acquired his education in the public schools of Marinette and De Pere, Wis. In his youth logging was the important industry throughout the greater part of Wisconsin and he soon got into the game, within a few years becoming an expert cruiser. For several years he was logging superintendent for the Wisconsin Lumber & Land Co. at Mattoon, Shawano County, and in June, 1907, he came to Rhinelander to become head cruiser and woodsman for the Rhinelander Paper Co., in which position he still continues, having proved his value to his employers. His career has been one of activity in an industry that has had a great deal to do with the civilization and development of the Northwest, and without which agriculture would have made but slow progress. The story is one full of interest and romance but is too familiar to the inhabitants of this region to need any enlargement here. During his 16 years' residence in Rhinelander Mr. Clorn has made many friends and his home is here

firmly established. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and also belongs to the local lodge of Modern Woodmen of America. He was married Nov. 4, 1885, to Georgiana Knowlton, who was born at Manitowoc, Wis., Nov. 6, 1863. Of this union three children were born, Georgiana, J. Irving and Kenneth K. Georgiana is now Mrs. Andrew Hansley of Rhinelander; J. Irving is a marine engineer with headquarters at Manitowoc, Wis., and Kenneth K. is head salesman for the Beach-nut Packing Co., with headquarters at Appleton, Wis. Mrs. Georgiana Clorn, the mother, passed away May 5, 1923, after a married life of 37 years, and after having been long an invalid. She had endeared herself to many close friends and was deeply regretted. She was a member of Maple Chapter of the Eastern Star, of Rhinelander, and of the Mizpah Shrine of Antigo. For nearly 16 years she was a member of the Congregational Church of Rhinelander and a deaconess for over 12 years. Besides her husband and children, she was survived by her mother, Mrs. Phoebe Knowlton; a sister, Mrs. Nicholas Kaiser, of Milwaukee; a brother, Edgar M. Knowlton, of Crivitz, Wis., and a grandson, little John C. Hansley.

Mrs. Mary M. Shelton, a pioneer of Rhinelander and an active and potent force in various ways in the development of Oneida County, now passed away, was born at Porter, Rock County, Wis., 63 years ago, daughter of Judge Isaac and Sarah (Ide) Howe. She taught school at Evansville, Wis., for several years, and was later graduated from Wisconsin University in 1884 and in 1892 received a degree of Master of Science from that institution. For two years after her graduation she followed the occupation of a teacher, teaching high school successively in Janesville and Berlin, Wis. On Oct. 6, 1886, she was united in marriage at Oregon to A. W. Shelton and they came to Rhinelander, where, as elsewhere related, Mr. Shelton practiced law and was for a number of years proprietor of the Rhinelander Herald. Mrs. Shelton worked in her husband's newspaper office, having charge of the business department and social reporting. Her fine education, natural refinement and conspicuous business ability were widely recognized and for years she was one of the most prominent and admired women in Oneida County. For many years she was a member of the Rhinelander school board, and for two terms—from 1887 to 1889 and from 1893 to 1895—she was county superintendent of schools. She also served eight years on the city library board. She was a charter member of the Woman's Club, in which she was a very active worker; also a member of the Congregational Church, which she served as clerk from the year 1917, and at the time of her death she was secretary of the Rhinelander Building and Loan Association, in which position she succeeded her husband after his death in the fall of 1908. She survived him over 14 years, passing away after a two-weeks' illness on Tuesday, April 24, 1923, her loss being a severe blow not only to her surviving relations and numerous friends but also to the general community. Mrs. Shelton left one child, Miss Margaret Shelton, a teacher in Lander College at Greenwood, S. C. She was also survived by a sister, Miss Grace Howe, a resident of Colorado, who at one time was a teacher in the Rhinelander schools.

A. W. Shelton, one of the most notable pioneers of the city of Rhinelander, Oneida County—a man whose personal career forms no unimportant part of its history—was born at Newport, a little village in Washington County, Minn., on the Mississippi River some ten or twelve miles south of St. Paul, on Sept. 15, 1859. His parents were Charles and Prudence Ann (Giles) Shelton, both of whom were from the East, Charles Shelton having been born in Connecticut Nov. 11, 1831, and Prudence Ann Giles in New York State Sept. 14, 1834. They came west after their marriage, being numbered among the early settlers in Minnesota, and it is said that Charles Shelton operated the first saw mill on the upper Mississippi River. He lived to a good old age, passing away in 1912. A. W. Shelton after acquiring the first elements of knowledge became a student at Afton Academy, at Afton, Washington County, Minn., which place was not many miles from his home. In 1883 he was graduated from the University of Wisconsin, having completed the engineering and general scientific courses; in 1885 he completed the law course. It was in January, 1886, that he came to Rhinelander and opened an office for the practice of law. One other lawyer had reached this place before him, so he

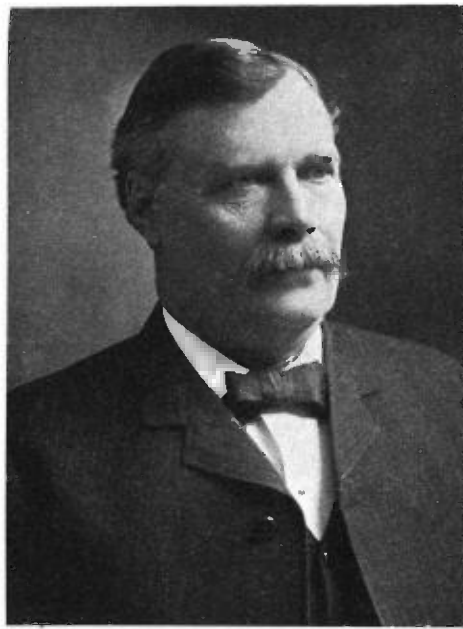
missed being the pioneer attorney, but he soon became one of the most noted in this section and served as district attorney for one term, from 1890 to 1892. The town was small in those days and, there not being enough legal business to give full scope to his energies, Mr. Shelton identified himself with various business and public enterprises, striving not merely to better his own fortunes but to advance the best interests of the community in which he had made his home, and within a few years he was known by everyone as one of Oneida County's leading and most useful citizens. In 1892 he bought the Oneida County Herald, then known as the Rhinelander Herald, a Democratic weekly paper; in the following year he erected the Herald building, and for a number of years thereafter he presided over the destinies of the paper as its owner and editor. He was also instrumental in starting the Rhinelander Light & Power Co., and for four years served as its president. As a member of the Park Board, he took the principal part in laying out Riverside Park, a work in which he took a particular interest. He was secretary of the Rhinelander Building & Loan Association, a stockholder in the Paper Mill, and a director in the Refrigerator Company and the Merchants State Bank. He gave to whatever he took hold of his best thought and attention and he was seldom wrong in his judgment of men and conditions. Mr. Shelton died on Nov. 1, 1908, his loss being deeply deplored by all who knew him. He was a charter member of the Congregational Church and a man who observed the Golden Rule in his relations with his fellowmen. It was in the latter part of the year in which he came to Rhinelander, or on Oct. 6, 1886, that A. W. Shelton was united in marriage with Mary Howe, at Oregon, Dane County, Wis. She was the daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Ide) Howe, both of eastern birth like Mr. Shelton's parents. Isaac Howe was born in Cabot, Vt., Dec. 28, 1824, and came west in 1848; while Sarah Ide was born at Saratoga Springs, New York, Feb. 6, 1831, and was brought west by her parents when an infant. They were married in Porter, Wis., Jan. 5, 1855, and their wedded life lasted nearly 40 years, until Mr. Howe passed away Nov. 28, 1894. His wife survived him some 12 years or more, dying May 30, 1907, at the age of sixty-six. Their children were: Mary M., who became the wife of the subject of this sketch, A. W. Shelton; James R., who died in 1917; and Grace W., now a resident of Colorado Springs, Colo. Mr. and Mrs. Shelton became the parents of a daughter, Margaret, who was graduated from the University of Wisconsin, was subsequently a student for two years in Wellesley College and is now a teacher of history and political economy in Lander College at Greenwood, South Carolina.

Robert Stamp, a notable pioneer of Minocqua who passed from this life on April 9, 1923, was born at Midland, Ontario, Canada, July 9, 1861. He received his education in Canada and when a young man came to the United States, locating at Sheboygan, where he subsequently followed the lumbering industry. From there he came to Minocqua in 1887, over 36 years ago, and pitched his tent where the Indian village with its cluster of wigwams still nestled among the virgin pines on the shore of Lake Minocqua. During his period of residence here he saw the development of the village from its first beginning; he was, indeed, a factor in that development. His life here was largely devoted to the lumbering industry as an estimator and cruiser, and during the last ten years of his life he was employed by the state in the department of forestry. He was also engaged in buying and selling timber land. He found time, however, to do much useful work in the promotion of the public interests of the community, serving as road commissioner for some time and for several terms as clerk of Minocqua town and village. Mr. Stamp was married Oct. 18, 1893 in Minneapolis, Minn., to Cecelia Johnson of that city, and the fruit of the marriage was three children, Lila Katherine, Leona Ethelwynn, and Ruth Cecelia. Lila Katherine, born Oct. 4, 1894, was graduated from the Minocqua High School with the class of 1914 and after studying for one year at the University of Wisconsin, entered the Superior State Normal School, from which she was graduated in 1917. She has since followed the profession of teaching, being so engaged at Sioux City, Iowa, at Bayfield, Wis., and for the past three years at South Bend, Ind. Leona Ethelwynn, born Aug. 6, 1899, is teaching in the Minocqua Graded School; she is a graduate of that institution and also of the State

Normal School at Superior. After receiving her diploma from the latter institution she taught in Duluth, Minn., for one year, and has now been teaching three years in Minocqua. Ruth Cecelia, born July 22, 1903, was graduated from the Minocqua High School and then entered the Kahler Hospital Training School for Nurses at Rochester, Minn., where the clinic of the Mayo Brothers is located; she will graduate in the spring of 1924 as registered nurse. Besides his widow and daughters Mr. Stamp left two brothers, Thomas of Midland, Ontario and Edward of Rhinelander, and one sister, Mrs. Joseph Mertz of Midland. During his long residence here Mr. Stamp lived the life of a good and upright citizen. He was by nature a quiet and retired gentleman. Never offending anyone, he made a host of friends who will greatly miss him. As a husband and father his devotion to the family circle was ideal. His was a life well spent.

Fay A. Marshall, secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Wisconsin Veneer Co., at Rhinelander, Oneida County, with the success of which important concern he has had much to do, was born at Burlington Junction, Mo., March 17, 1883, son of George B. and Mildred (Jones) Marshall. The father was a native of Hillsboro Bridge, New Hampshire, and the mother of New York State, and they were married at Denison, Iowa, in 1879. They remained there until 1882, Geo. B. Marshall being the first agent for the C. & N. W. Railway there, and then moved to Burlington Junction, where he was agent for the Wabash Railway Co. until 1890. He was next in the employ of the Curtis & Yale Mfg. Co. at Wausau, Wis., and later in that of the First National Bank of that city, residing there until his death on May 30, 1896. Mrs. Mildred Marshall died in the winter of 1889-90. Their children were: Fay A., subject of this sketch; Orpha M., now deceased; and Isabelle E., who is a teacher in Des Moines, Iowa. Fay A. Marshall acquired his elementary education in Wausau and was graduated from the Denison High School with the class of 1900. He then worked for a short time in the railway eating-house at Wall Lake, Iowa, and on going to Wausau in 1901, became an employee of the Curtis & Yale Mfg. Co., manufacturers of sash doors and blinds. With this concern he remained 13 years, starting as office boy and ending as purchasing agent and sales manager. By that time he had established a good business reputation, which led, in October, 1914, to his coming to Rhinelander to reorganize the Wisconsin Veneer Company, the reorganization being effected Dec. 1, 1914, that year, when Mr. Marshall became secretary, treasurer and general manager of the concern. At the time he came here the company had 35,000 square feet of floor space, an amount that has since been increased to 103,000 square feet. The value of the annual output of the factory prior to 1915 was \$160,000, which by 1922 had been increased to over \$500,000. Prior to 1915 also the plant was operated nine months in the year, employing 60 men, while now 200 men are employed and the plant is operated 300 days in the year. This constitutes a record of business growth that reflects high credit on the subject of this sketch, since he has been the chief factor in bringing it about. He is also a director of the Oneida National Bank and is ever ready to lend a helping hand in promoting the best interests of the city and county. Mr. Marshall was married March 14, 1914, at Wausau, Wis., to Katherine Manson, daughter of John N. and Helen (Stewart) Manson. Her father is now deceased but the mother is living and is a resident of Wausau. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall are the parents of four children, John, Mildred, Helen and Duane, of whom Helen and Duane are twins.

William Freeman Vilas, after whom Vilas County was named, was born at Chelsea, Vt., July 9, 1840, son of Levi Baker and Esther (Green) Vilas. When he was 11 years old his parents came west, arriving in Madison, Wis., on June 5, 1851. His early education had been well cared for and he was unusually young when he entered the University of Wisconsin. He was a brilliant student and his college career was a fair example of what his life in a larger sphere was to be, for he was a leader, a student who exerted a strong influence, and a man whose words even at this age were well worth listening to. As a member of the Hesperian Society he received a valuable training in oratory, and first learned how an audience would respond to his words. Graduated from the university in 1858, not quite 18 years

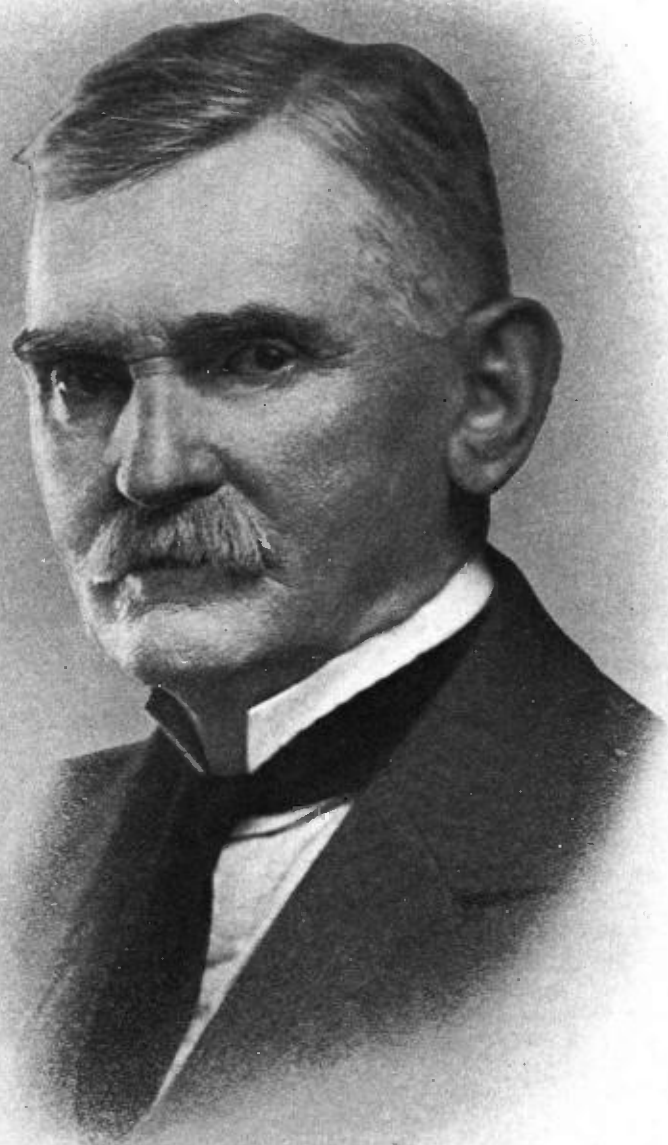


J. O. MOEN, E. A. MARSHALL, AND WISCONSIN VENEER CO'S PLANT

of age, he then took up the study of law at the Albany Law School, N. Y., from which institution he was graduated in 1860 with the degree of bachelor of laws. Returning to his home city, he formed his first partnership on his twentieth birthday and took up the practice of his profession in Madison. During the next year he received the degree of master of arts from the University of Wisconsin, and in 1885 he was given the honorary degree of doctor of laws from his alma mater. He had scarcely opened his office and prepared for work at his beloved profession, when he began to feel that his country needed his services and that it was a sacrifice he ought to make. He therefore enlisted and was made captain of Company A, 33rd Regt. of Wis. Vol. Inf., and in August, 1862 he found himself with the Army of the Tennessee, under the command of General Grant. In February, 1863 he was promoted to the rank of major, and further distinguished himself to that event that in the following month he was made lieutenant-colonel. The officer next higher in command being absent during the battles around Vicksburg, and during the siege and capitulation of the city, it fell to Col. Vilas to lead his regiment, in which duty he showed both courage and capacity. After the fall of Vicksburg, when the western part of the Confederacy was clearly conquered, Colonel Vilas felt that he should be at home attending to very pressing business affairs, and so, resigning his command, he returned to Madison, and in August, 1863, he was once more deep in his professional work. He was soon recognized as a lawyer of far more than ordinary ability and the University of Wisconsin honored him by offering him a chair of professor of law. He accepted this in 1868, but at the same time, by dint of working with almost superhuman energy, he was able to continue with his private practice, which was increasing all the time. He held this professorship from 1868 to 1885, and during that period many other honors and duties were placed upon his shoulders. From 1875 to 1878 he was engaged in company with others in a revision of the statutes of the state. In 1874 he was made a trustee of the Wisconsin Soldiers' Orphans' Home, and gave a great deal of attention to this work, for he felt very near to all who were his comrades in the great struggle, and he held this position until 1893. He was made a regent of the University in 1881, in recognition of the deep interest which he took in educational matters and because the university felt the need of a strong man such as he in its governing body. He held this office until 1885, when duties of a pressing nature demanded his absence from Madison. In 1884 came Mr. Vilas' active participation in politics in such a way that he was brought before the notice of the nation, although he had long been prominent in the political interests of his party in the state. This was when he was elected permanent chairman of the Democratic national convention, which was held in Chicago. When Grover Cleveland was nominated for the presidency on that memorable occasion, he was chosen as chairman of the committee which was appointed to notify the candidate for his nomination. On this occasion he made a notable address, which, though brief, attracted attention by its simple forcefulness. The campaign that followed will be long remembered, and during this time Colonel Vilas was elected a member of the legislature, the first office to which he had been elected by the will of the people. When the Cleveland cabinet was organized, the new president showed his appreciation of the services which Colonel Vilas had rendered to the party, and of the intrinsic strength of the man, by appointing him postmaster general. He served in this office from 1885 to 1888, when he was appointed secretary of the interior, to succeed Secretary Lamar, who had become a justice of the Supreme Court. In both of these posts of high honor Colonel Vilas proved his strength. The chief reason for the Democratic victory in 1884 had been the belief that Cleveland would carry out some much needed reforms in the administrative service and that civil service reforms in particular would be advanced; therefore, the work of a cabinet was extremely heavy, more so than would ordinarily occur with a change of administration. Colonel Vilas was one of the powers of the administration, a man to be relied upon in every emergency, whose broad knowledge of conditions throughout the country, and whose progressive ideas, could not but be of supreme value to the administration of the affairs of the nation. At the close of the Cleveland administration he again took

up his law practice in Madison. So confident were the people in his ability, and so firmly did they trust him to stand for them, that he was not long permitted to remain at home, but in 1891 was sent to Washington as United States senator. He served in the Senate for eight years, or until 1897. During these years he was growing more deeply into the hearts of the people and his services were now demanded in his home state. Before his term of office in the Senate was complete he was appointed a member of the State Historical Library Building Commission, and to the work of this commission he devoted much time and thought, serving until 1906, when the splendid structure which now houses the State Historical Society of Wisconsin was completed. The university then once more demanded his time and the benefit of the greater knowledge he had gained during his years of experience in administering the country's affairs, and appointed him regent. He served his alma mater thus until 1905, his regency beginning in 1898. In 1898 he was also elected vice president of the State Historical Society, and in 1906 was made a member of the Wisconsin Capitol Building Commission, and in both of these positions he gave loyal service until his death. It was especially in the latter work that the energies of his last years were devoted, and the beautiful capitol building stands as a monument to his labors as to those of no other man. He also served as a member of the Wisconsin Vicksburg Park Monument Commission, and while serving in that office he wrote "A View of the Vicksburg Campaign," which was published by the Wisconsin History Commission in October, 1908, and is one of the clearest and most interesting reports of that famous campaign that has ever been put into print. Though having little time for recreation, Colonel Vilas made three short trips to Europe and brought back more knowledge and information than many a man who has spent years there. His real recreation, however, he found in using his powers as an orator. In his addresses, a volume of which was compiled by his wife, what strikes the reader in the depth of thought displayed and clearly set forth, rather than the mere glitter of a multitude of words. As an ardent member of the Democratic party, he spoke often in behalf of its candidates, but it was rather in other fields that his oratorical honors were won. He was called upon to deliver addresses before such associations as the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, and before various organizations of the University of Wisconsin, and before many other groups of brilliant and influential men. On such occasions he achieved marked success, and when at the banquet given by the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, at the Palmer House, Chicago, in honor of General Grant upon his return from his trip around the world, he delivered the response to the toast, "Our First Commander," his effort aroused tumultuous enthusiasm. The entire banquet party rose to its feet and the hall resounded with cheer upon cheer till Colonel Vilas was compelled to again rise, while hearty cheers were given. Colonel Vilas was married in 1866 to Miss Anna M. Fox, a daughter of Dr. William H. Fox, of Fitchburg, Wis. They made their first home near Madison, in a beautiful grove of oaks a few miles south of the city, where in the quiet and peace of an ideal home life the young lawyer gathered strength for the days when he was to be thrust out in the full glare of public life, with the battle of a great nation on his hands. In 1879 he moved into the city and in the beautiful home at the corner of Gilman Street and Wisconsin Avenue, facing the waters of Lake Mendota, he passed the remainder of his life. His death came August 27, 1908. In November, 1912, Mrs. Vilas, with her daughter, Mrs. Lucien M. Hanks, erected, by the request of the National Park Commissioners, a large bronze statue of Colonel Vilas on the breastworks of the battlefield of Vicksburg, Tenn.

Finn Lawler, the best known pioneer of Vilas County now living, and who for nearly half a century has taken a leading and effective part in the development of this region, in particular the village of Eagle River, where he resides, was born in Douglas Town, Northumberland County, New Brunswick, May 8, 1845, son of John and Sarah (Landy) Lawler. His paternal grandfather was Patrick Lawler, a native of Queen's County, Ireland, where he married Margaret Finn. In 1824 they emigrated to Canada, settling in Northumberland County, New Brunswick, where they passed away many years later, Patrick in 1877 and his wife Margaret



Tim Lawler

in 1880. For some 30 years they were employed in the Marine hospital which was established in Northumberland County by the British government. Patrick and Margaret Lawler were the parents of 17 children, the names of but six of whom are now remembered—John, James, Mary, Margaret, Jane and Elisha. John Lawler, father of Finn, was educated at St. John, N. B., and became a school teacher, being highly competent in his profession which he followed for many years. Some of his pupils became members of parliament and others attained high positions in the governments of Canada and the United States, respectively. In 1862 he was appointed register of deeds for Northumberland County, and in 1863 received a royal appointment as magistrate, his commission being signed by Queen Victoria. On Nov. 6, 1844, he was united in marriage with Sarah Landy, who was born on the ocean, daughter of John and Sarah Landy. Her parents were natives of Ireland, and the father, who worked in the shipyard at Douglas Town, N. B., was drowned in the river Miramichi. Their children, in addition to Sarah, were John, Ann, Mary and Betsy. John and Sarah Lawler had 13 children, namely, Margaret, Jane, Finn, Richard A., James, Rogers, John (deceased two years ago), Eliza, Mary Ann, and four that died in infancy. The family resided at Newcastle, N. B., four miles from Mr. Lawler's birthplace. On Nov. 6, 1894, Mr. and Mrs. John Lawler celebrated their Golden Wedding. They survived that event a number of years longer, John Lawler passing away in July, 1906, and Mrs. Sarah Lawler in August, 1908. Finn Lawler acquired his education under the able tuition of his father, and when the latter became register of deeds he took his son Finn into the registry office with him. There the lad remained for about three years, or until October, 1865. He then went to New York City, where he entered the employ of a lumber company, but after working three days as a common laborer, his employer discovered his aptitude for figures and at once promoted him to the position of tally-keeper. In February, 1866, he came to Wisconsin, spending a few months with relatives at Shullsburg, Lafayette County, then in the spring moving to Chicago. In that city, however, he remained but a short time, returning to Wisconsin and locating in the then village of Oshkosh, where he was employed for 16 months in a clothing store. The proprietors of the store, having decided to open a branch establishment at Neenah, sent young Lawler there to take charge; but in 1867 he left that place and business and went to Shawano, Wis., where during the winter he was clerk in a hotel. The next spring he took up his residence in Portage, where he was once more employed by the clothing firm that he had previously worked for. At the end of 18 months the firm dissolved and Mr. Lawler then turned his attention to the Wolf River Valley, in December, 1869, setting out via the military road for Rice Lake (on the Wolf River), a place at that time of but one house. There in association with William Johnson he began trading with the Indians, an occupation in which he continued for some two years. During that time he had considerable experience as a woodsman, and in 1875, in company with Charles L. Perry, nicknamed "Kentuck," came to Eagle River, which place has since been his home. He has been closely identified with almost every phase in the development of this part of the country, and especially of the region now known as Vilas County, for a number of years following such occupations as prospecting for timber lands, estimating, surveying and the handling of hardwood, pine and spruce timber, estimating the timber and selling it on commission, paying the taxes for non-residents. In this last mentioned occupation he was in partnership with A. A. Denton, under the firm name of Denton & Lawler, and they had large interests in Wisconsin and Minnesota lands. During his pioneer and Indian-trading days Mr. Lawler learned to speak the Chippewa language and acquired an accurate knowledge of Indian character and customs. A Democrat in politics, at different times he rendered good service in public office; he was the first chairman of the old town of Eagle River, and the first school clerk, and in the spring of 1895 he was elected assessor. He also served for several years as deputy county surveyor. In the fall of 1900 he received the nomination for county clerk on the Republican ticket and was elected to the office by a large majority. He has voted the Republican ticket ever since. He held the office of county clerk for two years;

during that term he compiled a complete new abstract of title for Vilas County and organized the Vilas County Abstract Company, a corporation, on Dec. 30, 1901. He was appointed deputy register of deeds and deputy clerk of the circuit court in the years 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1910. During those years and up to the spring of 1914, he held his office in the court house, when he moved down town. He is still in the harness, doing an extensive real estate and abstract business, and may be found daily at his office. He has an intimate knowledge of the history of Vilas County and there is no citizen within its borders whose name is better known or so frequently quoted in matters concerned therewith. On June 18, 1902, Mr. Lawler married Mary E. Wiegand, who was a school teacher. They have had three children; two of them boys who died in their infancy, and one a girl named Ruth, who is living and will be 12 years old on March 24, 1924. She attends school in the village and is in the eighth grade.

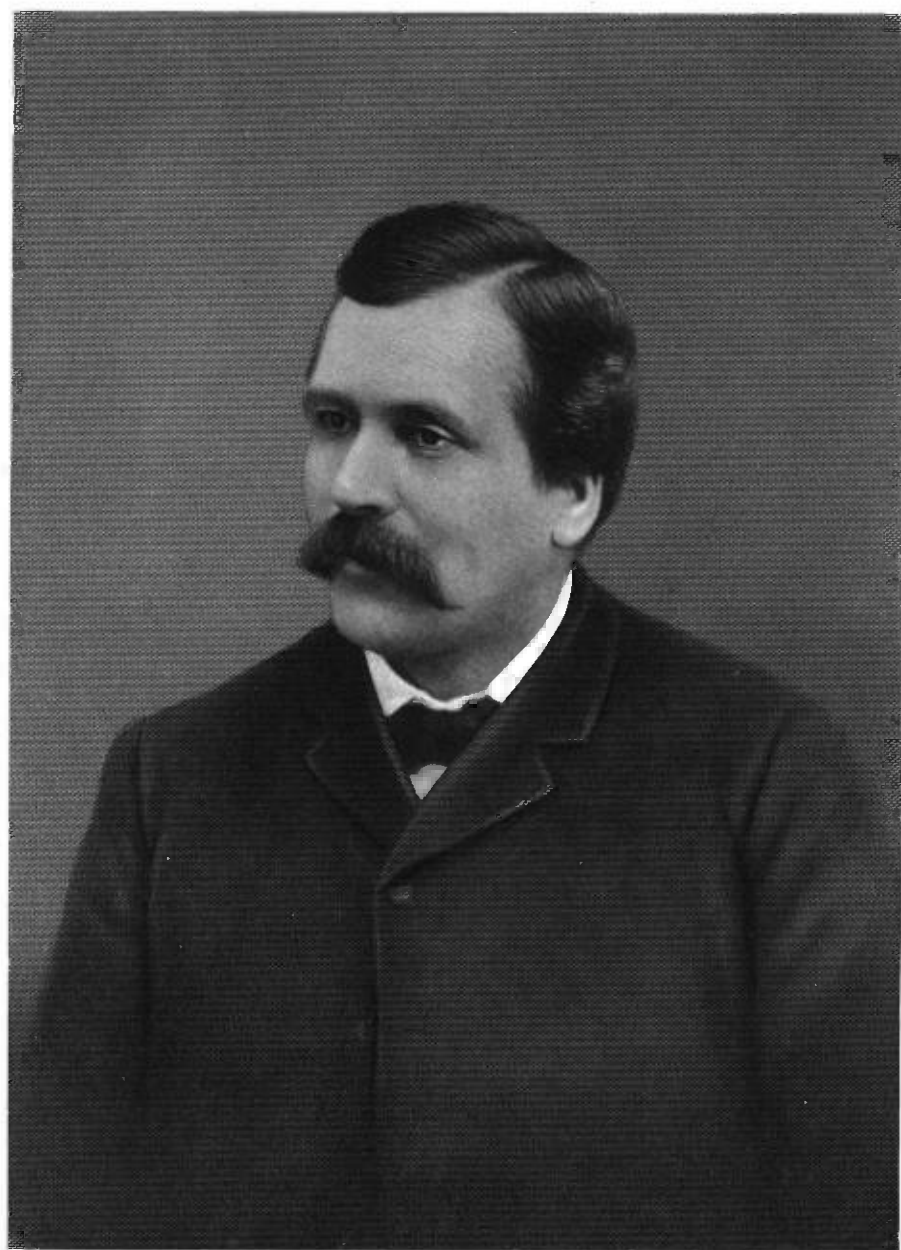
Geo. E. O'Connor, the subject of this sketch, is the son of John and Ann Golden O'Connor and is a native of Wisconsin, born August 31, 1865, in Oconto, Wisconsin. John O'Connor, father of Geo. E. O'Connor, was a son of Edward O'Connor, who was born in Tipperary, Ireland and Catherine Welsh O'Connor, born near the City of New Castle, New Brunswick, Canada. There were seven children of this union named respectively: John, Timothy, Kate, Richard, Mary, Maurice and Alice. In the spring of 1845 this family moved from New Brunswick to Wisconsin and located in Milwaukee, where the father took up a government homestead about three-quarters of a mile north of where the present Milwaukee City Hall stands and there lived for three years, while the children, old enough to go to school, attended the public school, which at that time was located on the site of the present city hall. The school teacher was named Keough, who was the father of Edward Keough, for many years prominent in the business and political affairs of Milwaukee and Wisconsin. After giving the children the advantages of this school for three years, Edward O'Connor and family abandoned this homestead and moved to a farm in Brown County, near the city of Kaukauna, and until his death was engaged as a contractor getting out square timber for the government use in the improvement of the Fox River. Edward O'Connor died at his farm home in 1859. Catherine Welsh O'Connor survived him until July, 1883, when she died at the old farm home. Edward O'Connor, while living in New Brunswick and after moving to Wisconsin, was a farmer and lumberman. The ancestors of Edward O'Connor and Catherine Welsh O'Connor in Ireland were well-to-do farmers. John O'Connor was 12 years old when the family took up their residence in Milwaukee and remained at home after his school days, until the age of 18, and assisted his father in his Government contracts. At the age of 18 years John O'Connor left home and commenced work in sawmills and at lumbering, and at 19 years of age was foreman of a sawmill at Stiles, Oconto County, Wisconsin; from that time until he moved to Eagle River he was engaged in lumbering operations. At Green Bay on the 27th day of November, 1854, John O'Connor was married to Ann Golden, who was the daughter of William and Maria Flatley Golden and who was born at Sligo, Ireland, Oct. 19, 1834, and who came with her parents to the United States when she was about four years old. The family of Ann Golden first resided in New York, then in Rome, New York, and then moved in 1843 to Wisconsin and settled on a farm near Wrightstown, Brown County, Wisconsin, being the first settlers in that locality. There were ten children born of this union: Mary, Edward W., Ellen Isabelle, Anna, George E., Matilda, Henry C., Don J. and Walter F., twins, and Harriet. Of these children, Edward W. died at Ashland; Ellen Isabelle, widow of Dr. C. M. Calvert of Eau Claire, Wis., died at Milwaukee; and Henry C. O'Connor, D. D. S., died at Rhinelander. Mary, widow of Adelbert McArthur, lives in Elgin, Ill.; Anna, widow of D. H. Donnellan, lives in Eau Claire, Wis.; Harriet, wife of D. E. Riordon, lives in Milwaukee, Wis.; Matilda, wife of A. H. Hayden, lives in Chicago, Ill.; Don J., physician and surgeon, lives in Appleton, Wis.; Walter F., physician and surgeon, lives in Ladysmith, Wis.; and George E. lives at Eagle River, Wis.

In March, 1883, John O'Connor purchased of John Phelps 1028 acres of land

at the present site of the village of Eagle River, and in April, accompanied by his son, George E., came to Eagle River and established a home for the family and during the year 1883 founded the village of Eagle River and in that year and succeeding years John and Ann O'Connor made the first, second and third plats of the present village of Eagle River. During their lives John and Ann O'Connor took an active interest in all civic matters and were particularly interested in church and school matters and when the first church, a Congregational, was built in Eagle River, donated two lots for the site of the church, and when the first Catholic Church was built also donated two lots to that church. The first school in Eagle River was established in a log building, which had been erected by John O'Connor at his own expense. The first teacher in this school was Anna O'Connor, now Mrs. Donnellan, and the second teacher was Matilda O'Connor, now Mrs. Hayden. John O'Connor died at Eagle River on July 4, 1889, and was buried at the Eagle River cemetery. Ann Golden O'Connor died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. D. H. Donnellan, at Eau Claire, Wis., on April 30, 1923, and was buried beside her husband in the Eagle River Cemetery. Geo. E. O'Connor, subject proper of this memoir, attended school in the city of Fort Howard, now part of the city of Green Bay, and in Eau Claire, Wis., until the age of 11 years, when he went to work in the office of the Eau Claire Free Press and continued to work for four years and there learned the printer's trade. He then returned to school and was a pupil in the Eau Claire West Side High School for two years, after which time he came with his father to Eagle River in April, 1883. After coming to Eagle River, George E. worked in the lumber woods and on the log drive and assisted his father in his real estate and mercantile business and was the manager of his father's store in the village of Eagle River from 1889 to 1891. During the winters of 1884-5 and 1885-6 George attended the Northwestern Academy at Madison, Wis. After arriving at maturity, George took an active interest in all political, business and civic matters and was and is an ardent Republican and took an active part in local, state and national politics and at one time was a member of the Wisconsin State Republican Committee for the Eleventh Congressional District. In the spring of 1890 and again in 1891 George was elected town clerk for the town of Eagle River, which at that time comprised nearly all the present county of Vilas. In 1890 he was secretary of the school board and through his activities at that time the old school house was rebuilt and made over into an up-to-date, six-room school building. In 1893 George spent the winter at Madison and through his efforts, probably more than through the efforts of any other person, Vilas County was created by the legislature, and, although offered an appointment of sheriff of the new county by Gov. George W. Peck, declined and urged the appointment of Max Sells, now of Florence, Wis., who was appointed the first sheriff of Vilas County. In November, 1894, running on the Republican ticket, he was elected sheriff of Vilas County by the largest majority of any successful candidate and was the only Republican elected on the county ticket in Vilas County that fall, and was sheriff of Vilas County in the years 1895 and 1896 and during that time studied law in the office of D. E. Riordon, Eagle River, Wis., and in January, 1897, entered the law school of the University of Wisconsin and continued in that school until April, 1898, when he passed the State Bar examination and was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court. He was elected district attorney in 1900 and re-elected in 1902, 1904 and 1906. In 1908 he was not a candidate and in April, 1909, was elected county judge of Vilas County, which office he held until 1911, when he resigned and was appointed by Gov. Francis E. McGovern as district attorney, to which office he was again elected in 1912 and in 1916, 1918, 1920 and 1922 and is the present district attorney of Vilas County. In 1913 in recognition of his services to the state in exposing the so-called "Griffith Forestry Scheme" and the unlawful withdrawal of monies from the school trust funds used by Griffith as state forester, he was appointed by Gov. Francis E. McGovern a member of the State Board of Forestry, which position he held until the Board of Forestry was reorganized into the present State Conservation Commission. During Mr. O'Connor's incumbency of this office the State Board of Forestry was comprised of Charles R. Van

Hise, president of the University of Wisconsin; Dean Russell, of the College of Agriculture of the State University; Dean E. A. Birge, of the State University and Hon. Walter C. Owen, attorney general, who held their positions ex-officio, and one citizen of the state, Geo. E. O'Connor. Recognizing his valuable services in these "forestry matters," the Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin appointed him a special referee to investigate and straighten out the "forestry lands" and taxation matters affecting such lands and the taxing units in Oneida, Vilas, Price, Iron and Forest counties. In this work he prepared a detailed and voluminous report covering the entire situation, copies of which were filed with the Supreme Court, Commissioners of Public Lands and the Legislature, and based on his findings contained in his report, he secured special legislation by which the state returned to Oneida County and the towns in said county about \$19,000, and to Vilas County and the towns in Vilas County more than \$21,000. The activities of the opposition to the so-called "Griffith's Forestry Scheme" was referred to locally as the "forestry war" and the County Board of Oneida County expended in the neighborhood of \$9,000, the County Board of Vilas County \$5,100, the County Board of Forest County \$1,200 and other sums were spent by the County Boards of Iron and Price counties. This so-called "Griffith's Forestry Scheme" was a plan evolved by State Forester Griffith by which more than 1,500,000 acres of land, being all of Vilas County, except one and one-half townships, the north half of Forest and Oneida counties and parts of Iron and Price counties, was to be purchased by the state and reforested by the planting of seedling trees and contemplated the expenditure by the state of many millions of dollars. During the World War George was appointed secretary of the local draft board and served as such until April, 1917, until the board was disbanded in 1919. He also organized for Vilas County different war activities and collected the money for the Red Cross and assisted in collecting the money for the other war work organizations, as well as all of the war loans. For such services he refused to accept any compensation and in recognition of such refusal and of his work he received a letter of commendation from President Woodrow Wilson and from Gov. E. L. Philipp and the Federal Loan Organization of the Ninth Federal Reserve District, with headquarters in Minneapolis, acknowledged his service to his country by a personal letter of commendation and sent to him direct a German helmet as a souvenir. The Wisconsin Blue Book of 1919 contains a record of part of his activities in connection with the different war organizations, to which he devoted his entire time from his appointment as secretary of the local draft board in April, 1917, until after the armistice was signed at the end of the war and to enable him to do this he withdrew from his legal practice and all other connections and the fact that Vilas County responded so nobly and "went over the top" on every demand made on it was largely due to the time and effort he devoted to the service of his country. On June 24, 1903, Geo. E. O'Connor was united in marriage to his old schoolmate, Emma Louise Argard, at the home of her sister, Mrs. E. P. Ellenson, at Chippewa Falls, Wis., and brought his bride to Eagle River, where they have since resided. Geo. E. O'Connor, during the 40 years of his residence in Eagle River, gave of his time, energies and means to the advancement of all the interests to the community. He donated to the German Lutheran Congregation two village lots for the site of the present Lutheran Church. He is a member of the American Bar Association and the Wisconsin State Bar Association. He is a life member of the Wisconsin State Historical Society and is affiliated fraternally with the Elks, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen lodges. When George, with his father, came to Eagle River, the end of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railroad was at Three Lakes and from there to Eagle River they walked and carried their "packs" to the site of the present village of Eagle River. When they arrived at Eagle River the only other white residents of the locality were Finn Lawler, C. L. Perry and Frank and Marilla Tambling.

Arthur McKenzie, now deceased, who was prominent in financial and social circles of Eagle River for over 30 years, was born at Morley, St. Lawrence County, New York, Jan. 31, 1850. He was reared and educated in New York State and

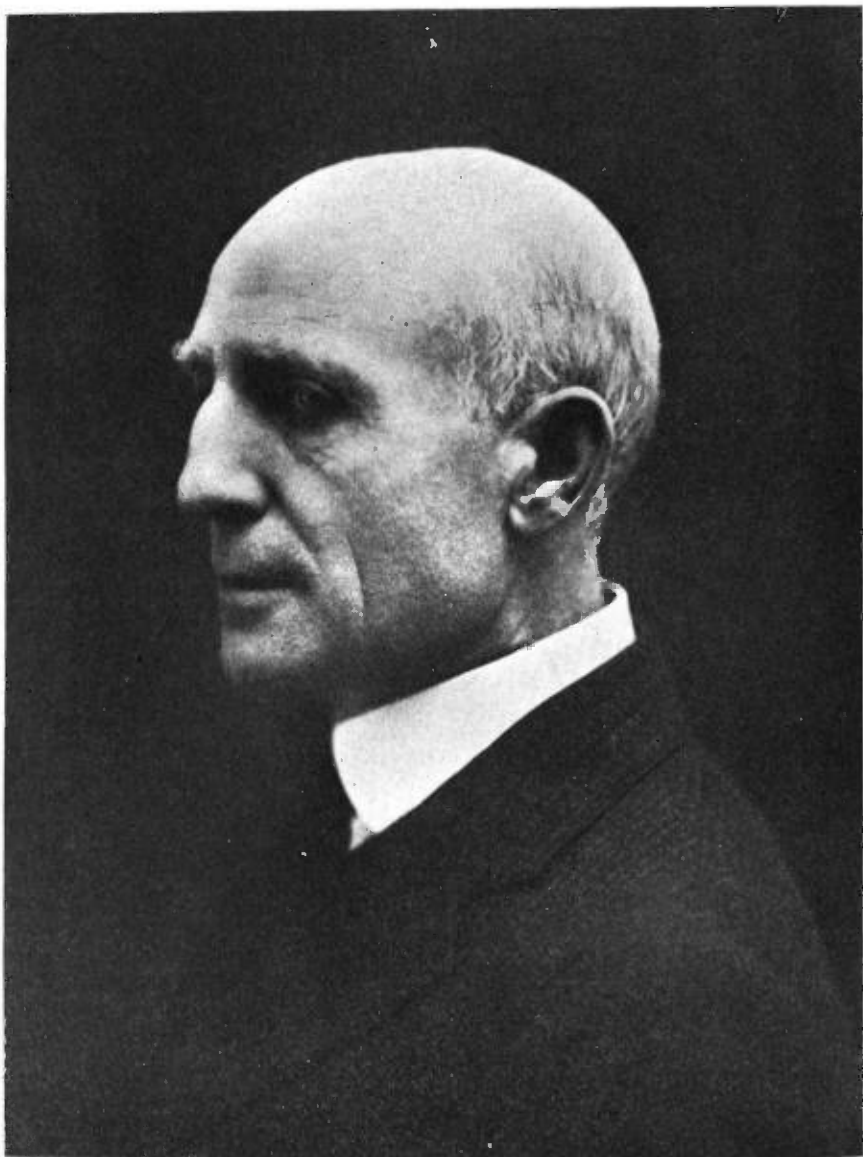


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came from there to Wisconsin at the age of 23 years, locating first at Manawa, where he was subsequently engaged in the mercantile business for several years. From Manawa he went to Fifield, and after being interested in lumbering at the latter place for a time he removed from there to Phillips and, in partnership with a Mr. Rossman, founded the First State Bank of Phillips, which he successfully conducted until coming to Eagle River in 1891. The growth of Eagle River and the expansion of the lumber industry here at that time were being seriously hampered by the lack of banking facilities. Perceiving this need, Mr. McKenzie came here with Fred Morey for the express purpose of supplying it, and these two men, who were ever afterward continuous business associates until Mr. McKenzie's death, established the State Bank of Eagle River, which has been closely associated with the financial and industrial life of the village during all the succeeding years and today as much as ever plays a leading role. Mr. McKenzie was at the head of this institution until his death, and a firm and able pilot he proved himself to be. He passed away on March 6, 1921, leaving a most regrettable breach in the business and social life of the community. One of the striking characteristics remembered of him was his love for children, to each and all of whom he was a real friend; and in this characteristic the greatness of his heart is symbolized, the true nobility of character summed up in Eugene Field's beautiful lines, in that he was "like the mountain pine that dares the storm that sweeps along, but rocks the winds of summer time, and sings a soothing song." Loyal to his friends—and these included all who tried, no matter how unsuccessfully through their own weakness, to do the things which are right; of the strictest integrity in every detail of his business dealings; concerned always with the welfare of his community; a lover of nature and the red-blooded sports of the outdoors—here was a man in the real sense of the word, and one whose memory will be cherished long in the hearts of all who knew him. Mr. McKenzie was a charter member of Eagle River Lodge No. 248, F. & A. M., and his last rites were conducted by his brother members of this lodge. He was married at Prescott, Ontario, Canada, Sept. 5, 1889, to Margaret Flanagan, who was his companion and helpmate in all the affairs of life through the succeeding years, and to whom his loss was a sad bereavement indeed. Mrs. McKenzie is still a resident of Eagle River, and continues to maintain the beautiful home so long shared by herself and her husband. Besides this property she has other holdings in this locality. A lady of the finest character, self-sacrificing and unselfish, she is well qualified to bear the name of her husband brought into such high honor and carried so spotlessly through all the years of his life.

John P. Sprague, M. D., proprietor of Camp Minocqua and Pottawattomie Lodge, near Minocqua, Oneida County, was born at Easton, Me., Nov. 2, 1874. He graduated from the Ricker Classical School at Houlton, Me., with the class of 1894 and then entered Bates College at Lewiston, Me., from which he was graduated with the class of 1898, receiving the degree of A. B. He worked for one year as a teacher in private schools. He next matriculated at the National Medical School in Chicago; after studying for two years at that institution, in 1901 he entered Northwestern University, and was graduated from its medical department with the class of 1903. He then took up the practice of medicine and surgery in Chicago. In 1914 he went to Grinnell, Iowa, as professor of hygiene and sanitation in Grinnell College. He continued in this capacity and as college physician until January, 1917, when he enlisted in the government service as medical officer in the United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation. He was given charge of the hospitals and dispensaries in the 200 ship yards operated under government supervision, having his headquarters at Washington and Philadelphia. Later he was transferred to the United States public health service as scientific assistant. After the close of the war he was discharged June 1, 1919, with rank as major. Following the termination of his army career he returned to Chicago, and has ever since been engaged in orthopedic surgery there and at Evanston, Ill. He is attending surgeon at the Illinois Masonic Hospital and the University Hos-

pital, both of Chicago, and is assistant professor of orthopedic surgery in the college of medicine of the University of Illinois. Dr. Sprague is a member of the Chicago Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He is also a member of the Chicago Orthopedic Club and the Midwest Orthopedic Society. He is grand president of the Alpha Kappa Kappa medic fraternity. He is a member of the Masons, belonging to their lodge at Evanston, Ill., and socially is a member of the University Club at Chicago, the Evanston Club at Evanston, Ill., and the Minocqua Heights Golf and Country Club. Dr. Sprague was married on May 18, 1904, to Myrtle Belle Maxim, of South Prairie, Me.; Mrs. Sprague is a graduate of Bates College at Lewiston, Me., having been a member of the graduating class of 1898 at that institution; prior to her marriage she worked as a school teacher. Dr. and Mrs. Sprague have two children: Grace Maxim, who was born at Chicago, Nov. 25, 1905, and who is now a student in Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., having graduated from the high school of that city with the class of 1923; and Helen Estes, born at Grinnell, Iowa, Dec. 31, 1916. Dr. and Mrs. Sprague are members of the First Congregational Church at Evanston, Ill., and Dr. Sprague is chairman of the boys' committee of the Men's Club of his church. Dr. Sprague took the first steps toward the establishment of his camp for boys in Oneida County in 1904, when he came here and rented a piece of property on Bolger Lake, establishing a camp that summer. In 1905 he purchased 65 acres of wild timber and brush land on the west shore of Tomahawk Lake and transferred the camp to this property. He has since added to the size of the grounds from time to time until today Camp Minocqua's grounds consist of 240 acres with two miles of shore line. The camp accepts boys between the ages of nine and 17 inclusive, the quota of the junior camp being 30 boys, the intermediate camp 40, and the senior camp 30. Dr. Sprague personally devotes his entire summer to the management of the camp. Direction of all the affairs is through a corps of experienced councilors. Each councilor is assigned to a group of five boys; the small number under the charge of a councilor makes it possible to give individual instruction in all the branches of athletics, woodcraft and water sports and to act as "big brother" to each individual boy. The camp has a large main building, a senior club house, a boat house, a bath house, six sleeping cabins, and a hospital cabin. The main building contains the junior club room, the library, the office, the laundry and store room, the councilors' room, the dining room and kitchen, and along its front it has a screened porch 10x96 feet. There are two cabins which are used as club houses for the intermediate group. The senior club house has a large living room with fireplace, reading and writing tables, a small library and two screened porches. The second story of the boat house contains the manual arts shop. Juniors and some intermediates occupy the sleeping cabins, while the senior and other intermediate boys sleep in 16x16 high-wall army tents which are provided with board floors, cot beds, and mattresses; the tents accommodate four persons each. In establishing and carrying on this camp Dr. Sprague has done a splendid work, and a summer's outing here will mean much to a boy in the years which lie ahead of him. The self reliance taught by life in the open, the adaptability to social conditions gained through the companionship of other boys in this forest environment, the health of mind and body generated by the outdoor life and wholesome food—these things mean a training for the battle of life such as can be gained in no other way. On coming to the camp each boy is given a thorough medical examination, and throughout his stay his welfare is guarded with the same watchfulness that it would be if he were at home with his parents. Zest is added to his enjoyment of the sports by the competitive element brought about through the system of awarding certificates and badges of three different grades, according to the individual's attainments in athletics, woodcraft, and certain other fields. Fishing, canoeing, hiking, and all the other recreations offered by the great outdoors make the camper's summer here one long delight. In 1912 Dr. Sprague established Pottawattomic Lodge in conjunction with Camp Minocqua; this lodge is operated for the accommodation of parents of boys stopping at Camp Minocqua, and such others as the management may wish to receive.



DAVID C. MENEFEE

There are three main buildings, situated about 50 feet apart. . . One, built in 1922, is used exclusively as a living room; this building is 38x24 feet in dimensions, has a hardwood floor and contains a fireplace and piano. The second building contains the dining-room, with two fireplaces, kitchen, and store rooms. The third building is devoted entirely to sleeping accommodations and contains 14 rooms with two bath rooms. In addition to these main buildings there are three attractive cottages with large screened porches, running water and other attractive features. A boat house, cement tennis court, garages, and a power house complete the equipment. Pottawattomie Lodge is truly an ideal summer resort. There is hot and cold running water in the main lodge and cottages, and the equipment and service is perfect in every detail. The location, in the heart of the great lake and woods region, with over a mile of frontage on beautiful Tomahawk Lake, and with fishing, bathing, boating, and all other outdoor sports at their finest, leaves nothing to be desired. When Dr. Sprague acquired the sites of these camps no development whatever had been made on the land; today the place is one of the most beautiful spots in this region, with some 27 buildings, fine walks and driveways, athletic fields, tennis courts, and many other improvements. He may well feel proud of the success the camps have achieved, for this success is due solely to the fact that he has spent every effort to make them what they are.

David C. Menefee, owner and publisher of the Vilas County News, was born in Decatur, Ind., Oct. 30, 1872, son of George and Margaret (Stoops) Menefee. The parents were natives of West Virginia, in which state they were married, settling near Decatur, Ind., soon afterwards, where they conducted a farm, the father, George Menefee, also operating a livery stable. He died in 1896, being survived by his wife, who passed away in 1910. They had 11 children, five of whom are still living: Edgar P., Mary, Jennie, Lulu and David C. The surviving daughters are married. David C. Menefee acquired his early education in the common school at Decatur, and subsequently attended high school at Geneva, Ind. He then became connected with the printer's trade in Geneva, where he spent some time at it, subsequently completing what might be called his apprenticeship in Decatur. After that he spent four years in Chicago. In 1894 he went to Black River Falls, Wis., where he purchased a half interest in the Journal, remaining there six years engaged in newspaper business. After that for some six or seven years he worked as superintendent in print shops in several places in succession, including Oshkosh, Marshfield and Wausau. In 1907 he came to Eagle River and, in association with George Rogers, purchased the Vilas County News, which was conducted under the partnership arrangement for two years. Mr. Menefee then bought Mr. Rogers' interests and has since been the sole proprietor of the business. Politically a Republican, he has proved himself a public spirited citizen on many occasions and has always been ready to lend a helping hand to any movement calculated to benefit the general community of both village and county. He is affiliated fraternally with the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Beavers. Mr. Menefee was married Dec. 4, 1895, in West Lima, Wis., to Clara B. Jordan, daughter of Timothy and Martha (Babb) Jordan. Her parents were natives respectively of Indiana and Ohio, and were for a number of years engaged in farming in the former state; both are now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Menefee two children have been born: Winnie, Sept. 29, 1897, and Earl, Dec. 22, 1902, the latter of whom died from influenza Jan. 21, 1919. Winnie is now a teacher in the school at State Line, Vilas County. The family attend the Congregational Church.

William J. Shannon, well-remembered as a citizen of Tomahawk Lake, Oneida County, who passed from this life on April 5, 1922, was born at Taunton, England, Dec. 12, 1866. He came to the United States with his parents at the age of eight years; the family settled at Appleton, Wis., and from that place he came to Rhineland in 1888, working as a clerk in the stores of Mr. Finland and Spafford & Cole during the early period of his residence here. About 1891 he established himself in the grocery business, and later he entered into partnership with Charles Nelson under the firm name of Shannon and Nelson, continuing in this connection until 1914, when he sold his interests and removed to Tomahawk Lake, where he spent

the remainder of his life. An able man, his career was a very successful one both in the commercial sense and as regards the more abstract treasures of life; he gained the full love and trust of all who knew him, and his passing was widely mourned. Mr. Shannon was first married in 1902 to Miss Sarah Hardy, who died on Feb. 2, 1904, leaving one child, Albert W., who is now residing in Rhinelander. April 23, 1913, Mr. Shannon was united in marriage with Mrs. Frone Fligel, who in maiden life was Frone Wendel; she was born in Germany, June 2, 1877, daughter of Joseph and Anna (Buklercer) Wendel, both of whom were natives of Germany and are now deceased. Mrs. Frone Shannon came to America with her parents when she was 17 years old; the parents returned to their native land a few years later, and she subsequently made her home with her aunt, Mrs. Trace, at Tomahawk Lake, until her marriage to Charles Fligel. Three children were born to this union: Mabel, who is now Mrs. Mats of Tomahawk Lake; and Arthur and Anna, who are deceased. One child, William W., was born to her subsequent union with Mr. Shannon. Mrs. Shannon is very well known in the community about Tomahawk Lake; she conducts a general store there; being the owner of the store building and of eight lots in the village, and she is liked and respected by all.

John O. Strangstad, yard superintendent for the Brown Bros. Lumber Co., Rhinelander, was born in Norway, Aug. 17, 1871, son of Ole and Elizabeth (Bakke) Strangstad. The parents were farming people of that country, both of whom are now deceased. John O. acquired a public school education in his native land and in 1888, being then in his seventeenth year, he came to the United States, settling first at Westby, Vernon County, Wis., in the vicinity of which place he followed farming for awhile. In 1890 he came to Rhinelander and went to work for the Day Bros. Lumber Co., being employed in their yards until 1894, in which year that company ceased to do business in Rhinelander. Mr. Strangstad then became lumber inspector for the Robbins Lumber Co., in which position he remained for two years. His next employment was with the Clayton Lumber Co., with whom he remained for three years until they sold out to Johnson & Hinman, with which latter company he also stayed three years as inspector. He then became inspector for the A. S. Badger Lumber Co., remaining in that position three years and then working for that company one year as yard superintendent. Since then he has been in the employ of the Brown Bros. Lumber Co., first as inspector, also doing road work, and in 1917 he became their yard superintendent, in which position he is still serving. During his industrial career Mr. Strangstad has always shown energy and capability, striving to do his full duty to his employers, whomever they might be. That he is personally popular is shown by the fact that he was supervisor of the First Ward for six years and alderman of the same ward for eight years. In 1901 he bought a good residence at 1034 Mason Street, which he has remodeled. He is also interested financially in other city property. His fraternal society affiliations are with the Odd Fellows. On Nov. 9, 1898, Mr. Strangstad was united in marriage at Rhinelander, to Thea Hennie, who was born in Norway, June 6, 1871, and came to the United States in 1894. Mr. and Mrs. Strangstad are the parents of six children, Lucille, Erling, Clara, Walter, Harvey and Dorothy. Lucille, who is a graduate of the Rhinelander High School and the Superior State Normal School, is now a teacher at Iron Mountain, Mich. Erling, also a graduate of the Rhinelander High School, is residing at home with his parents, as are also the four youngest members of the family. Mr. Strangstad and family are members of the Lutheran Church.

Niles A. Colman, one of the best known and highly esteemed citizens of Vilas County, formerly county judge and who has served ably and faithfully in other offices of responsibility and trust, was born in Greenbush, Sheboygan County, Wis., May 4, 1860. He is a son of Charles B. Colman, who was born in Warren, Litchfield County, Conn., Feb. 4, 1822. The origin of the Colman family in America has been traced to three brothers who came to this country from England in early colonial days, one of them settling in Warren, Conn. Charles B. Colman, father of the subject of this sketch, was educated in an academy at Warren, Conn., and subsequently taught school for a while. In 1842 he started out to see the West,



NILES A. COLMAN

leaving at the old home in Connecticut his father, mother, a brother, Frederick, and three sisters, Lucia, Sarah and Elizabeth. His wanderings brought him to Wisconsin, and, being pleased with this section of the country, he took a homestead of 160 acres in Sheboygan County, 20 miles from Lake Michigan, and set to work to transform it into a comfortable homestead, being engaged for some years subsequently in agricultural pursuits. He first married Emma Carter, of Sheboygan County, but after a brief married life she died, leaving one child, Orpha E. Mr. Colman took for his second wife Anna S. Stoddard, a native of New York State, and by her he had five children, Florence, Niles A., Henry J., C. Francis and Emogene. He was a staunch Democrat and took an active part in political affairs, being elected to many town and county offices and also to the State Assembly as a member from Sheboygan County, and was a man well known for his ability and mental activity. At a late period in their lives he and his wife took up their residence in Dunn County, where they both passed away. Niles A. Colman spent his youth and early manhood on his parents' farm in Sheboygan County. He attended the public school in Greenbush up to the age of 18 years, after which for two years he taught district school. He then pursued more advanced studies at Oshkosh, Wis., and in the fall of 1884 entered the University of Wisconsin at Madison. In 1887 he became a student in the law department, from which he was graduated June 19, 1889; his admission to the bar followed, with the right to practice in all courts. Mr. Colman had reached this point in his career only after considerable hard work, as his funds were limited, and he had studied and taught alternately, and while in Madison was in the office of William F. Vilas. In July, 1889, after being admitted to the bar, Mr. Colman engaged in the practice of his profession as a member of the law firm of Alban, Barnes & Colman, an office being opened in Eagle River, which was then in Oneida County. This partnership lasted two years, Alban and Barnes withdrawing at the end of that time, and Mr. Colman has since practiced alone very successfully. Soon after his arrival here he became a prominent member of the community, being recognized not only as a man of sound professional attainments, but also as a public spirited citizen who had the interests of this locality at heart and was willing to work for them. It was not long before a good occasion presented itself in the proposal to set off Vilas County from Oneida. This was in 1893, by which time Mr. Colman had gained a wide acquaintance with public men and was able to exert considerable influence in the matter. For this purpose he spent much time at Madison, and his exertions united to those of others also interested in the project proved effective, the new county being set off and the county seat fixed at Eagle River. Its first officials were appointed by Gov. Geo. W. Peck, Mr. Colman receiving the appointment of district attorney, to accept which he gave up the position of county superintendent of schools of Oneida County, which he then held. In 1894 he was elected district attorney on the Democratic ticket, a fact which showed in a marked degree his personal popularity, as with respect to the other offices the county went strongly Republican. After four years elective service in the office of district attorney, Mr. Colman in the fall of 1898 was elected county judge of Vilas County, and, through two successive reelections, served in all three terms. In 1910 he closed his law office and moved to Portland, Ore., where he was largely interested in timber lands. He was accompanied by his family, but shortly after he left them in Portland and returned to Vilas County, Wis., to look after his business interests here, in particular his large farm known as Clearwater Lake Farm, which embraced a tract of 1,632 acres entirely surrounding Clearwater Lake, and on which he was engaged in breeding Percheron horses and Guernsey cattle. There he was subsequently joined by his family, and it was not until 1922 that he again opened his law office. He is greatly interested in the development and progress of northern Wisconsin and in addition to the farm mentioned above owns other valuable property in Vilas County—at State Line and in Phelps Township, that in the latter place consisting of a farm of 620 acres, which has one and a half miles of lake frontage and is known as Spectacle Lake Farm. Immediately adjoining this farm, which he is developing, is Camp Kentuck, a summer camp for boys covering an

entire section of land which was sold to them by Mr. Colman. At the time Mr. Colman went to Portland he sold his residence in Eagle River. He is a lodge and chapter Mason and is also a member of the Rhinelander Lodge of Elks. Mr. Colman was first married in Eagle River, June 19, 1892, to Bessie B. Shank, who died March 8, 1894, leaving one child, Bessie B., who was graduated from the Downer Seminary of Milwaukee, and from the University of Oregon, and also took graduate work at Columbia University. She is now the wife of Lieut. Joyce R. Kelly of New York City and has one child, Joyce. Lieut. Kelly holds degrees from Reed College, Harvard College and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Niles A. Colman was married secondly, April 30, 1901, to Gertrude Madge Sexton, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, and of this marriage one child, Niles S., was born, June 9, 1902. The latter was subsequently graduated from Howe University of Howe, Ind., and entered Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tenn., where he will take his B. A. degree.

Henry F. Steele, Oneida County judge, who has been a resident and prominent citizen of Rhinelander for the past 18 years, was born in El Dorado, Fond du Lac County, Wis., Feb. 28, 1878, son of John F. and Lottie (Holliday) Steele. The father, a native of New York State, came west about 1840, by water, landing at Green Bay, Wis., thence moving to Fond du Lac County, where he took a homestead on which he resided until his death in 1901. For many years he served as chairman of the board of supervisors of his town in that county. His wife, who was born in Wisconsin, passed away in 1880. They were the parents of seven children: John F., Jr., who is general agent for the Northwestern Machine Co. at Racine, Wis.; Arthur, now engaged in the real estate business at Spokane, Wash.; Henry F., subject of this sketch; Orpha, now deceased, who was the wife of H. F. Sharatt; Lottie, also deceased, who was the wife of G. L. McDermott; Carrie, who after her sister Lottie's death married G. L. McDermott, and now resides in Fond du Lac, and Anna, who is living in Minneapolis. Henry F. Steele acquired his elementary education in the common schools of Fond du Lac, subsequently attended a preparatory college at Ripon, Wis., and then entered the University of Michigan, where he took the law course, being graduated with the class of 1905. In the fall of that year he came to Rhinelander and opened offices for the practice of his profession, in the same fall becoming city attorney, in which office he served until 1912. In that year he was appointed county judge of Oneida County by Governor McGovern, and, having proved himself thoroughly capable, is now serving in his second elective term. He also carries on a general law practice, with offices at No. 14 W. Davenport Street. Judge Steele is a member of the Masonic order, in which he was advanced as far as the Chapter; he also belongs to the local lodge of Elks, which he has served in all the offices, being at present the Esteemed Leading Knight. He was married June 12, 1906, at Waupaca, Wis., to May Gordinier, daughter of Charles S. and Mary (Meiklejohn) Gordinier, prominent residents of that city. Judge Steele and wife are the parents of one child, Charles G. The religious affiliations of the family are with the Episcopal Church.

John Swedberg, who holds a responsible position in the C. C. Collins mill at Rhinelander, was born in Sweden, Jan. 26, 1864, son of John and Mary (Olson) Anderson, who were natives of that country and who both died there. He went to school in his native land, where he also learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed until he came to the United States in 1883. His first employment in this country was in the iron mines at Hammondville, N. Y., where he remained six months, from there going to Hungerford, Mich., where until 1887 he worked in sawmills. The next four years he spent at Chippewa Lake, in the same state and in the same kind of employment. In 1891 he came to Rhinelander for the Brown & Robbins Lumber Co. After Mr. Brown's death he worked 26½ years for Mr. Robbins, and since Mr. Robbins sold out to Mr. Collins he has remained with the latter, holding the position of head sawyer. He owns a fine residence at No. 503 Thayer Street. Since coming to Rhinelander Mr. Swedberg has made many friends and has been called on a number of times to assist in the affairs of



JOHN RADCLIFFE

local government. He was alderman from the First Ward for 13 years and from the Third Ward for four years, and for two years was a member of the board of education. His fraternal society affiliations are with the local lodges of Elks and Modern Woodmen of America. On Feb. 17, 1886, John Swedberg was married, at Big Rapids, Mich., to Hulda Sankey, who was born in Sweden, Sept. 27, 1866, and came to America in 1883. He and his wife have been the parents of seven children, Anna, Helga, John W., Arthur W., Edwin W., Eva C. and Claude V., whose record in brief is as follows: Anna is the widow of Delmar Moe, and is now city clerk of Rhinelander. Helga is residing at home with her parents. John W., who is cashier and bookkeeper for a Minneapolis firm, married Hilda Carlson, and has one son, Claude. Arthur W. is a professor in the Augustana College at Rock Island, Ill. He served in the World War in the 33d Division of Heavy Artillery, having enlisted as a private, and came back to the United States after the close of hostilities with the rank of major. He married Nancy Johnson and has a son, Byron A. Edwin W., who is vice president of the Northern Hay & Grain Co., of Rhinelander, married Florence Mitchell of Elkhorn, Wis., who before her marriage was supervising teacher of music and drawing in the Rhinelander High School. He, like his brother, served in the 33d Division, Heavy Artillery, being discharged with the rank of first lieutenant. He now has a company which he calls the Motor Repair Company, which he commands and drills every week at the armory. Eva C. is a stenographer residing at home. Claude V. is also at home. The Swedberg family are members of the Immanuel Lutheran Church, of which Mr. Swedberg is one of the trustees. Mrs. Swedberg is a member of the Ladies' Aid Society, of which she has been president for 20 years. She also belongs to the Woman's Club of Rhinelander, the W. C. T. U. and the Royal Neighbors and is a member of the Rest Room Committee.

John Radcliffe, formerly sheriff of Vilas County, in the performance of the duties of which office he was shot to death by a criminal he was endeavoring to apprehend, was born in Liverpool, England, July 11, 1850. He was six year old when he came to the United States with his parents, who settled on a farm at Bancroft, Portage County, Wis. There he secured a common school education. He was married at the age of 21 to Caroline Rich, who died shortly after. Following his marriage he taught in Portage County schools for a period of five years. In 1875, at Bancroft, he married Annie M. Ragan, and of which union seven children were born, of whom six were living at the time of Mr. Radcliffe's death, namely, Jonas, Amos, William, Arthur, Grace and Ruby. About 1888 the Radcliffes removed from Bancroft to Minocqua, where Mr. Radcliffe operated a sawmill; he also taught two terms in the Minocqua schools and in that place the family spent about five years. When Vilas County was formed in 1893 John Radcliffe moved to Eagle River as deputy county clerk to T. L. Loughlin. He was deputy register of deeds 1895-96; clerk of court 1897-98; county clerk 1899-1900; supervisor of assessments 1900-10, and was elected sheriff in the fall of 1910. He was also chairman of the town of Eagle River at the time the state granted the town a charter to build the dam at Otter Rapids. It was about 4 p. m., on Thursday, July 6, 1911, that Sheriff Radcliffe was shot at Conover by Tony Imperio, an Italian white slaver whom he had placed under arrest and was endeavoring to search for weapons; he died 23 hours later. His deputy, John E. Hanson, was also wounded but not seriously, while G. L. Carter, another deputy, narrowly escaped a bullet. Sheriff Radcliffe had received a message from Sheriff Crofoot of Rhinelander asking him to arrest Tony Imperio and another Italian named, or called, Philip Roberts. These two had arrived in Eagle River, accompanied by another man, had secured a rig to take them to Conover and were driven to that village by a man named Olmstead. The intention of the two men was to catch the train at Conover, get across the state line and so escape. It was while the two Italians were drinking ginger ale in a place kept by Henry Steinmets, while waiting for the train, that they were arrested. When the officers began searching them for weapons, Imperio breaking loose, drew a revolver and opened fire. Deputy Hanson was shot in both legs and then Sheriff Radcliffe received a bullet through his right lung. The

Italians escaped temporarily, but a large posse was called out in pursuit and after wandering about in the woods and brush for two days, they were finally captured on Saturday morning near the Reed schoolhouse two miles to the south and east of Conover, and were taken to the jail at Wausau. John Radcliffe was a man of sterling qualities who was never known to flinch from a duty imposed upon him. All who knew him knew that he was an honest, true and good man, and there were few men in the community who had more friends among the better element of society. He was an active worker in the Episcopal Church. His funeral was held from the Lyceum Opera House on Tuesday, July 11. The building, with a seating capacity of over 400, was crowded to standing room by his friends and neighbors. Rt. Rev. Bishop Weller, a long-time friend to Mr. Radcliffe, delivered an eloquent eulogy coming direct from his heart that left few dry eyes in the assembly. The beautiful service for the burial of the dead was given by Bishop Weller, assisted by Father Samwell. The funeral and burial were under the direction of the local Masonic order. Mr. Radcliffe being a Mason and Woodman, those orders marched in two formations. Big delegations attended from Rhinelander, Arbor Vitae, Minocqua and many other places. Six brothers and sisters also attended the burial of their relative. Thus passed from the community one of its best and most honored citizens, one whose memory shall long survive.

Amos Radcliffe, attorney at law and prominent business man of Eagle River, was born in Bancroft, Portage County, Wis., March 2, 1878, son of John and Anna (Ragan) Radcliffe. In 1888 he came with his parents to Minocqua, Vilas County, where he attended school. Later, having accompanied them to Eagle River, he was graduated from the high school there with the class of 1897. He was subsequently engaged in clerical work in the court house and also served as deputy in several offices. In 1904 he entered the Minnesota State University and after being graduated from the law course with the class of 1907 was admitted to the Wisconsin State Bar that summer. He then returned to Eagle River and opened an office for the practice of his profession. In 1909 he was elected district attorney, an office that he resigned in 1911, when he was appointed county judge to serve out the term of his predecessor. Having done so, he was then elected to that office, in which he served several years. In 1919 Mr. Radcliffe organized the E. M. Hammes Co., who sold their rights in the following year to the Wisconsin-Michigan Lumber Co. In 1922 he organized the Radcliffe Manufacturing Co., of which he is president, Edward M. Hammes, vice president, and G. F. Sanborn, secretary and treasurer. In 1912 Mr. Radcliffe became associated with the L. Starks Co., of Chicago, who erected a large potato warehouse on Eagle River, and since August, 1922, he has been secretary and treasurer of the company. In partnership with his brother Arthur—each having a half interest—he is proprietor of a 480-acre farm in the town of Lincoln, 100 acres of which are under cultivation and 150 acres in clover. They also raise certified seed potatoes, in 1922 raising 10,000 bushels, or an average of 200 bushels per acre. Formerly Mr. Radcliffe owned some lake frontage on the Eagle chain of lakes. While this country was engaged in the World War he served as food administrator for Vilas County and was also chairman of the War Savings Committee for the county, taking a strong patriotic interest in the work and proving himself a capable official. Mr. Radcliffe was married in Oshkosh, Wis., April 1, 1899, to Emma Schaeffer, daughter of Julius and Mary (Hirzel) Schaeffer; her parents are now farmers at Clare, Mich. Three children have been born of this union, Lenore, John Robert and Irene. Mrs. Radcliffe is treasurer of the Congregational Church, of which she is a member, and is a member also of the Earnest Workers' Club and of the Woman's Club of Eagle River.

Louis A. Stumpner, proprietor of the Stumpner Wood Working Factory at Rhinelander, Oneida County, was born in Wausara County, Wis., not far from the post office of Poy Sippi, on April 14, 1865. His parents, Paul and Barbara (Metz) Stumpner, were natives of Germany who came to this country when young and were married in Wisconsin. They settled near Poy Sippi post office, Wausara County, about 1860 and spent the remainder of their lives there engaged in

farming. Louis A. Stumpner was educated in the public school at Saxville, Wau-shara County, and lived with his parents until 16 years old. His first work was for a contractor in a rural community, and after that he worked two and a half years for the Green Lake Granite Co. at Utley, Wis., having charge of the billing and shipping of cars of crushed rock and paving blocks, which were mostly shipped to Chicago. He next went to Berlin, Wis., where until the spring of 1887 he worked at the carpenter's trade. On April 30, that year, he arrived in Rhinelander, which was then a small hamlet, though it was in the same year that the Oneida County court house was built here. Mr. Stumpner worked that year for a contractor, after which he began contracting on his own account and was thus engaged for three years. He then bought a half interest in a wood-working business and a year later purchased his partner's interest, for two years subsequently conducting that business in connection with general contracting. At the end of that time he gave up contracting and has since given his whole attention to his wood-working factory, which is situated at the foot of Rives Street. He is engaged largely in the manufacture of window and door frames and builders' supplies, with cabinet work as a specialty. He also makes all the wood patterns for the Rhinelander foundry. His shop is fully equipped with all the necessary machinery and appliances for carrying on his business to the best advantage and he has established a reputation for good and reliable work. His own residence, which he located at No. 205 E. Anderson Street, was built by himself. Aside from his manufacturing interests, he owns a fine tract of virgin timber on the North Pelican chain of lakes, where he has a fine summer cottage. This tract contains 90 acres, a part of which is lake frontage. He also owns 40 acres of timber land six miles north of Rhinelander. Mr. Stumpner served as councilman from the Second Ward for ten years and was a member of the first city council of Rhinelander. He also served one year as a member of the school board. He was married in Rhinelander, May 16, 1888, to Minnie Miller, of Bear Creek, Outagamie County, Wis., where she was born March 16, 1864. Their children are: Martha, now Mrs. John E. Goulette of Milwaukee; Raymond, cashier of the Conrath State Bank at Conrath, Rusk County, Wis.; and Maude, residing with her parents, who is engaged in teaching.

Frank H. Schreck and **Adolph E. Schreck** are the proprietors of Deer Lake Lodge, located on Deer Lake in the town of Three Lakes, Oneida County. Frank H. Schreck, the father of Adolph E., was born in Germany, Sept. 30, 1863; he was educated in a seminary for school teachers there, and subsequently taught school in Germany until 1882, when he came to the United States, landing at New York Oct. 16, of that year. From New York he proceeded direct to Chicago, and for the following 18 months he was in the employ of the Wanderpool Electric Co. at the latter city, in their experimental department. He next went to Colorado, where he worked at Colorado Springs, Glenwood, and other cities until 1886, when he returned to Chicago. For the ensuing 20 years he worked as a salesman at Chicago, during which period he and his family spent their summers in northern Wisconsin, and he was so well pleased with this country that he decided to locate here permanently. Accordingly in 1919 he purchased his present resort, Deer Lake Lodge, taking his son Adolph E. as a partner. The resort now consists of a commodious main lodge and a seven-room log cottage of rustic design. There are accommodations for 40 people, and the growing popularity of the place makes further expansion of the facilities necessary in the immediate future. Plans are now on foot for the erection of a log dining hall to seat 70 people, and other buildings will soon be added. The management has made a fine success of conducting this property, and the careful attention given each guest has contributed much to the popularity of the lodge. Wonderful home-cooked meals are served, with an abundance of pure milk, butter, fresh eggs, and home grown vegetables from gardens on the property are served. The location, in the heart of the forest and on the shore of beautiful Deer Lake, one of the Eagle Chain lakes, is ideal. Fishing, bathing, hunting, boating, and hiking are nowhere more enjoyable, and a thoroughly pleasant and refreshing outing is assured to all who make Deer Lodge their headquarters during the summer season. Frank H. Schreck was married at

Chicago, July 18, 1889, to Miss Anna Schenck. Three children were born to this union: George R., now foreman of the electrical department of the Pullman Company at Chicago; Frank J., salesman for Armour & Co. at Chicago; and Adolph E. Adolph E. Schreck was born at Chicago, June 18, 1893, and was educated in the schools of that city, graduating from the Wendell Phillips High School there, after which he was with the Heinz Pickling Company as assistant office manager for 14 years. As mentioned above, he entered partnership with his father in the purchase of Deer Lake Lodge in 1919. He was married June 27, 1914, to Miss Sadie Haines, and Mr. and Mrs. Adolph E. Schreck have one child, Frank.

Guy G. Henry, proprietor of the Riverside Silver Fox Farm near Eagle River in Vilas County, was born in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, July 10, 1882. He graduated from the Cochran, Pa., High School with the class of 1899 and from the Grove City College at Grove City, Pa., with the class of 1904, after which he spent six months in study at the Huron Roads Medical College. Deciding, however, to take up some other line of endeavor, he discontinued his medical studies at the end of that time and engaged in railroad work, entering the general offices of the Bessemer & Lake Erie lines at Greenville, Pa. Three months later he went on the road as fireman for the same company, and after working in this capacity for four years he was promoted to the position of engineer in 1908; he held rights as an engineer with this road until 1922, though after running an engine for three years he was appointed general chairman of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and was subsequently occupied with the duties of this responsible office. His headquarters were at Greenville, Pa., until 1917, at which time the railroads were taken over by the government for the period of the war emergency and his offices were removed to Washington, D. C. He resigned his office when the roads were relinquished by the government after the close of the war, and he has ever since devoted himself exclusively to the silver fox industry, in which he has become interested in 1916, buying at that time a one-third interest in a large silver fox ranch on Prince Edward Island. He came to Vilas County on May 30, 1921; here he first built the Pioneer Silver Fox Farm, on Pioneer Lake near Conover, but finding this location too isolated, he purchased 16 acres of pine timber land on the banks of the Wisconsin River near Eagle River in August, 1922, and on this site he has built up an establishment which is one of the show places of northern Wisconsin. In August, 1923, he went to Alaska and brought back 23 pairs of Alaskan silver foxes and eight pairs of blue foxes, these animals coming from Seldovia, Alaska. Today Mr. Henry has 81 pairs of the finest-bred animals obtainable. All his equipment and methods are along the most recently developed and proven lines. The enclosure for each pair of foxes is built in octagonal shape and contains 724 feet of floor space, and each of these is accompanied by a "dog pen" 12 feet square. A "Henry" sanitary kennel is being installed in each octagonal pen; this kennel, invented by Mr. Henry himself and manufactured and sold by him, has proven to be a wonderful improvement over anything of its kind previously offered, and it is rapidly being installed by all the leading fox raisers in Wisconsin and other states; the kennel duplicates all the conditions selected by the wild mother fox for denning, including warmth, dryness, seclusion, etc., and its success has been little less than sensational. Around all the pens at Mr. Henry's farm there is an eight-foot guard fence built of boards and posts with screen protection at top and bottom; there is a space of 30 feet on all four sides between the pens and the guard fence; the purpose of this guard fence is to prevent the escape of any fox that might work its way out of the inner enclosures. The only point of access from the outside to the space inside the guard fence is by way of the office building. This building is three stories high and is 18x30 feet in dimensions, with full basement. Visitors in passing through this building to the enclosures traverse the display room, where many different varieties of furs are on show and a great deal may be learned regarding this interesting industry. On the second floor of this building are the general manager's offices, which are finished in mahogany, and the third floor consists of the general office, the private office of the sales manager, and the watch tower. The main offices are equipped with all the most modern office fixtures,



GUY G. HENRY

including an automatic typewriter. Mr. Henry at this writing is just completing a \$20,000 dwelling, built after the Swift and Gillette plan. Among the other buildings on the property may be mentioned a large house where meats and other food for the foxes are prepared; this building contains large compartments for the storing of meat which are cooled by electric refrigerating machinery. All the buildings, including Mr. Henry's residence, will be heated by a steam vapor plant when plans now under way are completed. The approach to the property is very attractive; over the entrance there is a large arch with the name in raised gilt letters; the driveway leading to the grounds branches off from Federal Highway No. 70 and is 400 feet long, cement curbed and filled with gravel. There is also a driveway around the entire ranch, and the whole property is truly a model establishment. It is precisely the sort of place, however, that one knowing Mr. Henry would expect him to build up, for its every detail is typical of his thorough-going methods and energetic personality. The cost of construction and development was approximately \$75,000. Besides owning this splendid property Mr. Henry is interested in the Midwest and Gulf Oil Co. of Tulsa, Okla., the United States Steel Corporation of New York City, the Westinghouse Electric Co. of Pittsburg, Pa., and the Shenanago Tire and Rubber Co. of Greenville, Pa.; he also owns a one-third interest in the Willow Hill Silver Fox Ranch at Summerside, Prince Edward Island. He is affiliated fraternally with the B. P. O. E., belonging to their Greenville Lodge No. 145 at Greenville, Pa., and he is a member of Division No. 282 of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers at Greenville, Pa. Mr. Henry was married at Erie, Pa., May 24, 1907, to Lena Salisbury of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Henry have three children: Clara L., born Nov. 16, 1908; Clarence C., born July 30, 1910, and Paul Gordon, born Oct. 2, 1921. The family is affiliated with the Presbyterian Church.

An industry which is rapidly gaining great prominence and importance in this region is the raising of foxes. No better treatment can be given this subject than to quote herewith from an article prepared by Guy G. Henry, of Eagle River, one of the most prominent men engaged in this industry, which article was published in the May 23, 1923, edition of the Vilas County News:

"The fact that Nature will preserve her more perfect species, against all handicaps, is exemplified in the case of the silver black fox. This animal at one time roamed the forests of America in considerable numbers, and constituted a true species, a superior in size, coloring and quality of fur to the common red fox of that day and this. Indeed, it was the wondrous beauty of the silver black fox fur that became the principle obstacle of its existence, for we may suppose that even primitive man recognized the superior beauty of this pelt. Consequently, the animal was diligently hunted to the point of extinction as a separate and distinct species.

"It was at this point apparently that Nature intervened and by causing the silver black to mate with his humbler cousin of the red coat prevented the breed being entirely wiped out. The strain has persisted through unknown generations and to this day in the wild state silver black whelps are found in litters of the red fox.

"The earliest fur traders in America knew and valued above all others the pelt of this wonderful little animal. Trappers and hunters were ever keen to obtain even a single specimen. To do so gave a mark of distinction. A single black pelt would give him sufficient credit at the fur post to render work unnecessary for many months thereafter. Little wonder, then, that the taking of silver black fox pelts was looked upon in that circumscribed world as the event of a lifetime.

"Some 35 years ago, in Prince Edward Island, a trapper discovered a den containing silver black whelps. He conceived the idea of raising and mating these and thereby insuring himself a steady income from the sale of pelts. With two of his closest friends he determined to keep the secret, even from members of their immediate families. They intended to use this secret resource for supplying the pelt market, and did not realize the fact that by giving the news to the world they would reap a much greater reward through the sale of the animals for breeding purposes.

"The secret finally leaked out. This one was disclosed by the sudden abnormal prosperity of the three friends. The drafts received from the London fur brokers became too large to be handled by the local banker, a fact which aroused a lively curiosity. Their struggle to guard their hidden source of wealth from possible competitors makes a story by itself, of long journeys to distant points to mail small packets of furs, and various wily stratagems to defeat the curiosity and suspicion of their native community. Finally, the knowledge was shared and three backwoodsmen became millionaires, fathers of a new industry. The demand for foxes as breeders became acute. Prices went from \$5,000 to as high as \$40,000 for one pair of breeding animals.

"These were boom days when owners of one pair of foxes could form a company, capitalizing the pair for \$200,000 or more and have the stock oversubscribed in a few hours. Many such companies were launched, some survived, but others smashed when the prices suddenly declined.

"Following the break in the original combine the business of breeding grew steadily on Prince Edward Island. At present there are more than 300 ranches in the province. Persons employed numbered about 9,000. During 1921 pelts sold for the aggregate sum of \$1,240,000. This is in addition to the value of the animals sold for breeding stock for which the figures are not available. The industry spread until "fox ranching" exists in nearly all the provinces of Canada, and in the United States is found in practically every state north of the Mason and Dixon Line.

"The fox-breeding industry at the present time is at the point of becoming of great general interest rather than being confined to localities. Closer co-ordination of the larger producing ranches in the opening of new producing points will within the next few years so increase the producing facilities that the enormous demand for these pelts can be met from the yearly increase without the danger of depleting the breeding stock. At the present time there are not enough ranch-bred foxes in the country to supply a fraction of one year's demand. Raw pelts of high grade sell in the fur auctions at from \$500 to \$600 each, with extra fine specimens commanding still higher prices, and high-grade stock can be purchased at approximately \$2,000 a pair.

"The most significant angle of the story of the rise of fox farming to the position of a profitable industry of national scope is that it heralds the return to this country of one of America's chief sources of wealth, furs. Furs were wealth. Furs were money. Furs were credit. Furs were commerce. But ruthless exploitation combined with the rapid settlement of the country practically eliminated the wild fur bearer, and now comes a newer generation to foster and restore another of America's natural resources.

"Instead of the picturesque frontiersman in fringed buckskin whose pitfall, trap and gun, respected neither time nor season, but killed when opportunity offered, we now have mating on scientific lines, trained veterinarians and attendants, feeding schedules, stud books, and careful registration. Instead of pelts taken during mating season or when a denuded litter of sucklings were sacrificed with the death of the parent animals we now have furs taken at the very prime condition from animals killed quickly and painlessly.

"The ranch fox is a likeable little chap. His conduct of family affairs and social relationships might well serve an example to the human family. Added to the ordinary fox psychology developed in wild environment, the ranch-bred animal has a new set of impulses resulting from association with man. He still distrusts and fears mankind in general but is quick to respond to care and attention from the individual.

"Foxes are mated in pairs. Mating usually endures for the lifetime of the animals. Each pair occupies a space about 30 feet square inclosed by a special woven wire fence. The inclosure has a woven wire partition, shutting off about one-third the area of the pen when occasion demands. A concrete foundation for the pen walls is sunk to about 30 inches below the ground to circumvent the fox's desire to dig himself out. Where the soil demands, a piece of woven wire about 18 inches



MR. AND MRS. ISAAC ANDERSON

wide is laid flat below the surface of the pen floor just inside the walls as an added precaution. The fox starts operations close to the obstruction. His engineering does not quite run to starting a few feet back.

"The mating season is in January, and 51 days later the young are born. During this time the fox and his mate, particularly the latter, exhibit those traits of character which in human beings are placed under the head of temperament. Tempers are short, and trifling annoyances become causes of prolonged irritableness, while fear may easily become panic. Visitors are excluded from January until early summer.

"As their main residence, the pair select the largest den. This is a two-roomed affair, the inner sleeping chamber being double-walled with a packing of sawdust or ground cork between the walls to insure the litter against cold. The outer or living room has a single wall only but is weather-tight, as are all the dens. Some ingenuity is required to devise ingress and exit. The fox idea requires that the real entrance to his living quarters be placed as far as possible from the dwelling itself and with no apparent relationship between the front door and the dwelling. To humor this idiosyncrasy, ranches have reproduced as nearly as possible the hollow log which the wild fox finds so convenient for disguising the entrance to his den.

"Once settled, the fox and vixen find it ample for a home. The other two dens are used only for lounging. Near the time of maternity, the nervousness and anxiety of the parents is evidenced by quarrels of high frequency and tension. It is frequently necessary to isolate the fox. He is driven into the partitioned-off space. All openings are closed and father fox spends several weeks of enforced bachelorhood. The vixen left alone finds solitude more or less sedative. She is constantly under observation by the caretaker guardian in the watch tower, and when she emerges from the den exhibiting nervous excitement he knows that a new family has arrived. He knows, too, just what will serve to calm her excitement and as quickly as possible he gets a live chicken or pigeon, wrings its neck and tosses it to the vixen. The rending of warm flesh affords an outlet for the vixen's irritableness and quiets the nervous condition, so that she can give attention to the puppies. In a few days the closed runways are opened and the fox family circle restored. From then on the fox and vixen find their time fully and joyfully occupied.

"After the birth of the litter, the need for the third den becomes apparent. As soon as possible the caretaker lifts the top of the large den to count the litter and to put the den in a sanitary condition. This act arouses the suspicion of the vixen. She seems to feel that the entire world has been let in on the secret of the location of her wonderful new family and decides to hide them anew. The third den offers a convenient hiding place. Without it, the vixen would undoubtedly attempt to dig out a den for hiding her puppies which might result in the death of some from exposure.

"Foxes are fed chiefly with cereals and milk, the old ones receiving meat twice daily. The meat, chiefly beef, with occasional allowances of poultry, is fed clean and sweet though mostly a little tough, and at no time are scraps and remnants allowed to remain about the pen. The eating and drinking vessels for the foxes are kept immaculately clean and every precaution taken to keep the living quarters sanitary. The silver black will eat almost anything and thrive under any conditions but modern ranchers whose stock consists of pure bred animals take every precaution."

Isaac Anderson, proprietor of "Anderson's Farm" in Section 13, town of Conover, is one of the best known citizens of his town and is deservedly esteemed as a man of industry, ability and good character, by means of which qualities he has won his way back to his present high position in the community. He was born in Finland, June 4, 1873, and was educated in his native land. At the age of 16, in 1890, he came to the United States, locating first at Blassberg, Pa., where he found employment in the coal mines. A year later he left there and went to Bessemer, Mich., where he worked in the iron mines until 1898. It was while living

in that place that he was married, Sept. 28, 1896, to Matilda Lillrose, like himself a native of Finland, born Sept. 30, 1875, who had come to America in 1894. In 1898 Mr. Anderson tried a different kind of mining, going to Colorado, where until 1902, or for about four years, he worked in gold, silver and copper mines. Then with his wife and family he made a trip to Finland to visit his old home. After an absence of 14 months they returned to the United States, locating in Iron County, Wisconsin, where he was employed in mines until 1909. It was in that year that he changed his occupation from mining to farming, coming to Vilas County and settling on his present place, which he bought in 1903. It was an unimproved piece of property, of little value at the time, as the surrounding country was wild, without roads, and the land itself was covered with stumps, brush and some hardwood timber. Consequently the task before him was a hard one and had to be attacked in a spirit of earnestness and determination, in which qualities, fortunately, he was not lacking. The result of his labor—not forgetting the material assistance of his good wife and helpmate—may be seen in his present farm of 80 acres, with its convenient and substantial buildings, the lowing cattle in the fields, and the bountiful crops which in season cover the 20 acres which he has cleared and tilled, all a gratifying contrast to conditions at the start. His first barn, for instance, was a dug-out sided up on the inside with logs, and with logs laid across the top covered with balsam brush and with earth over that. That primitive structure he used three years; then a better building took its place and in 1918 he built a fine new residence of nine rooms, measuring 26x36 feet in ground dimensions. He carries on mixed farming and dairying, and also raises potatoes, which are his principle activities, and he is a stockholder in the Farmers' Produce Co. of Eagle River. He has his own electric plant for illuminating his residence, having installed it in 1922. Of his marriage to Matilda Lillrose, previously mentioned, there have been born six children: Jennie, born July 24, 1898, who is a graduate of the Whitewater State Normal School and a principal of graded schools; Ellen, born March 30, 1902, who is also a teacher; Waldemar, born April 29, 1905; Gerda, born Oct. 23, 1907; Ewald, born March 11, 1913; and Inez, born Aug. 11, 1916. The family are members of the Swedish Lutheran Church in the town of Conover, which Mr. Anderson formerly served on the board of trustees, and he also belongs to the Runeberg Order, which is a Swede-Finnish order.

Adam F. Schliesmann, a well known citizen of Rhinelander, who, during his active life, has been engaged in various business enterprises and is still in the harness, was born in the town of Scott, Portage County, Wis., Jan. 14, 1857, son of Peter and Amelia (Konold) Schliesmann. The parents were natives of Hesson, South Germany, the father coming to America in 1874 at the age of 18, and the mother in 1848 at the age of thirteen. The former located first in Philadelphia, where he worked in a powder-mill until it blew up in 1849, after which, having had enough of that business, he came to Wisconsin, settling in Portage and taking up land in Columbia County. He subsequently improved a tract of 120 acres. He and his wife were married in 1853 and they settled on his farm, where they remained until 1872. They then moved to Portage County, where he bought 120 acres near Stevens Point. This was wild land but he cleared it and it remained his home until his death in May, 1916. His wife is still residing there, being now 87 years old. They had five children: Adam F., of Rhinelander; Anna, wife of John Eiden of Portage County; Theresa, wife of August Oesterle of Portage; Mary, who is Mrs. Martin Welch of Portage; and Henry, who is on the old homestead. Adam F. Schliesmann acquired his elementary education in the district school, in Columbia County, and also went to a parochial school in Columbia, which he attended until 1869. Until reaching the age of 26 years he resided at home. He bought timber from the Government, logged it and sold lumber, and was engaged in logging on Plover River from 1879 to 1884. In the spring of 1884 he came to Rhinelander and with Archie Sievwright went on a cruise of 100 days to locate timber with the view of investing. They located and bought 20 40's of timber land, comprising 3,500,000 feet of standing timber and constructed a camp two and a half miles northeast of Rhinelander. In the winter of 1884-85 he started logging

the timber and sold logs to the highest bidder, obtaining from \$6 to \$12 per 1000 feet. During President Cleveland's administration the bottom fell out of the timber market and he sold what he had left to Michigan lumbermen. This was standing timber on Pine Lake. Mr. Schliesmann then came to Rhinelander and bought the old Oneida House, and he then owned all the real estate property from New North to Squire's jewelry store, but sold it all before the "Soo" line came to Rhinelander. In 1885-86 he was logging for the Curren Lumber Co., and in the summer of 1886 he opened a saloon just north of where the Oneida Hotel now stands. In 1887 he became a co-partner with Frank Ball in the ice, livery and beer business in Rhinelander, which he carried on for 11 years. He finally sold all of his interest to Mr. Ball except the beer business, which he conducted where the Northern Grain Co.'s plant is now located. In 1898 he bought 160 acres of tax title land in Section 26, town of Newbold, and subsequently cleared 65 acres of it, which he now rents out. For 29 years Mr. Schliesmann was agent for the Pabst Brewing Co.—from 1888 to 1916. Then for two years he operated a grocery store. He was the inventor, or original compounder of the Oneida Chief Tonic, manufactured for the Oneida Remedy Co., of Rhinelander, in the sale of which medicine he is interested. A Catholic in religion, he was one of seven men to build the present St. Mary's Catholic Church and one of a committee of five to build the parochial school. Mr. Schliesmann was married at Stevens Point, Wis., June 27, 1883, to Mary Perron, daughter of Abraham and Lucy (Gerard) Perron. Both her parents died in Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Schliesmann became the parents of eight children, all of whom are living, namely: Walter J., born June 18, 1884, now in Miami, Fla.; Leon, born Dec. 5, 1887, who is a music teacher in Balliton, Minn.; Alice, born July 27, 1889, who is the wife of Dr. G. M. Hamilton of Chicago; Thrumman, born March 4, 1891, who lives in Miami, Fla.; Nicholas P., born Jan. 11, 1893, now of Chippewa Falls, Wis.; Theodore, born Feb. 13, 1898; Noella, born Oct. 14, 1900; and Francis, born Oct. 3, 1907. The four sons saw service in the World War, Thrumman being in the Naval and Aviation department; he served altogether for seven years in the navy. Theodore enlisted at the age of 17 years. Thus the family has a good patriotic and industrial record well deserving of perpetuation.

Gustav Schoeneck, Sr., now deceased, was one of the pioneers of Oneida County, and during his career here he did much to build up this region. He was born in Germany and came to the United States in 1881, settling in Nebraska, where he spent the following ten years in Keyapaha and York Counties. In 1891 he brought his family to Oneida County, Wisconsin, and took a homestead of 40 acres near Camp No. 4, the property being in what is now Section 28, town of Enterprise. Theirs was the fourth family to settle in this locality, and conditions were of the most primitive sort. There were no roads, and Mr. Schoeneck was compelled to carry all the provisions for his family on his back from Pelican Lake. Under such conditions the task of building up a farm from wild land was one to daunt the most courageous heart, but he did not falter. During the first years, in order to obtain money to carry on the development of his property he worked in the woods and at fishing, selling the fish to the lumber camps; the children picked berries to sell, and the whole family worked in every possible way to build up the farm. The result of such a fight could be nothing other than success, and a fine farm was developed; the original log buildings were replaced by good frame structures, and gradually an increasing acreage of land was brought under cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Schoeneck spent the remainder of their lives on this property, Mr. Schoeneck dying there July 8, 1914, and his wife Nov. 2, 1915. Mr. Schoeneck had been previously married, his first wife dying in 1879; by this union he was the father of three children: Julius, now living at Enterprise; Rhinehart, also of Enterprise; and Amelia, who is now Mrs. Michael Gooley of Jeffris. Six children were born to his second marriage, Gustav, Jr., Otto, Adolph, Paul, Herman, and Emma. Gustav, Jr., is living in the town of Enterprise; Paul is a barber in Wausau; Herman, Otto and Adolph are farming in the town of Enterprise; the original homestead being conducted by Herman; Emma is now Mrs. Doeberl and lives at Antigo, Wis.

William Adams, the well known and popular proprietor of the Lakota, Sanborn and Adams Resorts on the north shore of Big Twin Lake, in the town of Conover, Vilas County, was born in Garbenheim, Germany, Sept. 5, 1857. He was educated in the public schools of his native land and subsequently entered a brewery to learn the trade, continuing in that occupation until 1875. He then came to the United States, locating first in New York City. At Fort Lee and at Turner's Hall in the state of New York he learned something about the summer resort business, spending about a year at it as an employee. Then coming west to Wisconsin, he located at Reedsburg, Sauk County, where he followed his trade of brewer for a year. Following that he was employed for eight years in the Schlitz brewery at Milwaukee. Then he operated for a while in real estate and ran the Pabst Hotel in North Milwaukee. In 1903 he came to Vilas County and bought 135 acres on the north shore of Big Twin Lake, which then lay in the town of Eagle River, a change in town boundaries subsequently placing it in the town of Conover. Here he established the Adams Resort, and later he purchased the Lakota and Sanborn Resorts, which adjoined it, adopting the triple business title of the Lakota, Sanborn and Adams Resorts. He also acquired the Pioneer Resort, located on an island in the lake, building there two log cabins; this he took as a homestead. Later he gave the Pioneer Resort to his son Alfred. He built six cottages on the Adams Resort, also three barns and an ice-house. The Sanborn has three cottages and a dance hall; the latter he built and he has remodeled all the cottages. The Lakota comprises the main hotel and six cottages. The hotel is 68x30 feet, with a wing 20x30, and is two and a half stories high. It contains a dining-room, sitting-room, office and kitchen. There is also a hut dining-room and 12 sleeping-rooms and can accommodate 100 guests, all of whom eat in the main dining-room. Mr. Adams also has an 11-room lodge on Castle Island, and he owns 200 acres of land with lake privilege on the East Bay of Little St. Germain Lake. His resorts on Big Twin cover 248 acres with a half mile of lake privilege. He keeps eight cows, runs his own dairy and always has a plentiful supply of fresh eggs, meats and vegetables on hand and his other conveniences for guests and tourists include a garage for cars, a supply of live bait and other necessities for anglers, cigars and tobacco, and guides for those who wish to explore the surrounding country. No effort is spared to make visitors comfortable. Every year little details are added that mean much to those seeking an ideal vacation place. The grounds fronting the lake are timbered with hardwood, balsam and pine and the beach affords the finest bathing facilities. Wild fruits, like raspberries, blueberries and blackberries abound on the premises; there is a club house with a real home-like atmosphere and a large fireplace adds to the cheerfulness of the equipment, being a comfortable place for the women folks to gather around and spend enjoyable hours. Dancing parties are also among the agreeable and popular methods of entertainment. North and South Twin Lakes hold the record for average large size "musky" fishing. Catches from these waters have taken prizes for the last three years. September and October are the best months. The lakes contain good pike, small and large mouth bass. Pioneer Lake, three miles from Lakota, has bass and pike, and Mr. Adams keeps two boats there on his own camping grounds. Numerous surrounding small inland lakes for bass fishing only are supplied with boats transported from the resort. Trout fishermen will find very good small streams and spring holes for bait and fly fishing, for both brook and rainbow trout. There is also good sport for the hunter, who can find good partridge and duck shooting in the woods and waters adjacent to the resort, while the highways are excellent for automobile driving, special care being taken through all the lake region to keep them in first-class condition. Mr. Adams keeps 12 row boats, one large launch and an Evinrude. Mr. Adams was postmaster at Lakota for eight years. He is fraternally affiliated with the M. B. A. U. He was married Nov. 29, 1882, to Augusta Liederbach, who was born in Milwaukee, Jan. 6, 1859. He and his wife are the parents of six children, namely: William, who is foreman in a factory in Milwaukee; Cora, now Mrs. George Kelberger of Kenosha, Wis.; Alfred, who is associated with his father in conducting the resorts; Olga, wife of Fred Smith, who



WILLIAM ADAMS

is proprietor of a resort on Big Twin Lake; Theodore, who occupies a bungalow and works for his father as guide; and Waldemar, who lives at home with his parents. The family attend the Reformed Lutheran Church and occupy a recognized social position as among the best citizens of Vilas County.

Herbert J. Samways, who for a good many years has been established in the contracting business in Rhinelander as mason and builder, in which line of enterprise he has gained a solid reputation, was born in England, Feb. 13, 1861, son of John and Emily (Parker) Samways. The parents were engaged in the dairy business, which they conducted on a large scale. Neither now are living. Herbert J. Samways acquired what education he got by attending night school during the winter months, as, his parents having separated when he was young, and the mother continuing to operate the dairy farm, he was obliged to assist her and had little opportunity for attending a regular school. In 1879, a youth of 18, he came to America, landing at Halifax, N. S., and going directly to St. Louis, Mo., where he learned the mason's trade, remaining there for three years. He then traveled for six years, working at his trade in various states. In the early spring of 1888 he came to Rhinelander, Wis., and for a short time after his arrival was engaged in railroad work, after which he resumed his trade. The first mason work he did here was on the Webster E. Brown residence. Later in the same year he entered into contract work, in which he has since continued, with the exception of about two years which he spent on a farm he owned in Lincoln County, a tract of 400 acres, of which he cleared 40 acres. This farm, which is now one of the best in Lincoln County, he sold in 1919, resuming his contracting business. He has done work on most of the large buildings in Rhinelander, including the paper mill, the Rhinelander Refrigerator Co.'s plant, the Merchants Bank building, the Wilson Mercantile Co.'s building and the Oneida County Jail, besides many fine residences, and the Thunder Lake Lumber Co.'s mill, and has established the reputation of being one of the best stone and brick masons in Oneida County. In 1899 he built for himself a fine eight-room brick house at 803 Keenan Street; he also owns a cottage on Manson Lake, which he has just completed. He is a member of the Episcopal Church and belongs fraternally to the local lodge of Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Samways was married Dec. 11, 1897, at Wausau, Wis., to Emily Garske, who was born in that city May 26, 1876, her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Garske, being prominent residents there.

Charles A. Schwartz, proprietor of Garth Lake Resort and cottages, on Garth Lake in the town of Hazelhurst, Oneida County, was born at Hartland, Wis., Nov. 21, 1877. He was reared and educated at Hartland and remained there until he was 15 years old, after which he worked on farms in Illinois, Iowa, and the Dakotas. In 1898 he came to Wisconsin, and he was employed in various capacities in the vicinity of Minocqua and Hazelhurst, until 1903, when he and his brother Jack in partnership purchased 48 acres of land on Garth Lake and began the establishment of a resort; theirs was one of the first summer resorts in this section of the country, and the venture was successful from the start. After operating the property in partnership for three years the holdings were divided and Jack Schwartz established the White Birch Resort, now known as Colby's Camp. Charles Schwartz continued to conduct the original resort, improving and adding to it each year, and today he has a property which takes its place among the leading summer resorts of northern Wisconsin. His main lodge contains dining-room, kitchen, recreation room, and six large sleeping rooms, and besides this building there are seven fine cottages. A fleet of eight row boats is maintained for the use of the guests. About 35 people can be accommodated, and the service is equal to that of the high-priced city hotels. The cuisine is particularly excellent, no pains or expense being spared to make this feature attractive. All vegetables, cream, milk, eggs, and poultry used are produced on the property, and these, supplemented by the finest delicacies the market affords, are appetizingly prepared and served in abundance. During a stay at Garth Lake Resort there is never a dull moment. Ten lakes are within easy distance of the lodge, and there is no finer fishing in all this famous region than here; muskellunge, pike, bass, pickerel, and large perch

abound in the lakes, and Rocky Run, near the lodge, yields fine trout. In the magnificent scenery of this locality Nature is at her finest; the undulating, wooded shores of Garth Lake, on which the resort is situated are inspiring in their beauty. A long walk through the woods in any direction well repays the effort, and for the automobilist the drives along the smooth white roads open up vistas that can never be forgotten. In building up Garth Lake Resort Mr. Schwartz has done an excellent piece of work for the development of northern Wisconsin as "Vacation Land." Mr. Schwartz was married at Hazelhurst, Wis., April 30, 1906, to Jessie Decker, daughter of Frank and Sarah (Kelley) Decker; the parents are residents of Hazelhurst. Mrs. Schwartz has been very successful as hostess at the resort, and is very popular among the guests; the dining room and kitchen are under her direct supervision, and she does most of the cooking herself. Mr. and Mrs. Schwartz have two children, Franklin and Bruce.

John W. Sutton, owner of the Sutton farm in the town of Minocqua, Oneida County, and for many years a public official in Oneida and Vilas counties, was born at Selma, Green County, Ohio, Nov. 8, 1859, son of Steven and Martha (Taylor) Sutton. The parents, both of whom are now deceased, were natives of New England. John W. was educated at Selma and there grew to manhood. At the age of 21 he came to Saginaw, Mich., and worked in the lumber woods near there for one year. He then came to Wisconsin, locating at Chippewa Falls, and was for three years with the Kelly & Hanney Company, contractors, in railroad construction work. He came to Minocqua in 1887, being one of the very earliest settlers here and erecting the first frame building where the village now stands. He operated a hotel here for three years and then began his long career of public service, being actively engaged in politics from that time until 1911. He was under sheriff during the incumbencies of George E. O'Connor, Al Bradford, and Joe Elliott, respectively, as sheriff, and was then elected treasurer of Vilas County, serving for two years. After Minocqua and Woodruff became a part of Oneida County he became deputy sheriff and served under Charles Crowfoot, Hans Rodd, and Charles Amundson. In the meantime he had purchased 80 acres of virgin timber land in Section 18 of Minocqua Township and had sold the standing timber off, and in 1911 he engaged in farming on this land, clearing off the stumps and developing it into the fine farm it is today, fully equipped with buildings. In the fall of 1922 he erected a modern barn 32x42 feet in dimensions with a full stone basement eight feet high, and in this he houses his herd of Brown Swiss cattle. He now has a family living on this farm and operating it for him, while he and his wife reside in the village of Minocqua, where they have a fine home beautifully located on Lake Minocqua, and where Mr. Sutton operates a large line of livery boats, including row boats, launches and canoes, and is doing a thriving business. Mrs. Sutton, previous to her marriage to Mr. Sutton on Dec. 27, 1906, was Lillian Carpenter and then, as now, made her home in Minocqua. Mr. and Mrs. Sutton attend the Baptist Church and are people who stand very high in the estimation of the community in general.

William O. Strandberg, well-known resident of Vilas County, was born in Sweden, Sept. 28, 1863, son of Eric G. and Anna (Olson) Strandberg. The parents were natives of Sweden, and the father was a captain in the Swedish Army for many years; they came to the United States in 1872 and settled in Putnam County, New York, remaining until 1886 and then going to Bessemer, Mich., and from there to Hurley, Wis. Later the family moved to Langlade County, where the father died. William O. Strandberg received his early education in the schools of Putnam County, New York, and subsequently attended Princeton University for a time. He then learned the trade of printer, which he followed in various cities in the East until 1901. In the latter year he came to Vilas County and purchased a small tract of land on Star Lake; here he built a home and cared for his aged mother until her death in 1911. He worked as a guide on the lakes and in the woods until 1922, becoming very widely known in this capacity and a prominent figure throughout this locality. He served as township assessor and as justice of the peace, and also as clerk of the school board in District No. 2 of the town of Flambeau. He

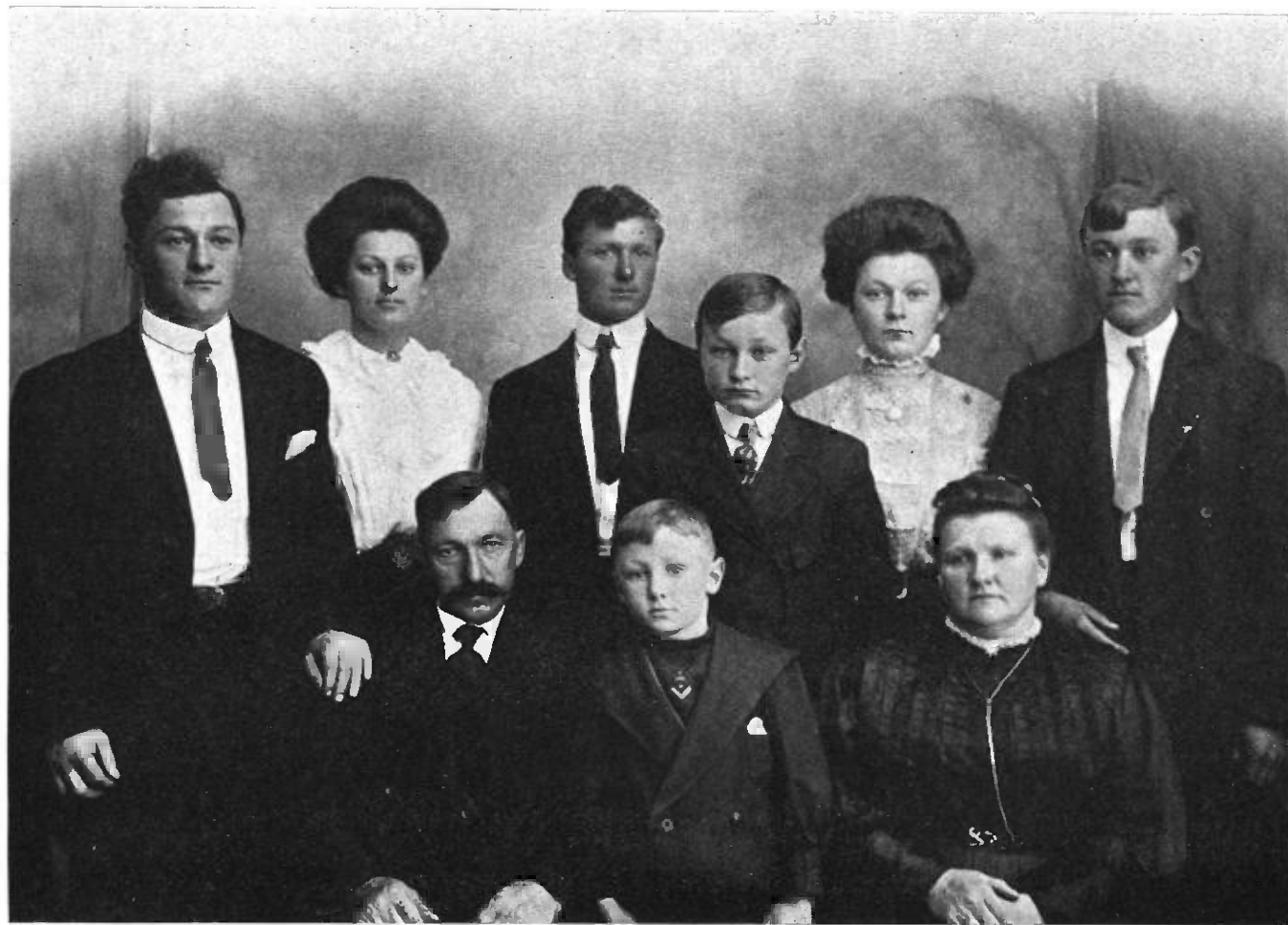
is secretary of the Manitowish Waters Conservation Association at the present time, and during the World War he served on many different committees; giving himself whole-heartedly to his country's cause. Since 1922 he has followed carpenter work as an occupation. He is a man of fine ability, and stands very high in his community.

Edwin W. Swedberg, vice president and manager of the Northern Hay & Grain Co., Rhinelander, and also commander of the local military company, is both a good business man and an excellent soldier, having seen active service in France in the great World War. He was born in Rhinelander, Wis., April 24, 1897, son of John and Hulda (Sanker) Swedberg, and was also educated in part in this city, being graduated from the high school with the class of 1914. He then studied for awhile in Augustana College at Rock Island, Ill. On April 24, 1917, he enlisted at Rock Island for service in the World War, becoming a member of the 123d Field Artillery, 33d Division, and trained at Rock Island and at Houston, Texas. In May, 1918, he went overseas, landing at Liverpool, England, and from that country going to France. There he took part in the fighting at St. Mihiel and in the Argonne Forest, participating in some of the drives, and after the armistice was with the Army of Occupation in Germany. He returned to the United States in May, 1919, and was discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., June 24 following. He had entered the army with the rank of private, was commissioned second lieutenant in 1918 and first lieutenant in 1919, and still holds the rank of first lieutenant adjutant in the 32d Division. He drills the Rhinelander Company once a week. After his return from the war Lieut. Swedberg in partnership with Oscar C. Nelson organized the Northern Hay & Grain Company, of which, as already stated, he is vice president and manager, with Oscar C. Nelson as president and treasurer, and A. H. Nelson as secretary. In 1922 they erected an elevator and feed store at the corner of West Rives and Anderson streets, it being the first grain elevator erected in Oneida County; it is built of concrete blocks. The concern handles flour, feed, hay and grain and is a promising addition to the business enterprises of the city. Lieut. Swedberg is a member of the Dahlberg Post No. 7, American Legion, of Rhinelander; he also belongs to the local lodge of Elks and is a member of the Swedish Lutheran Church. He was married at Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 14, 1921, to Florence Mitchell, who was formerly a music teacher in Rhinelander, and whose parents are Samuel and Emma (Brown) Mitchell.

Willard T. Stevens, a veteran lumberman of Rhinelander, Oneida County, who has also for a number of years been a prominent political figure in northern Wisconsin, he having served for a number of years as state senator, was born in Beeton, Grant County, Wis., son of Daniel B. and Mary C. (Bartlett) Stevens. The father was also a man of note. He was a native of Paris, Oxford County, Maine, born Jan. 24, 1837, and was a grandson of Thomas Stevens, who was a sergeant in the Revolutionary War. He was educated in an eastern academy and came to Wisconsin in the spring of 1858, first locating at Prairie du Chien, whence he moved to Grant County in the same year. In 1864 he became a resident of Cassville, this county, entering into the lumber business as proprietor of a sawmill, which he operated for a number of years, at the same time serving in various public capacities of a local kind until in 1882 he was elected to the legislature from Grant County. In 1888 he came to Rhinelander and erected a large sawmill, his sons Charles and Willard T. being associated with him in its operation. He continued in the lumber business until 1917, when he sold the mill to his son Willard T., and has since made his home in St. Marys, Idaho, with his daughter, Mrs. Flagg. Daniel B. Stevens served several terms in the State Assembly, from 1908 to 1913. He and his wife Mary C. were the parents of six children, namely: George L., now in Florida; Willard T., of Rhinelander; Frank J., residing in Alabama; Charles D., who lives in Coeur d'Alene, Ida; Mary C., who married Albert Dunn and lives in Seattle, Wash.; and Lucy B., now Mrs. Edward Flagg of St. Marys, Idaho. Willard T. Stevens as a youth attended school in Cassville and later a commercial college at Dubuque, Iowa. When he with his father and brother Charles moved to Rhinelander and started their sawmill here, he was made president of the company and

has held that office ever since. The company conducted camps in this country near State Line and one camp at Parrish for seven years. About 1912 Charles Stevens moved to Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, and since that time the Stevens mill has sawed for the Mason-Donaldson Co., employing from 60 to 125 men, according to whether it is operated during the day time only or is run day and night. In May, 1917, the mill was burned down, but was immediately rebuilt. It was again burned in May, 1922, which caused a suspension of operations, but plans are now under way for rebuilding it again. Willard T. Stevens in 1896 was elected sheriff of Oneida County, and again in 1906. Before his second election as such he had begun taking an active part in politics, his activities not being confined to his own county, as he was a member of the Republican State Central Committee in 1904, 1905 and 1906. In April, 1912, he was elected state senator to fill the unexpired term of James A. Wright, who had died while in office. He was subsequently re-elected in the fall of 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916, from the 30th district, and at the end of his last term (1918) was the second oldest member and president pro-tem of the Senate. He showed a particular interest in the good road movement, and it was due mainly to his influence that the road from Merrill through Irma and Rhinelander to Woodruff was put on the Federal Trunk System. He was also instrumental in getting the Normal School site for Rhinelander, the construction of the building being delayed only because of Governor Philipp's opposition to appropriations for normal schools. During his last term in the Senate he voted for the eight-hour day and at all times showed himself in favor of the enforcement of labor laws for women and children. He was very active on committees during the participation of this country in the World War, doing good patriotic service, and he has been a member of the Police and Fire Commission ever since it was organized. In addition to his lumber interests he is a stockholder in the Wisconsin Veneer Co. and the Oneida National Bank. As a Free Mason Mr. Stevens belongs to the Blue Lodge, Consistory, Shrine and Chapter, and he is also a member of the local Elks lodge. As a citizen of Rhinelander for 35 years, he has taken a very prominent part in the development of the town, and while advancing his own fortunes has manifested a strong public spirit, doing many things for the good of the community which brought no immediate or direct advantage to himself save as a member of that community, and he and his family enjoy a high social standing therein. Mr. Stevens was married July 11, 1888, at Cassville, Wis., to Katherine Grimm, daughter of Herman and Elizabeth Grimm, who are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens occupy a fine residence at 228 Clark Street. They attend the Congregational Church, in which Mrs. Stevens is a very active worker.

Maurice B. Straub, chief of police of the city of Rhinelander, Wis., was born in Ostrander, Waupaca County, Wis., May 17, 1875, son of Benjamin and Mary (O'Brien) Straub. The father, a native of Germany, came to America in the early 50's, settling in Jefferson, Wis., and later in Ostrander, Waupaca County, where he was employed in the Jefferson-Ostrander sawmill, becoming head sawyer. Later he became a stockholder in and superintendent of the mill, continuing as such until his death in 1911. His wife Mary, to whom he was married at Northport, Waupaca County, is now living at Green Bay, Wis. Their family numbered ten children: Anna, who married a Mr. McNeal and lives in Milwaukee; Margaret, who died at the age of 14 years; Enos, of Green Bay; Ada, now Mrs. George Clancey of De Pere, Wis.; Maurice B., subject of this sketch; John, of Superior, Wis.; Arthur, a farmer on the old homestead in Waupaca County; Frank, manager of the telephone company at Lone Rock, Wis.; Leonard, who was killed at Green Bay; and Irene, who married a Mr. Seidl of Fond du Lac, where she now resides. Maurice B. Straub as a boy attended district school in Waupaca County. He then worked for awhile as substitute mail carrier, and was afterwards employed in the furniture factory in Ostrander, where he remained five years, working in every department. In 1892 he entered the employ of Hatten & Micklejons, operating under the name of the Little Wolf Lumber Co., and took part in drives on the Little Wolf River. After that he spent a year in the woods at Three Lakes for Thomp-



MICHAEL FROEHLICH AND FAMILY

son & LaFever. He then returned to Waupaca County, and after remaining there awhile, went to Tomahawk Lake, in which vicinity he worked five years for the Lake Shore Lumber Co. In 1899 Mr. Straub came to Rhinelander and for four years thereafter was in the employ of the Robbins Lumber Co. Then in 1903 he was appointed chief of police by Mayor M. Stapelton, in which capacity he has served up to the present time, having four men under him. He is a member of St. Mary's Catholic Congregation, and belongs also to the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Catholic Foresters, the Maccabees and the Eagles. Chief Straub was married in Rhinelander, Oct. 17, 1895, to Hattie Simons, daughter of Oliver and Mary Simons. Her mother died and the father remarried and now resides in Seattle, Wash. On Aug. 17, 1899, the Straub home circle was enlarged by the birth of a son, Bernard W., who is now a freight clerk in the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway in Rhinelander.

Michael Froehlich, proprietor of the Froehlich Hotel at Plum Lake, Vilas County, and well known in this locality for many years past, was born in Germany, Oct. 6, 1856. He received his education in Germany and subsequently did farming there until 1881, when he came to the United States and settled at Milwaukee. After working in a brewery at the latter city for eight years he removed to Butternut, in Ashland County, Wis., where he operated a farm for three years. In 1892 he went to Shawano, and in 1896 to Marshfield. Removing from the latter place in 1898, he next spent two years at Minocqua and then, in 1900, took up a homestead of 95 acres on Lost Lake, in Vilas County. He made his home on this property for 13 years, establishing the Lost Lake summer resort which he later sold to Clarence Shannon and which is now owned by Edward M. Gabe. In 1913 Mr. Froehlich established his present hotel at Plum Lake, which he operates during the summer months, spending the winters in the operation of Perdido Beach winter resort, which he owns in Alabama. The latter is a particularly attractive resort on the Gulf of Mexico, 15 miles from Foley, Ala., and 22 miles from Pensacola, Fla. It is situated in a land of sunshine and flowers, surrounded by stately pine trees and orange and pecan groves; fresh and salt water fishing, hunting, sea bathing, and many other sports and entertainment are at hand, and the cuisine and accommodations are those of a strictly first-class hostelry. The resort was established in 1921. Mr. Froehlich was married at Shawano, Wis., May 11, 1895, to Frances Bohmann, who was born in Germany, Dec. 8, 1866, and came to America with her parents in 1883. Seven children, as follows, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Froehlich: William, who operates a general store at Plum Lake; Mary, now Mrs. Edward M. Gape; Michael, Jr., of Plum Lake; Kunigunda, employed at Lost Lake Resort; Joseph, of Plum Lake; Emery, who operates a garage at Plum Lake; and Walter, who is living at home.

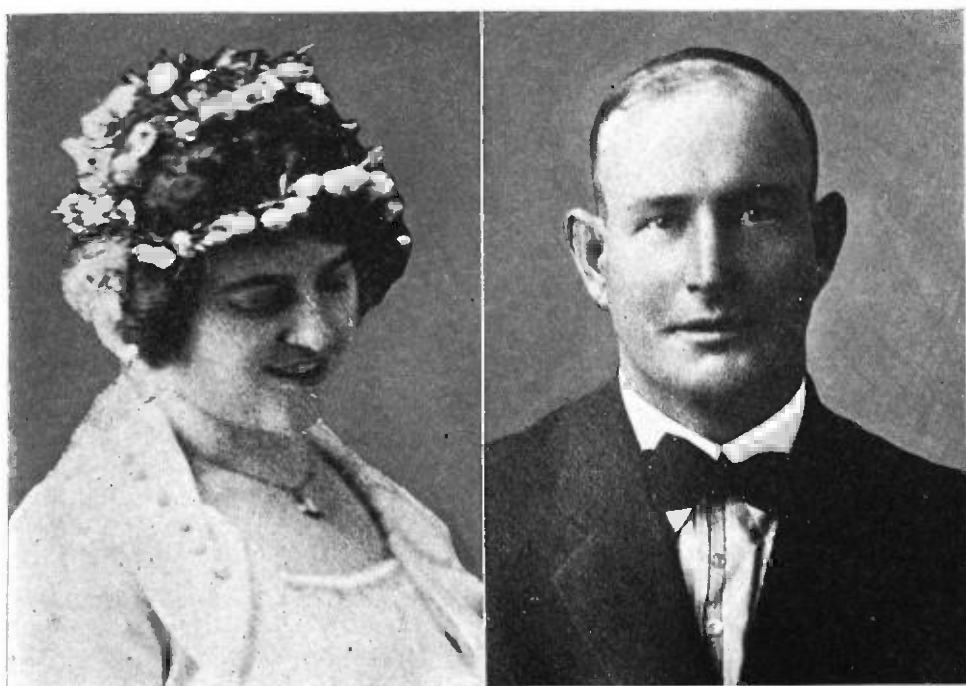
John Stypczycki, a resident of Oneida County for 37 years, and who for 32 years has operated a blacksmith's shop in the village of Three Lakes, being now associated with his son Alex, was born in Poland, where he grew to manhood and married Wanda Ebel. In April, 1884, they emigrated to the United States, landing at New York and coming west to Princeton, Green Lake County, Wis., where they remained for a year. They then removed to Oshkosh, where Mr. Stypczycki followed his trade of blacksmith until 1886, in the employ of Straight Bros., in that year coming with his family to Three Lakes. He now changed his occupation, taking a homestead of 80 acres in the town of Gagen, which was then in Forest County, but is now the town of Three Lakes, Oneida County, and there he remained five years, during which time he erected a set of log buildings and cleared a part of the land. In 1891 he left the farm and took up his residence in the village, erecting a blacksmith shop which he has since conducted, and also having a wood-working shop, where he has built many wagons, sleighs and buggies, being an expert workman in both branches of his business. His son Alex has been his helper and associate since he became old enough to be useful, and he, himself, now does but little of the heavy work. He is widely known and for many years has been one of the most prominent men in his township. In early days he helped to lay out many miles of roads which are now state highways, and for quite a number

of years he served as supervisor on the town board. His wife Wanda died in 1900, since which time he has made his home with his son Alex. In addition to this son they had a daughter, Mary, who is now Mrs. David Nelson of Three Lakes.

Alex Stypczyski, a prominent citizen of the village of Three Lakes, Oneida County, where he is engaged in the blacksmith and wood-working business in association with his father, was born in Poland, Aug. 1, 1874, son of John and Wanda (Ebel) Stypczyski. In April, 1884, when he was in his tenth year, he accompanied his parents to the United States, the family locating first in Princeton, Wis., and later in Oshkosh, then in 1886 coming with them to what is now the town of Three Lakes, Oneida County, where they settled on 80 acres of land and began farming. While in Oshkosh he attended St. Vincent School, having previously gone to school for a year in Princeton, and on relinquishing his studies he began to learn the blacksmith's trade, having ever since been associated with his father in that line of industry and also in the building of wagons, sleighs and buggies. For a number of years he has taken an active and useful part in the affairs of local government; his public service includes two years as chairman of the town board, during which time he was a member of the county board; several years as town clerk, and nine years as clerk of the school board. He has also been one of the most active workers for the new high school and the electric light service, and has been a strong advocate for good roads, having the reputation of a progressive citizen in everything relating to the welfare and betterment of the village and county. Mr. Stypczyski was married in Three Lakes, Sept. 28, 1904, to Mary Cygielski, daughter of Theo and Rosa Cygielski of Three Lakes, and of this marriage six children have been born as follows: Irene, Sept. 29, 1905; Helen, Feb. 24, 1907; Florence, Feb. 14, 1909; Edmond, June 30, 1910; Leo, April 11, 1912; and Eugene, Dec. 2, 1919.

Oscar J. Shape, proprietor of the "Narrows" Resort at the northwest end of Tomahawk Lake, in the town of Minocqua, Oneida County, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 13, 1880, son of Gustav H. and Gertrude (Laubenheimer) Shape. The parents were both natives of Germany; they came to the United States when very young, and after their marriage settled in Milwaukee, spending the remainder of their lives in that city. Oscar J. Shape was educated at a military school in Ossining, N. Y., and also attended business college there. He then did electrical work for about two years, following which he operated an embossing press for one year and then for four years did clerical work for the Wisconsin Bridge and Iron Co. In 1904 and 1905 he studied agriculture at the University of Wisconsin, and after graduating in the latter year he spent a period of several years in the West. He came to Oneida County in 1916 and bought 36 acres of land in Section 24, town of Minocqua, proceeding to develop this property, which was wild land when he acquired it, into a farm. He began the establishment of his resort on this tract in 1918, and he now has seven tidy and homelike cottages. His place is beautifully located and is an ideal one for the vacationist seeking rest amid the beauties of nature. Mr. Shape also continues to carry on farming operations; he has a nice herd of Guernsey cattle and his farm is well equipped. He was elected supervisor of the town of Minocqua in 1921, and he occupies a high place in the esteem of the community. His sister makes her home with him and acts as his housekeeper.

Louis E. Grenier, who established Arbor Vitae Inn, an attractive summer resort on the southwest shore of Arbor Vitae Lake in Vilas County, but whose active and useful career was cut short by death on March 28, 1922, was born at Pine River, Wis., May 18, 1880. He was educated in public schools at Pine River, Merrill and Fond du Lac, Wis., after which he engaged in farm work in Fond du Lac County and later was employed in the large mills at Merrill. In 1899 he came to Vilas County and bought land in the vicinity of Arbor Vitae village, clearing it in the evenings and working during the day in a sawmill. The land he first cleared he devoted to garden truck, and he kept on buying wild land and improving it, at one time owning 600 acres and having two farms which he had mostly cleared, one of 120 acres and the other of 230 acres. He also raised so many potatoes that at one time he was called the "Potato King" of his community. He sold some of



MR. AND MRS. LOUIS E. GRENIER

his wild land and at the time of his death had 350 acres in farms. In addition to the various interests mentioned, which entailed upon him a vast amount of work, Mr. Grenier in 1917 bought the Yawkey-Bissell Company's buildings, converting them into a summer resort and establishing the present Arbor Vitae Inn, consisting of a main lodge and six cottages. This is the only resort on Big Arbor Vitae Lake and is one of the most popular in this region. Mr. Grenier was a man well thought of throughout the county; he was everywhere respected for his industry, honesty and acumen. For six years he served as town treasurer and at times held other offices. He was a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Equitable Fraternal Union and his loss was deeply regretted by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Grenier was twice married; first to Philomena Paquette, who died March 30, 1919. They had four children, Clara, Leon, Mildred and Louis, of whom Mildred died April 13, 1919, and Louis March 27, the same year, little more than two weeks before his sister and three days before his mother, this triple bereavement being caused by the influenza. On Oct. 11, 1920, Mr. Grenier was married secondly to Zefrina Wysocki, who was born at Ellis, Wis., Aug. 24, 1891. She was a graduate of the Stevens Point Normal School and for some time a proficient teacher, following that vocation until her marriage and for the last two years before that event in the school at Woodruff. One child was the result of this union, namely, Marcella M., who was born July 16, 1921. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Grenier has continued to conduct the Arbor Vitae Inn, in which she has made some considerable improvements. As a hostess she has met with fine success. She also conducts two farms, one of which is a mile and a half south of the resort and the other (of 230 acres) adjoining it. She is a thorough business woman, a member of the Catholic Church and, socially, of the order of Beavers. Her hotel and cottages will accommodate 40 people.

Charles W. Swails, of Roosevelt, Oneida County, farmer, merchant, postmaster, and proprietor of Lakeview Resort, is one of the best known men in Oneida County. He was born at Sigourney, Iowa, April 17, 1863. When he was 16 months old the family removed to Ohio, but when he was nine years of age he returned with them to Iowa and was educated in the public schools of the latter state, supplementing this training with courses in the Des Moines Business College and then learning mechanical engineering, which line he subsequently followed for 18 years. One year of this latter period he spent at Kewaunee, Ill., in the employ of the Hackney Steam Heater Co. and the balance of the time in Iowa. He was next engaged in farming in Iowa until 1903, operating tractor engines during the harvest seasons of this period. In 1903 he came to Oneida County and purchased 240 acres of cut-over land in Pine Lake Township; four years later he bought ten acres more, this tract now being the town site of Roosevelt. Later he acquired more land from time to time, including 160 acres adjoining Roosevelt, and 40 acres in Section 29, both in the town of Stella, and 52 acres of lake frontage on Moen Lake. The last named tract he platted into 42 lots and of these he now owns only one, having sold the balance. He has developed a great deal of his land into agricultural property, having now 110 acres under cultivation. In 1907 he established the Lakeview Resort, erecting a 21-room lodge and three cottages, and building up a finely appointed place with accommodations for about 35 people; his buildings are all electrically lighted, current being supplied by his private lighting plant, and there are also hot and cold running water, baths, and other conveniences. He has eight row boats with Evinrude motors, and in fact his establishment is thoroughly up-to-date in every respect. In 1919 Mr. Swails opened a store at Roosevelt, where he now carries a well-selected line of general merchandise, including groceries and hardware; his place is the agency for the Jasco lighting plants and farm machinery for the J. I. Case Plow Co. Mr. Swails has been postmaster at Roosevelt since 1913, conducting the office at his residence previous to establishing his store, since which time he has maintained the post office at the latter place. He served as assessor of the town of Pine Lake for three years and as township treasurer for one year, and in many other ways has taken an active part in the public affairs of his community. At present he devotes most of his

attention to conducting his store and resort while his son Orville manages the farm. The latter place has been brought to a splendid point of development; his private lighting plant and water-works are located here and serve his farm buildings as well as his resort; there is a fine herd of Guernsey cattle on the farm, and a specialty is made of breeding animals of this variety. Mr. Swails was married Feb. 20, 1885, to Miss Ella Cox, who was born in Clarksville, Greene County, Penn., Feb. 11, 1858. Seven children were born to this union, Owen Claude, Orville Fred, Carrie Alta, Warren W., Homer Glenn, Hazel, and Myrl, the last mentioned being deceased. Owen Claude and Warren W. are both engineers on the C. M. & St. P. Railway and reside at Bensonville, Ill. Orville Fred is associated with his father in the management of the farm. Carrie Alta, who was graduated from the Rhinelander High School in the class of 1911, then taught school for five years. She was subsequently graduated from the state normal school at Milwaukee with the class of 1918 and in the following year was principal of the Minocqua schools; for two years she was principal of the Gresham schools. She then entered the University of Wisconsin, where she was graduated with the class of 1923. Homer Glenn is in the automobile business in Rhinelander, and Hazel is now Mrs. Earl Meredith, her husband being a farmer in Oneida County.

William J. Radue, proprietor of Pickerel Lake Resort, on Pickerel Lake in the town of Newbold, Oneida County, was born at Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 28, 1863. He attended the public schools of that city and was subsequently graduated from the Meyers Commercial College there, after which until 1908 he was interested in a furniture business at Milwaukee. Selling his interests there in the latter year he came to northern Wisconsin and bought 40 acres of timber and cut-over land on Big St. Germain Lake in Vilas County, the property having 100 feet of frontage on the lake. Having built a private home there, he lived practically retired until 1920, when he sold the place to P. J. Manhardt, who has since transformed it into a summer resort. After disposing of this property Mr. Radue purchased 38 acres of cut-over land from Brown Brothers, on which he proceeded to build up his present resort. Pickerel Lake Resort is in Section 8, town of Newbold, Oneida County, on the east shore of the lake. Mr. Radue at this writing has erected a residence and three nice cottages, and he plans to add more buildings from time to time; he receives a good patronage, and for a thoroughly enjoyable outing no finer place can be chosen than Pickerel Lake Resort. A good fleet of row boats is maintained in conjunction with the resort, and the meals served are excellent; fresh vegetables, poultry and eggs are produced on the place, and pure milk and cream are delivered daily from nearby farms. Mr. Radue was married in Milwaukee on Feb. 1, 1887, to Louisa Pittelkow, who was born in that city, Sept. 21, 1870. To him and his wife three children have been born: William L., April 3, 1888; Melinda, March 2, 1890; and Ed H., Jan. 30, 1893. William L., who resides in Milwaukee is employed by the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. Melinda (Goeritz) is connected with the wall paper and paint business in Milwaukee. Ed. H. is a plumber in Eagle River, Wis.

Edward M. Gabe, proprietor of Lost Lake Resort in the town of Farmington, Vilas County, was born at Tomah, Wis., Feb. 2, 1886, son of Adam and Josephine (Barrett) Gabe. The parents were both born in Wisconsin; the father was for 20 years superintendent of the logging operations in northern Wisconsin of the Good-year Lumber Co., making his headquarters at Tomah. Since 1911 he has made his home at Taylor, N. D., where he owns and operates a fine farm. The mother passed away in 1897, leaving seven children, as follows: Katherine, who is now Mrs. William Fuller of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio; Edward M., subject of this sketch; Winifred, now Mrs. John Kren of Spring Brook, Wis.; Frank, living at Gladstone, Mich.; John, who is at Taylor, N. D.; Charles, a resident of White Bluff, Wash.; and James C., who was killed in action in France July 20, 1918. Mr. Gabe, Sr. was again married in 1911, and four children have been born to his present union: Lillian, George, Adam, and Margaret, all of whom make their home at Taylor, N. D. Edward M. Gabe was educated at Tomah and came from there to Star Lake in 1903 to enter the employ of the Goodyear Lumber Co. as mail carrier



EDWARD M. GABE

among the camps in the north woods. In this work he made his way through the woods with a pony, and in the four years that he followed it he acquired an unusual knowledge of this portion of the country. He left this occupation to become a lumber scaler in the employ of the same company, and he was so engaged for five years, after which he became a ranger and patrolman in the employ of the state of Wisconsin, serving in this capacity from June, 1911 to January, 1912. In October, 1911, he purchased Lost Lake Resort from C. T. Shannon; the property then consisted only of two small cottages and the 47-acre tract of lake frontage, and it was from this small beginning that Mr. Gabe built up his present resort, which is one of the finest in northern Wisconsin. The main lodge, which he erected in 1912, is 24x72 feet in dimensions with a kitchen 24x24 feet. There are now 15 cottages, a club house known as Buck Inn, a garage with accommodations for 18 cars, and several other buildings, including a fine bungalow in which Mr. Gabe resides. There are electric lights in all the buildings, current being supplied from a private plant on the property. Combining as it does the conveniences of modern civilization with the solitude, restfulness, and inspiring grandeur of the virgin wilderness, Lost Lake Resort offers glorious respite to the city-jaded vacationist. It is situated at the end of beautiful Lost Lake, which joins Found Lake, and the fishing in the waters of these lakes is unexcelled anywhere in this region. There are several excellent trout streams close at hand, and there is sport for the enthusiast in every line of outdoor activity, the conveniences even including an excellent golf course. Mrs. Gabe personally supervises all the cooking, and the finest of foods, temptingly prepared, are served in abundance. The resort is becoming famous throughout the country, and in building it up Mr. Gabe has done much to forward the interests of the vacation land which is northern Wisconsin. Mr. Gabe was married at Sayner, Wis., May 11, 1910, to Mary Froehlich, daughter of Michael and Frances (Boorman) Froehlich, prominent residents of this locality. Mr. and Mrs. Gabe have one child, Betty Jane, who was born March 18, 1920.

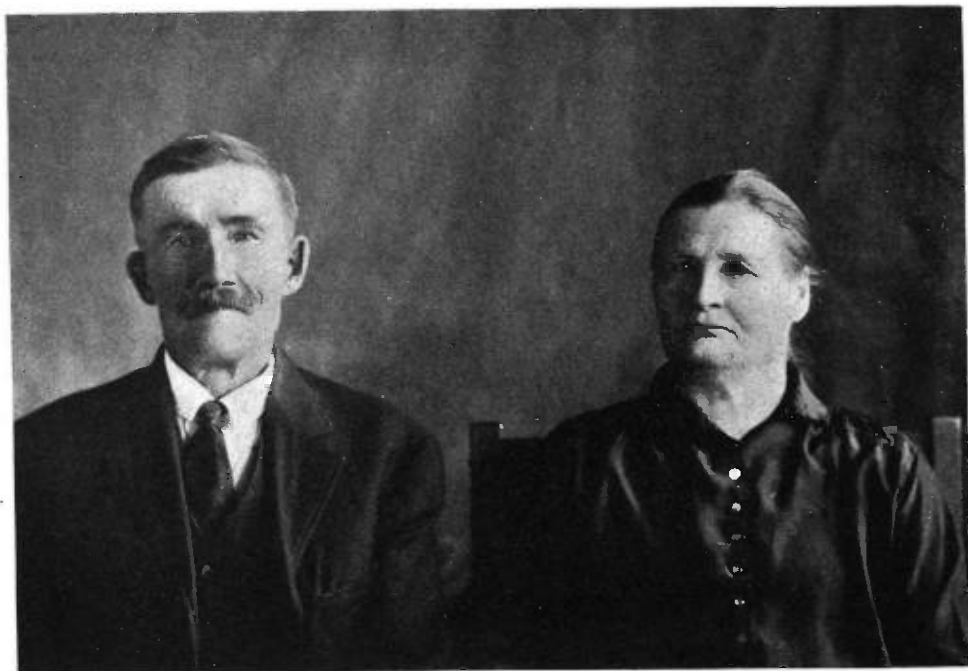
John E. Rice, pioneer settler and merchant of Pratt Junction, Oneida County, now living on a farm near that place, was born at East Wrightstown, Brown County, Wis., Oct. 24, 1856. He was reared and educated in his home locality. In the fall of 1886 he drove his team north for the pineries and put in the winter at Crystal Falls, Mich., returning via Monico and the old mule trail. After spending the summer on his farm in East Holland town, he again headed for the woods, this time going to Monico, where he met a townsman of his, Mr. Henry Graf, and purchased from him seven acres at Pratt Junction. Here in the summer of 1889 he erected a large hotel, which he conducted until 1904, and in the summer of 1898 a store, which he operated there until 1903, and was later in business at Pelican Lake until 1914. He became very well known throughout this region, establishing an excellent reputation as a business man of ability and complete integrity. During this period he also operated a small sawmill in partnership with Mr. Schoepke, and was postmaster at Pratt Junction for 12 years. In 1914 he turned his Pelican mercantile business over to his sons, John J., and Dennis E., and settled on a half section of land near the village, which he had purchased in 1892. This place is Mr. Rice's present home. It was covered with hemlock and hardwood timber when he acquired it, some of which timber he cut and burned, there being no market for hemlock in those days. He has erected a substantial set of farm buildings, and has cleared and stumped about 30 acres of the land, the balance being used for grazing and pasturage. He has taken an active and useful part in public affairs in this locality. He served as chairman of the town of Pelican when it was still a portion of Forest County, and was treasurer of the town of Schoepke in Oneida County two terms; he was secretary of the school board in District No. 1, Schoepke Township, for four years, and he has served faithfully and ably in all these offices. Mr. Rice was married at Cooperstown, Wis., June 7, 1881, to Mary A. Dewane. Mr. and Mrs. Rice have nine children living: William, Dennis E., Amanda, John J., Thomas, Robert, Viola, Lucy, and Katherine. William is a physician and is now residing at Tacoma, Wash.; Dennis resides at Elcho, Wis.; Katherine, who is a trained nurse, is living at Ames, Iowa; the other children are

all residing at Pelican Lake; Amanda was a supervising teacher in the schools of Oneida County, for six years.

Gust Palo, master mechanic for the Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co. of Phelps, Wis., was born in Finland, May 8, 1881, son of Gust and Elizabeth (Pernaa) Palo. The parents were natives of Finland who came to America and resided in this country about 15 years; then after the father had taken out naturalization papers they returned to Finland, where Mrs. Elizabeth Palo died Nov. 24, 1915. Gust Palo, Sr., is still living. Gust Palo, Jr., the subject of this sketch, attended school in his native land, and came to the United States in 1899, proceeding west to Wyoming, where he found employment for awhile in coal mining camps as a mining and machine worker, having learned the steam engineering trade in Finland. After remaining in Wyoming seven years, he went to Colorado, where he found similar employment in gold mining camps, remaining there four years. He then returned to Wyoming, where he obtained a job as machinist, having charge of the repair department of the plant in which he was employed. From there Mr. Palo went subsequently to the province of Ontario, Canada, and was foreman of the repair shop in a mining camp there for four years. After that he was foreman in the Fairbanks-Morse Scale Factory for 13 months. In 1917 he came to Phelps, Wis., and purchased 40 acres of land, residing on it until January, 1918, when he began work for the Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co. as machinist. In that position he remained one year, and at the end of that time was made master mechanic, in which position he has made a good record. Mr. Palo was married May 8, 1908, to Ellen Hill, of Colorado. He and his wife are the parents of three children, who were born as follows: Ernie Arthur, Dec. 21, 1909; Bertha Viola, July 13, 1913; and Ruth Irene, April 23, 1919. The family belong to the Lutheran Church.

Howard Rogers, a respected citizen of Winchester, Vilas County, was born in Kent County, Michigan, June 11, 1862, son of Gilbert L. and Julia A. (Brown) Rogers. The parents were natives of New York and came west as young people; they were married in Michigan and later settled in Kent County there, remaining until 1869; they then removed to Muskegon County, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Howard Rogers was reared and educated in Muskegon County and remained at home until he was 21 years old. He then followed various occupations, working in the woods during the winter months, until 1889, when he started jobbing, cruising, and handling bark, in the employ of various lumber companies. After five years in this line of work he was in the mercantile business at Thompsonville and Mancelona, Mich., for four years. In 1904 he came to Vilas County, Wisconsin; here for five years he did cruising and worked in the store at Winegar, in the employ of the Vilas County Lumber Co. He came to Winchester in 1909, and he has ever since been employed in the general store operated by the Turtle Lake Lumber Co. Mr. Rogers is affiliated fraternally with the Odd Fellows, belonging to their Muskegon Lodge No. 302. He is a very able man, and he and his family are highly thought of in the community; while residing at Winegar he served his township as assessor and as treasurer. Mr. Rogers was married at Muskegon, Mich., April 22, 1895, to Lucy A. Smith. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, but of these the youngest, Mercile, died at the age of 23 years; the others are Maurine and Maurice.

J. Erick Erickson, a prosperous farmer in Conover Township, Vilas County, was born in Finland, May 3, 1857. He received his education in his native land and worked there on farms until 1883, when he came to the United States and located at Ishpeming, Mich. After working in the iron mines at the latter place for two years he spent five and a half months working in the lumber woods at Ontonagon, and he then returned to Ishpeming and worked on the stock pile, filling cars with iron ore. In 1887 he returned to Finland, but after 18 months there he came again to the United States, and this time, after remaining in Pennsylvania for three months he located at Shell Lake, Wis., working in the lumber camps there. He next went to Ironwood, Mich., and he was in the mines there for 20 years, coming from Ironwood to Vilas County in 1908 and locating on 80 acres of land in Section 23, town of Conover, which property he had purchased in 1906. His



MR. AND MRS. J. ERICK ERICKSON

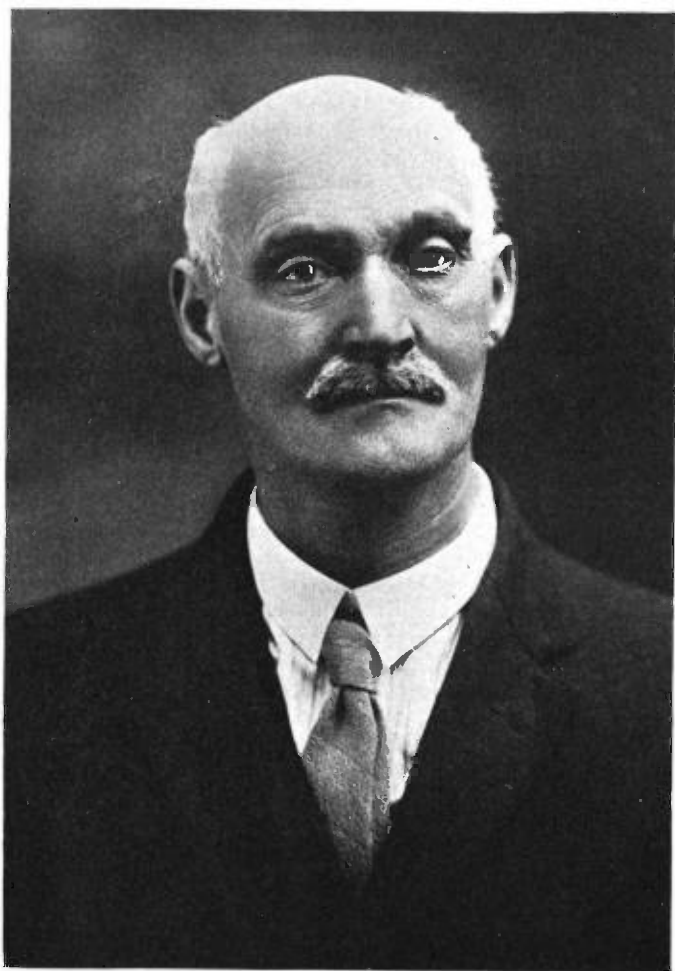
land was wild and was covered with stumps, brush, and windfalls; to convert it into a farm was a tremendous task, but he set to work at once, returning to the mines each winter in order to obtain money for the support of his family and for the purchase of machinery with which to carry on the clearing and development of his land. He built a log house covered with roofing to serve as a temporary residence, laughed at his hardships, and continued with the work. Today, as a result of his courage and hard work, he has a fine agricultural property, equipped with good buildings and with 20 acres of the land cleared and the balance in pasture and timber. He follows mixed farming and dairying, selling his butter and milk to the surrounding fox ranches. Mr. Erickson was married Dec. 31, 1878, to Marie Fredericka Ingo, who was born in Finland in 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Erickson have ten children, as follows: Edna M., born Dec. 22, 1879; John, born July 31, 1881; Edward, Aug. 22, 1886; August, June 21, 1890; Erick, April 28, 1892; Sigrid, March 24, 1894; Edith, Dec. 2, 1895; Bernard, Oct. 19, 1898; Elvin, Dec. 23, 1902; and Gertrude, April 7, 1906. Edna is now Mrs. Victor Turnquist of the town of Conover. John is living in the state of Washington. Edward is a resident of Crystal Falls, Mich. Sigrid is living in Ironwood, Mich. Erick has his home in Ironwood, Mich. The other children are living at home. The family are members of the Swedish Lutheran Church, and are very highly thought of in the community.

Clark R. Treat, owner and manager of the Wisconsin Lakes Telephone system of Minocqua, was born at Princeton, Wis., April 15, 1869, son of Royal C. and Elizabeth (Streeter) Treat. When he was four years of age the parents moved to Wood County, Wis., and were engaged in the cranberry industry there for four years, after which they followed the same industry in Juneau County. The father died in February, 1902, and the mother in July, 1905. Clark R. Treat was educated in the country schools of Juneau County and then entered an engineering school at Eau Claire, from which he later graduated as a civil engineer. He had charge of the construction of the first drainage ditch put through the state, and of the Remington drainage ditch in the town of Remington, Wood County; also the Beaver Dam drainage ditch in Juneau, Jackson, and Wood counties, and followed dredging as superintendent of the work for ten years. He then entered the cranberry industry, having a large marsh in Juneau County, and was so engaged until July, 1920, when he came to Minocqua and purchased the telephone system which he has since operated. When Mr. Treat first acquired the system there were only 60 telephones; he has developed it to a point where there are now three times this number and has made extensive improvements in the lines and equipment. The lines cover most of the lake territory, reaching nearly all the resorts. Mr. Treat is an able business man and a fine executive; while living in Juneau County he served as chairman of the board of his township and as a member of the county board, besides holding other public offices. He was married May 13, 1895, to Clara Marvin, and he and his wife have two children, Raymond C., born Sept. 29, 1898, now rural carrier on Route No. 1 out of Minocqua, and Grace E., born Sept. 12, 1901, who is now a school teacher. The family are affiliated with the Methodist Church, and Mr. Treat is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and of the Equitable Fraternal Union.

George Frederick Sanborn, of Eagle River, president of the Sanborn Company, secretary and treasurer of the Radcliffe Manufacturing Co., and a director of the First National Bank, was born Dec. 9, 1870, in Antrim, Ohio, son of George W. and Cornelia C. (Whittemore) Sanborn. The parents were married in Swanton, Vt., in which town George W. Sanborn was engaged in a general merchandise business under the firm name of Page, Sanborn & Catlin. It was in 1860 that he moved with his wife to Antrim, Ohio, and contracted to build the Ohio Central Railway. Later he became a farmer at Antrim, where he remained subsequently until his death on Aug. 25, 1905; his wife died May 27, 1874. They had been the parents of seven children, as follows: A. W., an attorney in Ashland, who served two terms as state senator; May, now Mrs. Dr. T. W. Trimble of Tacoma, Wash.; Florence J., a teacher in Portland, Ore.; Alma, wife of C. H. Bond of Estas Park,

Colo.; Paul, deceased, who was an attorney in Waupaca; Dr. M. E. Sanborn, who died in Eagle River; and George Frederick, subject of this sketch. George Frederick Sanborn acquired his elementary education in the district school at Antrim, Ohio, later attended the high school at Stevens Point, Wis., and then entered Muskegon College, then the law department of the Cincinnati College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1894. In August, that year, he came to Eagle River, becoming a member of the law firm of Sanborn & Walsh, and his association with Mr. Walsh was continued for two years. After that he practiced alone until 1900, serving as district attorney in 1897 and 1898. In 1900 Mr. Sanborn went to Ashland, Wis., where he remained until 1909, being associated with his brother, A. W. Sanborn, and together they organized the Sanborn Company, a timber concern. In 1909 they transferred their activities to Portland, Ore., where they subsequently remained for six years engaged in the timber business. From 1915 to 1918 their headquarters were in Chicago. They then returned to Eagle River and reopened offices here and have since been handling cut-over lands, placing many settlers in Vilas County, in which they own 32,000 acres. Mr. Sanborn was one of the men who got the Wisconsin-Michigan Lumber Co. to erect a sawmill in Eagle River, this being now the biggest industry in Vilas County. In 1922 he completed the Sanborn Building in the village, a two-story brick structure, 50x80 feet in dimensions, located on Wall Street between Main and Railroad streets. The main floor is occupied by the Farmers & Merchants State Bank and a grocery company, the second floor being divided into office rooms. Mr. Sanborn is an interested member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, belonging to the lodge at Ashland. He was married June 20, 1896, in Antigo, Wis., to Mayme E. Slattery, daughter of Reuben and Deborah (Dunn) Slattery. Her mother is now a resident of Eagle River, the father being deceased. There is one child of this union, namely, John M., who is now attending high school. Mr. and Mrs. Sanborn adopted four other children, however, who were left motherless on the death of her sister. These are: Eileen, who is now a graduate nurse following her profession in Chicago; Helen and Deborah, employed in the Sanborn Company's offices in Eagle River; and Gilbert, who is attending school in Indiana.

James Trumble, who is conducting business as a brick-work contractor in Rhinelander, and has met with good success, was born June 26, 1876, son of John and Kate (McGill) Trumble. The parents were natives respectively of Scotland and Ireland and came to Canada about 1832. Many years later, in 1876, they settled at Whitewater, Walworth County, Wis., where they spent the rest of their lives in farming. They had seven children: Robert, now of Whitewater; Mary, wife of Joseph Dubey of Fond du Lac, Wis.; William of Delevan, Wis.; Katie, who is Mrs. Leo Bovier of Beloit, Wis.; George, of Cass City, Mich.; John, who lives in Beloit; and James of Rhinelander. James Trumble as a boy attended district school in Walworth County and remained at home until arriving at the age of 16. He then began work as a farm laborer in Walworth County, and was thus occupied for several years, at the end of which time he went to Bristol, R. I., to learn the brick-mason's trade. This he later finished in Chicago, after which he worked as a journeyman in the states of Wisconsin, Illinois and Minnesota. On Aug. 15, 1902, Mr. Trumble came to Rhinelander, and soon established himself in business as a contractor for brick work, making a specialty of fireplace work and tile work, and he has built many fireplaces in the summer resorts of northern Wisconsin. He erected a fine brick house for himself at No. 230 Grant Street, which, however, he later sold. Then he subsequently built an eight-room brick residence at 302 Lincoln Street, which he rents out to a tenant, and has a fine six-room bungalow at 615 Baird Avenue, where he now resides. He has been president of the Bricklayers' Union in Rhinelander for the past 17 years, and is now serving his third term on the school board, and after the United States entered into the World War he was very active in patriotic home work. He is a member of the local lodges of Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen of America, and is affiliated with the Episcopal Church. Mr. Trumble was married at Antigo, Wis., Oct. 10, 1903, to Emma Phelps, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Phelps, both her parents being now



CHARLES H. BLOHM

deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Trumble have had two children: Ella and Emma, who are twins, both having been born Oct. 20, 1904. They are both graduates of Asheville (N. C.) High School.

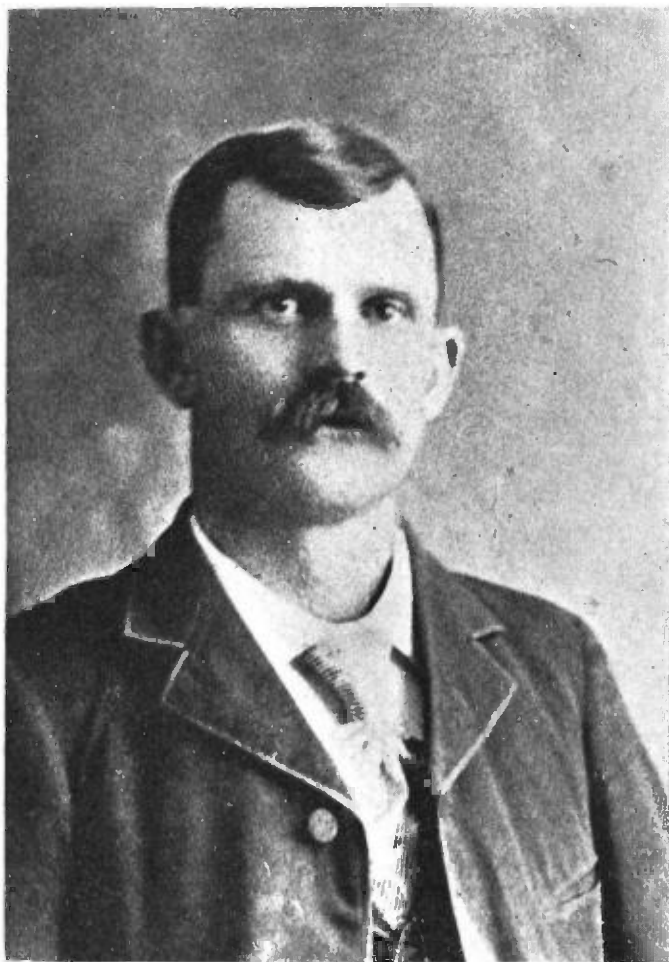
Charles H. Blohm, sheriff of Vilas County and a resident of Eagle River, was born in the city of Laporte, Ind., Aug. 1, 1865, son of John and Elizabeth (Laung-pup) Blohm. The parents were natives of Mecklenburg, Germany, and immediately after their marriage in Germany they set out for the United States, making the journey a sort of wedding trip. When they arrived at Laporte, Ind., John Blohm had just 75 cents in his pocket and neither he nor his wife had any friends or relatives in this country. He succeeded in finding employment, however, with a firm known as the Rumley Manufacturing Co. When the last call came for men to serve in the Civil War he enlisted and served until the close of the war. He then returned to Laporte County, Ind., and went to work clearing land from the hardwood stumpage, being thus engaged for four years, by the end of which time he had cleared 300 acres. It was hard work, but he and his wife were frugal and saved all that they could of his earnings. In 1875 they moved to lower Michigan, where he bought 160 acres of wild land which he cleared and developed into a good farm. This he sold in 1887, removing to Oceana County, Mich., where he bought an improved farm which he cultivated until his death in 1898; his wife passed away in the previous year, 1897. They had a large family of 14 children, of whom six are now living, namely, Mary, Charles H., Sophia, Mina, George and Dell. Charles H. Blohm acquired his education in the public schools of Michigan. Until he was 21 years old he resided with his parents helping his father to grub and clear up the wild farm in lower Michigan. He then learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for some years. In 1890 he engaged in the tubular well-drilling business in Michigan. In 1902 he came to Vilas County, Wis., and engaged in well drilling here, as well as farming, buying a farm in what is now Conover Township. This place he cleared up, erected a fine set of buildings on it, and followed dairy farming in connection with well digging until 1917. He then sold his farm and bought a small tract of land in the village of Conover, on which he built a house, making his home there and giving his entire attention to the well-drilling business. He installs pneumatic water systems, tubular wells, electric, shallow and deep well pumps, power-heads and gas engines. It was through his untiring efforts that the town of Conover—one of the best agricultural towns in the county—was set off in 1907. In accomplishing this he spent money as well as time, his efforts and sacrifices being appreciated to the extent that when he was elected sheriff of Vilas County in the fall of 1922 he received a solid vote in his own town. When the town was organized he was chosen as chairman of the board, in which office he served three years, by virtue of the same becoming a member of the county board. He believes in having the best educational system possible and has done what he could to bring this about, so that the town of Conover now has four modern schools, thoroughly equipped and with teachers of fine ability. This achievement was not accomplished without work, and at times opposition was encountered on account of the expense, but Mr. Blohm served on the school board 14 years and always lent his voice and cast his vote in favor of progress. He also served as assessor of Conover for five years and as postmaster in the village for eight years. Thus his record as a public official and progressive citizen is one of which he has no reason to be ashamed. Mr. Blohm was first married in January, 1885, to Ellen Voorhees, who died leaving three children, Mabel, Rachel and Mary, all of whom are married. Rachel being Mrs. Richard Dobbins and Mary, Mrs. Robert Diller. Mr. Blohm was married secondly, Dec. 25, 1901, to Lydia Grover, of which union there are eight children, Ethel, George, Cleo, Hazel, Olive, Cecil, Esther and Wesley. Ethel is now Mrs. Wilson Wilman of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; the others are residing at home. The family faith is that of the Lutheran Church.

William A. Anderson, well-known resident of the town of Conover, Vilas County, was born at Wasa Len, Finland, July 4, 1877. He remained in his native land until 1895 and then came to the United States, landing at New York and proceeding to Ironwood, Mich., where he worked in the iron mines and followed the trade

of carpenter until 1916. In the latter year he came to Vilas County and settled on a 40-acre tract of land which he had purchased in 1903. He later added 80 acres more to his holdings, so that his place now consists of 120 acres. Mr. Anderson has cleared a portion of the property and has erected a good six-room house and a barn 24x60 feet, and he now carries on general farming and dairying. He has also worked at the trade of carpenter a great deal here, having erected many farm residences and a number of cottages on nearby lakes. He is a member of the Runeberg Society, and he and his family stand very high in the community. Mr. Anderson was married at Ironwood, Mich., Jan. 26, 1901, to Miss Lena Bickman, and he and his wife have seven children: Walfred, Edwin, Esther, Gladys, Sefred, Rogne, and Ruth, all of whom are living at home.

Frank Anderson, a progressive farmer in the town of Conover, Vilas County, was born in Sweden, Nov. 19, 1870, son of Andrew and Louisa (Nye) Swanson. The parents were natives of Sweden; the father is now deceased, but the mother is still living and is now in her eighty-first year. Frank Anderson was reared and educated in his native land and came to the United States in the spring of 1888; here he first settled in Polk County, Nebraska, where he worked on farms for five years. From there he went to Minneapolis, Minn., and entered the employ of the Twin City Rapid Transit Co., remaining with them for 25 years; and for 22½ years of that period being a conductor on their electric cars. He first came to Vilas County on April 28, 1915, and it was at that time that he purchased his present tract of 80 acres in Section 13, town of Conover, and began the development of this property. He continued with the Twin City Rapid Transit Co. for four years after this, leaving his wife and son to manage the Vilas County property, but since 1919 he has devoted his entire time to the development and operation of the farm. He has made excellent progress with this work, having cleared a good portion of the land from its original wild state and made a number of improvements, including the erection of an eight-room house and a full set of farm buildings. He served for three years on the school board of District No. 1, town of Conover, and is one of the representative citizens of the community. His fraternal affiliations are with the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Anderson was married in Minneapolis, May 18, 1894, to Miss Carrie Olson. He and his wife have had two children, Antoinette and Robert, but Antoinette, who was a teacher in the Conover town schools, was taken by death on March 14, 1919. Robert Anderson remained at home, assisting in the operation of the farm, until 1920. He then operated a rented farm for two years, and in 1922 he purchased the August Osterberg homestead of 80 acres, on which he now carries on general farming; he has a concrete silo, and has made a number of other improvements on the property. On March 19, 1919, he was united in marriage with Caroline Hanson, daughter of Hans and Fredericka (Swanland) Hanson, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Anderson have two children, Hazel and Dorothy.

Edward M. Anderson, paymaster for the Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co., of Phelps, Vilas County, was born in the town of Unity, Clark County, Wis., March 10, 1889, son of Charles and Lucille (Brown) Anderson. The father was born in Sheboygan County, Wis., and the mother in Michigan. They were married at Unity, and were prominent farmers in Clark County for many years. Edward M. Anderson acquired his education in the district schools of Clark County and the high school in Unity, being graduated with the class of 1908. His next four years were spent teaching school in Marathon County and after that he attended the Stout Manual Training School in Menomonie, Wis., for one term. In March, 1913, he became connected with the Doud & Sons Lumber Co. at March, Marathon County, Wis., and remained with them for 18 months subsequently as their purchasing agent. In September, 1915, Mr. Anderson bought a farm in the town of Frankfort, Clark County, which he operated for two and a half years. In November, 1917, he came to Phelps, Wis., with the Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co. as their paymaster, in which capacity he has since served. He is also a stockholder in the Phelps State Bank and is a notary public. In June, 1921, he bought a fine residence and a two-acre tract of land just west of the Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co.'s sawmill; he also owns two



FRANK L. BETTIS

lots in the Lake View addition. Mr. Anderson was married Aug. 10, 1911, in March, Wis., to Gertrude Neldberg, daughter of Anton and Lena (Nelson) Neldberg, and of this union three children have been born: Willis B., May 30, 1915; Ralph, born March 14, 1917; and Alice M., born Dec. 1, 1921. The family attend the Congregational Church.

Frank L. Bettis, a pioneer of the town of Arbor Vitae, Vilas County, was born at Baraboo, Wis., July 29, 1867, son of Robert and Sarah (Cowen) Bettis. The parents, natives of New York State, came west in the early 40's and settled near Baraboo, the father subsequently doing freighting from there to points as far north as Wisconsin Rapids for several years. At the outbreak of the Civil War Robert Bettis enlisted in the Sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and he served throughout the entire course of the conflict. After being mustered out he settled with his family on a farm near Baraboo, and both parents spent the remainder of their lives on this property. They died when Frank L. was very young, and the latter subsequently made his home with a family by the name of Lyndon until he was 13 years old. He then began life on his own account, working on farms near Baraboo for one year and then going to La Crosse, where he spent four years engaged in various occupations, including work on the river drives. In the spring of 1886 he came to Minocqua, and, after earning his living by fishing on the lakes for some time, engaged in boat-building, an occupation which he has since followed off and on all his life. He also worked for various lumber companies during the early period of his residence here. In 1896 he took a homestead of 160 acres in Section 21, town of Arbor Vitae, Vilas County, and this place has ever since been his home. The tract was originally heavily timbered, and Mr. Bettis has logged it three different times. His first residence, a log structure, is still standing on the land. On first taking up his home on this property no roads except the old logging trails were available, and he was obliged to cut his way through the trees for many years. The building up of a farm from this jungle was a task before which any but the stoutest heart would quail; Mr. Bettis, however, possessed all the qualifications of the true pioneer, and his courage led him undaunted through the years of hardship and privation. Toiling early and late, gradually he won his struggle with the wilderness, and today he has a fine agricultural property to repay him for the years of effort. He well merits the respect that is accorded him throughout the community. He was elected clerk of the school board of his district in 1921, and he is looked up to by all as one of the solid, dependable citizens of the community. Mr. Bettis was married at Minocqua, April 11, 1899, to Emma Linsdau. Seven children, as follows, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bettis: Estella, Harvey, Irma, Viola, Franklin, Joyce, and Jean T. Of these, Estella is now living in Glenellyn, Ill.; Irma is Mrs. Ferdinand Mattka of the town of Arbor Vitae; and the other children are living at home.

Ernest E. Adams, a member of the Adams Bros. Mercantile Co., of Eagle River, Vilas County, was born Dec. 21, 1880, in Onalaska, La Crosse County, Wis., son of Josephus and Katherine (Skillman) Adams. He was educated at Onalaska and at Eagle River, to which place he came with his mother and brothers when 12 years old, being graduated from the high school here with the class of 1901. In the next two years he taught school at Conover, Vilas County, and in 1902-1903 took a commercial course in La Crosse, Wis. After his return home he worked for a year on the Adams Bros.' farm, and for two years thereafter was in the employ of the Persohn Company. Then after a year in the store of Ray Duntun, he went to work again for the Persohn Company and was with them until 1919, in which year the store and business of that company was purchased by the Adams Bros., who are now conducting it on a profitable basis, their place being located on Division Street between Railroad and Main. They also own the Hirzel and A. A. Denton property across the street from their store. The members of the company are Charles, Ernest E., Frank and William Adams, of whom Ernest E. is president and manager. They handle groceries, meats and hardware. Ernest E. is now serving as clerk of the grade school; he is a member of the local Masonic lodge and of the Eastern Star Chapter, in which he served as tyler, also of the Modern Wood-

men of America. On July 7, 1911, Ernest E. Adams was united in marriage, at Eagle River, to Freda Dern, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Dern. Their home circle has been enlarged by the birth of two children: Helen, on Feb. 15, 1914, and Milda, Dec. 5, 1918. Mrs. Adams is a member of the Congregational Church, and also of several societies including the Earnest Workers, the Woman's Club, the Eastern Star and the Royal Neighbors.

Charles H. Adams, county treasurer of Vilas County, was born in La Crosse County, Wisconsin, May 15, 1882, son of Joseph and Katherine (Skillman) Adams. The father was a native of New York State and the mother of New Jersey, in which latter state they were married. Coming west in the 60's, they engaged in farming in La Crosse County, Wis., Joseph Adams being thus engaged until his death in September, 1883; his wife Katherine passed away Jan. 26, 1921, having survived him 37 years. Charles H. Adams acquired his general education in the public schools of Eagle River, having come to Vilas County in 1895 at the age of 13. He then took a course at the Keefe Business College in La Crosse, after which he taught school for a year. Then he returned to Eagle River and until 1909 was engaged in farming with his brothers on a large farm located in the town of Lincoln, Vilas County, of which 125 acres were under the plow in 1909. Commencing in that year Mr. Adams then worked for Judge Niles Colman as register of probate, after which he was elected town clerk of Eagle River, in which office he served until January, 1915. During that period in office he also served as deputy county clerk, keeping the books for the county highway commission. In the fall of 1914 he was elected county treasurer, beginning his duties Jan. 1, 1915, and he has held the same office by re-elections ever since. In April, 1921, Mr. Adams was elected secretary of the Vilas County Agricultural Association, in which position also he is still serving. He is also secretary of the Eagle River Union Free High School, having been appointed as such in July, 1921. Mr. Adams is part owner with his brothers in the mercantile business at Eagle River operated under the name of Adams Bros. He is also part owner in the farm previously mentioned, the brothers making a specialty of pure bred Guernsey cattle and fancy seed potatoes of the Rural New York variety. In addition to these activities Mr. Adams is engaged in the raising of fancy poultry of the Rhode Island breed, taking a very keen interest in this line of work. He has taken many first prizes and blue ribbons at county and state fairs and exhibitions, and also competes at the national poultry shows, where his exhibits have won honorable mention. In 1922 he took the fourth prize for "young pen" and believes he has a good chance to capture the first prize at the next national meet. In 1921 at Milwaukee he took the first prize for "young pen" (a young cockerel and four pullets), and his chief interest lies in breeding only the highest class of fowl and producing prize winners. Mr. Adams was married in June, 1904, at Eagle River, to Olive Nash and he and his wife are the parents of five children: Ronald M., a graduate of the Eagle River High School and now a student in the Milwaukee State Normal School; and Florence Hope, Janet Helen, and Marion Jean, who are attending the Eagle River public schools, and Charlotte. The Adams family are affiliated religiously with the Congregational Church, and Mr. Adams is a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the fraternal order known as Modern Woodmen of America. The family is one of high social standing in Eagle River.

Charles A. Bent, a pioneer of Vilas County and proprietor of Bent's Camp, on Lake Mamie in the town of State Line, that county, was born in the state of Maine July 18, 1857, son of William E. and Lucy (Knowles) Bent. The parents were natives of Maine; the family came west in 1865 and settled in Oconto County, Wisconsin, where the father was a farmer and lumberman until a few years before his death; he made his home with his son, Charles A., during the closing period of his life. Six children, as follows, were born to Mr. and Mrs. William E. Bent: Charles A., subject of this sketch; Ella, now the wife of Dr. Arthur Radcliff of Waukegan, Mich.; George, who is a resident of Corona, Calif.; Horace, now deceased; Edward, who operates the old homestead in Oconto County; and Walter, of Eagle River, Wis. Charles A. Bent was reared and educated in Oconto County



CHARLES A. BENT

and remained at home until he was 21 years old. He then went into lumber and logging contracting on his own account, and he followed this until 1893, with the exception of several years he spent in construction work with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. In the fall of 1893 he came to Vilas County and took a homestead of 67 acres of virgin timber land on Lake Mamie, establishing his present resort at that time. At first, however, his camp bore little resemblance to the splendid resort property he is conducting today; it consisted of only a few log buildings. The natural attractions of its location, coupled with Mr. Bent's ability as a manager and his popularity as a host, marked it out for success from the very first, however; Mr. Bent has carried on its development from year to year, and it is now an extensive and finely appointed watering place. There are 12 cottages besides the main lodge, the family residence, guides' quarters, stables, ice and boat houses, and the lake fleet consists of 30 row boats and canoes and three launches. An excellent table is set, and the service and appointments in every detail are those of a first-class hostelry. The buildings are electric lighted; the rooms are attractively furnished and scrupulously neat and clean, and the beds are large and comfortable. The region surrounding the resort is a dense, almost unexplored, virgin forest, and no more ideal place for a summer outing could be selected. Lake Mamie, on which the place is located, is very picturesque, and there are a number of other lakes within easy distance. A branch camp was maintained for several years at Lake McCullough, 12 miles away, and there is a road to Lake Merrill, about six miles away, which Mr. Bent cut through the virgin forest during the early period of his residence here. All these lakes are teeming with every variety of fish common to this region; bathing, boating, hiking, and everything to delight the heart of the nature lover and sportsman, are at their best here. Mr. Bent was married at Somerville, Mass., April 30, 1884, to Elizabeth Twombly; three children, as follows, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bent: Austin T., now engaged in farming on Black Oak Lake in the town of State Line, Vilas County; Elsie, who is now Mrs. Hoy of State Line, Wis.; and Mamie O, who is Mrs. Fisher of the town of State Line, her husband operating a fox farm there. Throughout all his long career here Mr. Bent has had the progress and development of his community ever foremost in his mind, and he has performed exceedingly valuable work in this cause; his ability and qualities of leadership have made his influence particularly marked. He served as chairman of the board of supervisors of his town for 12 years, serving by virtue of this office as representative on the county board, and he was for some time a member of the important road and bridge committee of the latter body.

William H. Adams, one of the four Adams brothers of Eagle River, Vilas County, who are operating a flourishing general store, and three of whom—William H., Charles H. and Ernest T.—are interested in a fine farm in the town of Eagle River, was born in Somerville, N. J., Aug. 23, 1860, son of Josephus and Katherine (Skillman) Adams. The parents were natives of that state, where they were married. In 1865 they came west to La Crosse, Wis., where the father, a stationary engineer, worked nine months for the Smith & Merrill Threshing Machine & Foundry Co. He then moved with his family to a farm three miles north of Onalaska, in Sand Lake Cooley, where he resided until his death in 1882. Then William H. took charge of the family and farm, being the oldest son, and they remained there until 1885, in which year they all returned to Onalaska. There the subject of this sketch worked at common labor until 1892 in which year he came to Eagle River with his mother, finding work at farm labor. In 1894 he took a homestead of 156 acres located in the town of Eagle River (now the town of Lincoln), on which he has since resided, his mother living with him until she passed away on Jan. 29, 1921. In 1916 he turned over an undivided two-thirds interest in the place to his brothers, Charles and Ernest. It is known as the Adams Bros.' Farm and is a well developed piece of agricultural property, 100 acres of the land being under cultivation. The buildings include a seven-room house, 16x24 feet; a cattle barn, 36x40 feet, with a concrete silo, feed room and stanchions; a horse barn, 18x40 feet, with concrete floor; a granary, 16x52 feet; a potato warehouse of stone construc-

tion, 20x30 feet, and a tool shed. The Adams Bros. are raisers of certified seed potatoes, having an average yield of 200 bushels per acre, while their cattle stock are pure-bred Guernseys. During the construction of the Otter Rapids Dam William H. Adams was a member of the town board of Eagle River. He also served two years on the school board when it was known as the executive board of school direction, having 17 schools to care for, and in both positions showed an intelligent comprehension of public affairs and the ability to handle them.

Ernest Z. Alton, proprietor of "The Woodlands," an attractive summer resort on Plum Lake in Vilas County, was born in Wadena County, Minnesota, Aug. 10, 1879, son of Charles A. and Zeonah (Rayner) Alton. The father died Oct. 25, 1898, and the mother is now residing at Bemidji, Minn. Ernest Z. Alton received his education in the schools of Wadena County and remained at home until he was 17 years of age. Then, starting out for himself, he worked on farms and in the lumber woods until he was 20 years old and then purchased a farm in Wadena County, which he operated for the following five years. In 1904 he sold out and came here to Vilas County. During his first winter here he was engaged in cutting box timber; the following year he drove a team for the Blue Grass Land and Lumber Co., and next he accepted a position as camp assistant at the Wisconsin Highland Camp for Boys, on Plum Lake. He was connected with the camp for 12 years, not losing a day from work during all that time. In 1917 he bought 14 acres of lake frontage and timber land on the north shore of Plum Lake and established his present resort, The Woodlands. On this property, which is situated in Section 29, town of Plum Lake, there was only one building at the time Mr. Alton acquired it; today he has a fully developed summer resort which is operating on a successful, established basis. His main lodge is 30x30 feet in dimensions, and the dining hall is 30x40 feet, two stories high, with sleeping accommodations on the second floor and with a kitchen connecting by a hallway. There are seven neat, attractive cottages, an automobile shelter with accommodations for six cars, and a boat house and bathing pavilion. An individual lighting plant furnishes electricity for lighting the buildings, and there are many other conveniences and features not common to establishments of this kind. The meals in particular are delightful; all vegetables, cream and milk, and other farm and dairy products are produced on the property, and these, with the finest delicacies afforded by the market are temptingly prepared and served in abundance. The lake fleet consists of a 30-passenger launch, 12 row boats, an Evinrude, and one canoe. Guides are furnished, and live bait is always kept on hand. At the office, which is contained in a separate building, candy, smokers' supplies, etc. are dispensed. The place is located in one of the particularly beautiful spots of Wisconsin's famous lake region; it nestles among majestic trees beside the clear, sparkling, spring-fed waters of beautiful Plum Lake, and all the attractions of the great outdoors are at their finest here. The Plum Lake golf course is just across the lake, easily reached by automobile or boat, and here the golfer will find ideal sport on the finely-kept greens and fairways of this splendid course. Bathing, boating, hiking, and all other outdoor sports may be enjoyed to the fullest, and a summer at The Woodlands Resort is without a dull moment from first to last. Mr. Alton was married at Wadena, Minn., March 19, 1900, to Cora L. Bowers, who was born in Wadena County, Minnesota, Feb. 26, 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Alton have three children: Everett, born March 16, 1901; Oliver L., born Nov. 2, 1902; and Lloyd C., born May 7, 1904. Lloyd C. is living at home, while the two older boys are attending the University of Wisconsin at Madison, coming home each summer to assist in the operation of the resort and render guide service; both excel in athletics, and are members of the University football squad. The family affiliate with the Methodist Church, and stand very high in the community. Mr. Alton is a man of the highest character, to whom the taste of liquor or tobacco in any form is unknown. He has served as chairman of his township and member of the county board, and for six years he was president of the school board of his district.

Henry Beque, for many years an active and progressive business man of Woodruff village and living retired there until quite recently, was born in Gand, Bel-



DANIEL E. CARDINAL

gium, June 7, 1869, son of Serophien and Palmeyre (Cosyn) Beque. The father was a butcher by trade and followed that occupation in Belgium all his life. Henry Beque was educated in Belgium and learned the trade of butcher from his father there, working for him until 1899, when he came to the United States. He arrived at Green Bay, Wis., April 2, 1899, and worked as a section hand for the Chicago & Northwestern railroad until the fall of 1900, when he entered the employ of the Lac du Flambeau Lumber Co. at Lac du Flambeau. In 1903 he came to Woodruff and operated a butcher shop here for Swenson & Markee for six months, after which he purchased the business and operated it up to the time of his retirement in 1919. Mr. Beque proved himself to be a man of business ability, one who took an interest in the welfare of his community and his removal to other scenes is to be regretted. He served as a supervisor of the town of Woodruff for two years, and as its treasurer for three years. His fraternal affiliations are with the Odd Fellows. Mr. Beque was married in Belgium, Oct. 6, 1892, to Ursula Ysebaert, and one child, Emma, has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Beque; this daughter, born in May, 1894, is now Mrs. F. S. Leary of Three Lakes, Wis.

Daniel E. Cardinal, proprietor of Manitowish Lodge, situated on the southwestern shore of Trout Lake, one of the largest and most beautiful bodies of water in Vilas County, was born at Marinette, Wis., March 20, 1889, son of Daniel and Eva May (Ames) Cardinal. Both parents are now deceased. In his youth he lived for some time with his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Coon, and did guide work on the lakes and in the woods for fishing and hunting parties, also helping Mr. Coon to develop the Camp Franklin Lodge Resort, which gave him a good insight into that business, which has since proved advantageous to him. On the strength of that experience in 1916 he bought the Manitowish Lodge, located on Trout Lake, and one of the oldest resorts in Vilas County, having been established in 1888 by John Mann. This fishing lodge was well and favorably known to many of the better class of resort seekers. Since purchasing the property Mr. Cardinal has remodeled many of the buildings, besides erecting a number of new ones, and has introduced the most modern improvements, including a water plant and electric lights. In addition to the main lodge he has now 15 cottages and can accommodate 100 people. The resort covers 30 acres and is beautifully situated, being surrounded on the land side with virgin timber of different kinds, with picturesque and interesting features on every hand. The cottages themselves are mostly of rustic type but are well furnished and supplied with all necessary conveniences so as to render them as home-like as possible. A rustic bridge in the vicinity forms an admirable subject for the amateur photographer, so also does any of the cottages, the lake itself with its sand beach backed by a long stretch of forest trees, and numerous objects of beauty. In fact there is a wealth of subjects here that would take a long time to exhaust. The fishing consists of muskellunge, a giant species of pike capable of giving many thrills to the angler who successfully lands one, black and green bass, wall-eyed pike, lake trout and brook trout early in the season. There are upwards of 25 lakes in the vicinity to fish in and Mr. Cardinal keeps fishermen's supplies always on hand. Other attractions are hunting, boating, bathing and exploring, and competent guides and safe boats are always on hand. Automobiles are also available for trips to nearby lakes and other points of interest in the vicinity, good roads and highways traversing the entire lake region. Nature has blessed this region with a perfect climate and hay fever patients will find immediate relief. Cigars, tobacco and other minor comforts are always to be obtained at the lodge. Mr. Cardinal is a member of the fraternal order of Modern Woodmen of America and is well and favorably known in most parts of Vilas County. He was married Sept. 26, 1914, to Helen M. Jossart of Minocqua, in which place she was born Dec. 29, 1891, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Jossart. Of this union two children have been born: Daniel E., Jr., Nov. 3, 1915, and Edna May, April 11, 1919. Mrs. Cardinal has admirably filled the part and performed the multifarious duties of hostess of the resort and enjoys a wide personal popularity. The religious affiliations of the family are with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Judd Blaisdell, proprietor of High Lake Resort in Vilas County, six miles north of Boulder Junction, was born at Pardeeville, Wis., May 26, 1878, son of John E. and Augusta (Smoke) Blaisdell. Both parents were born and reared at Pardeeville; they continued to reside at that place after their marriage until 1892, when they came to northern Wisconsin, first stopping at Tomahawk and later coming to Minocqua, where the father worked at his trade as a carpenter until the fall of 1889. They then came to Vilas County and took up a homestead on an island in Big Trout Lake, building up a fine home there. The father worked in the lumber woods and as a guide on the lakes in this locality until his death Oct. 15, 1905. The widow subsequently became the wife of John Simonds; she passed away June 7, 1916. Four children, as follows, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Blaisdell, Sr.: Judd, subject of this sketch; Rush, who is now a guide at High Lake Resort; James, living at Boulder Junction; and Enoch, who is postmaster at Trout Lake. Judd Blaisdell attended public school at Minocqua and business college at Oshkosh, after which he entered the employ of C. C. Kent of Kentland, Ind., as a guide, this work taking him to Steamboat Springs, Colo., Sawtooth Range, Jackson's Hole, Wyo., and Gallatin Range, Montana. He was so engaged until 1904, when he purchased the former Pope Resort on High Lake, consisting of 60 acres of land in Sections 1 and 2, town of Arbor Vitae, Vilas County. Mr. Blaisdell changed the name of this property to High Lake Resort, and he has built it up into a splendid hostelry. Besides his main lodge he has eight fine cottages in addition to his own private home, and all his buildings are electric lighted and comfortably furnished. He has accommodations for 50 guests. High Lake and Fishtrap Lake, connecting, yield an abundance of gamey muskellunge and are profusely stocked with bass and pike; there are three excellent trout streams within easy walking distance, so the disciple of Izaak Walton need never want for sport along this line. It is Mr. Blaisdell's aim to make his place a real home for his guests, and this atmosphere pervades the entire establishment, making an outing here spent a thing of contentment and happiness from beginning to end. The tables are set with the best afforded by the fields, woods, and dairies of Wisconsin, temptingly and abundantly served; a large, well-kept garden supplies fresh vegetables in season, and it would be difficult to imagine a more ideal spot in which to spend a vacation. In building up this place Mr. Blaisdell has done much to add to the attractiveness and fame of northern Wisconsin. Oct. 26, 1897, at Minocqua, Wis., Mr. Blaisdell was united in marriage with Ida Laramia, daughter of Louis and Vesta Laramia. Mrs. Blaisdell's parents are now residing at Wisconsin Rapids. Mr. and Mrs. Blaisdell have one child, Alfred, who was born July 17, 1899, and who on March 4, 1920, married Ruth Delett, daughter of Fred and Bertha (Hubbard) Delett. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Blaisdell are the parents of one child, Anita, who was born May 2, 1921.

Enoch E. Blaisdell, postmaster at Trout Lake, was born in Pardeeville, Columbia County, Wis., Dec. 25, 1886, son of John E. and Augusta (Smoke) Blaisdell. He was educated in the district schools of Vilas County and subsequently worked as a guide on the lakes here and for eight years as caretaker at the private home of Dr. Hoelscher on Trout Lake. He was appointed to his present office of postmaster at Trout Lake on March 23, 1916, and in the spring of the same year he erected his home here, in one portion of which he conducts the post office and carries a staple line of groceries and confectionery. In July, 1922, he built a dance hall 40x60 feet with an addition for the accommodation of the orchestra, and this place enjoys a large patronage. Mr. Blaisdell is affiliated fraternally with the Modern Woodmen of America, the I. O. O. F., and the Masonic Order, belonging to the Woodruff lodges of the two first named and to the Minocqua blue lodge of the Masons. He and his family take a prominent part in the social life of the community and are well-liked by all. Mr. Blaisdell was married at Ironwood, Mich., Sept. 27, 1906, to Miss Myrtle Laramie, daughter of Louis and Luella (Parker) Laramie, who now resides at Wisconsin Rapids, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Blaisdell have two children, Kenneth, born March 3, 1907, and Everett, born Sept. 24, 1908.

James W. Balmer, superintendent of the Lac du Flambeau Indian Reservation



PETER C. CHRISTENSEN

and of the Indian School there, was born in Baraga County, Michigan, Jan. 18, 1879. He attended grade and high school at Duluth, Minn., and also took four years of commercial education there. In 1899 he entered the employ of the Government as stenographer, at Phoenix, Ariz., 14 months later he was promoted to be chief clerk on the San Carlos Reservation, in Arizona, where a new school had just been opened, with 216 pupils. The tribe on this reservation were full blooded Apaches, or "Blanket Indians," as they are called. In 1904 Mr. Balmer was transferred to Washington, D. C., as clerk in the office of the general superintendent of Indian schools, but on Feb. 1, 1905, he was transferred back to field work as principal and chief clerk at the Mount Pleasant Industrial School at Mount Pleasant, Mich., in which capacities he remained for 13 years. He was then transferred to his present position on the Lac du Flambeau reservation. Here he has made a notable success in carrying forward the progress of the school and reservation. The duties of his office demand administrative ability of the highest degree, and he can well be proud of the achievements he has accomplished in this important humanitarian work. Details relating to the school and reservation will be found in the historical portion of this volume. Mr. Balmer belongs to the Knights of Pythias, and is a Royal Arch Mason. He was married at Highland, Kansas, Dec. 27, 1909, to Ruth Hart Irwin, who was a teacher in the school at San Carlos, Ariz., when she and Mr. Balmer first became acquainted. Mr. and Mrs. Balmer have three children: Ruth L., born Jan. 12, 1911; Elbert I., born June 15, 1914; and Helen E., born July 2, 1919. Ruth L. is now a student at Northland Academy, Ashland, Wis., and the two younger children are at home.

Peter C. Christensen, chief ranger of the State Reforestry Department for Vilas and adjacent counties, was born in Outagamie County, Wisconsin, May 6, 1881, son of Erick and Marie (Johnson) Christensen. The mother died when Peter was only six years old, but the father, who survived her, is still living and is now residing on a farm at Bear Creek, Wis. The subject of this sketch attended school in early boyhood, but at the age of 11 years began working out on farms, receiving his board and four dollars a month. Later he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed more or less, and he was also for several years engaged in timber cruising and surveying, for some time being county surveyor for Forest County. In 1911 he began his employment with the State in the Reforestry Department, locating at Emerson, Iron County, and building the ranger cabins there, also those at Sayner and Oxley Dam at Oxley, two and a half miles west of Boulder Junction, Vilas County, all outlying stations. This work was completed in 1912 and in that same year he built the cabins at Tomahawk Lake, Oneida County. In 1913 he took charge of the main post, which is located on the east side of Trout Lake, and consists of the state nursery, the state forest camp and the state game farm. Having been promoted to the position of chief ranger, he has charge of the above mentioned posts, camps, nursery, etc., and full supervision over all the field men, his territory covering Vilas, Oneida, Iron and parts of other counties. Mr. Christensen owns land on the shore of Muskellunge Lake, where he is erecting several cottages to accommodate summer visitors, and also has other property with lake and river frontage. He was one of the prime movers in the organization of the Woodruff State Bank and now holds the office of president. He is a Free Mason, belonging to the Blue Lodge at Minocqua, the Chapter at Rhinelander and the Eastern Star at Eagle River, and in addition is a member of the Odd Fellows' Lodge at Woodruff and the Equitable Fraternal Union at Crandon. It was at Crandon that he was married, Sept. 23, 1908, to Alice Cady, a refined and cultured lady who has made him an ideal helpmate. She, like himself, is a member of the Masonic body known as the Eastern Star. They have two children: John A., born Jan. 3, 1915, and Margaret A., born Aug. 24, 1917. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mrs. Anna Buck, proprietor of Divide Resort at Winchester, Vilas County, was born in the town of Easton, Marathon County, Wis., March 20, 1877, daughter of Nelson and Henrietta (Schlein) Seymour. The father was born in France and the mother in Germany; they settled in Wausau, Wis., when there were but ten fami-

lies there, the father following the lumber industry in that locality for some years. Later they settled on a farm in the town of Easton, Marathon County, remaining until the father's death on Jan. 1, 1894; the mother now resides in Zion City, Ill. Six children were born to these parents: Charles, who is now farming in Marathon County; Paul, a resident of Wausau, Wis.; Mary, who is Mrs. Emil Hackbarth of Zion City; Hattie, living in Texas, the wife of Charles Revei; Anna, the subject of this sketch; and Pauline, who is deceased. Anna Seymour was educated in the schools of Marathon County, and on Oct. 25, 1899, at Ironwood, Mich., she married Fayette Buck. Four children were born to this union: Clarence, Bernice, Pearl, and Fayette, Jr. Mr. Buck had established Divide Resort in 1894, and he operated it until 1917, since which time Mrs. Buck has been in charge, having taken her son Clarence into partnership. The resort is situated between North and South Turtle Lake, 11 miles from Mercer, Wis. It is beautifully located, with 30 fine lakes within a radius of six miles, and consists of a hotel, office building, and 15 nicely appointed cottages. Mrs. Buck has made a splendid success as a hostess, and her place has come to have a very wide reputation. She has one of the largest and best displays of mounted animals and birds in the Northwest, consisting of fish, partridge, ducks, beavers, minks, badgers, and many others, including four large timber wolves. Her collection is viewed by many people during the tourist season.

Jesse T. Barber, owner of Harris Lake Resort, was born at Hastings, Barry County, Mich., May 29, 1878, son of Richard and Jane (O'Bryans) Barber. The father was born in New York State and the mother in Ireland; the former came west when 12 years old and settled at Hastings, Mich., where he was foreman in a paper mill for many years; he has been living retired in Otsego since 1917. Jesse T. Barber was educated in the schools of Hastings and subsequently followed the paper-making industry at Otsego, Mich., for 12 years. In 1906 he went to South Milwaukee, Wis., where for seven years he worked for the Bucyrus Foundry and Machine Co. and for the next eight years was in business for himself. He came to Vilas County in 1920, and a short time after his arrival he purchased 50 acres of lake frontage on Harris Lake and proceeded to establish his present resort. He now has a main lodge 38x40 feet in dimensions and two cottages, and he has five boats and carries a complete line of fishing equipment. His guests are furnished with fresh vegetables from his own garden on the property, and the entire establishment is splendidly appointed. Mr. Barber was married June 3, 1922, at Waukegan, Ill., to Lena Maleshafske, and Mrs. Barber has made a fine success as hostess at the resort. Fraternally Mr. Barber is a member of the Eagles and the Masons, belonging to the South Milwaukee Blue Lodge and the Milwaukee Chapter in the latter organization.

Fred W. Behn, secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Eagle River Lumber Co., was born at Brillion, Calumet County, Wis., Feb. 2, 1887, son of Herman and Minna (Bartz) Behn, who are now residents of Pasadena, Calif. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and then began industrial life in the employ of a lumber concern. Feeling, however, that he was not thoroughly equipped for business life, he left work for awhile to take courses in the Appleton and Manitowoc business colleges. He then became bookkeeper and "general man" for the Northern Grain Elevators and a furniture store at Collins, Wis., remaining there from May, 1904, till June, 1905. After that until March, 1907, he was with the Brillion Lumber Co. as yardman and bookkeeper. From there he went to Santa Clara, Calif., where he spent six months in the employ of the Pacific Manufacturing Co., and three weeks subsequently at Astoria, Ore. He then returned to Wisconsin, becoming connected with the Antigo Building Supply Co., at Antigo, with whom he remained 11 months. His next employment was at Medford for the Medford Supply Co., and he was there until June, 1912. In the same year he went back to the coast for the Pacific Manufacturing Co. and was there until May, 1913, at which time he returned to Wisconsin and until the end of November that year was with the Brillion Iron Works. On Dec. 4, 1913, Mr. Behn came to Eagle River and established the Eagle River Lumber Co., be-



MR. AND MRS. AMEDEE CHABRISON

coming secretary, treasurer and acting manager of the concern, which position he still holds. He is a stockholder in the Radcliffe Manufacturing Co. For one year he served as supervisor of Eagle River and since coming to this place he has shown himself to be an able business man and public spirited citizen and has made many friends. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Behn was married on Thanksgiving Day, 1913 (Nov. 27) to Hildegard Ponath of Algona, Wis., and this union has been blessed by two children: Vera, born Nov. 13, 1917, and Milton, born Nov. 1, 1920.

Amedee Chabrison, proprietor of "Musky Inn" Resort on Big St. Germain Lake, Vilas County, is one the of best known and most popular hosts in his line of business, and his place one of the most celebrated in the Wisconsin Lake Region. He was born in France, March 11, 1854, son of Eugene and Alexandrine (Branchet) Chabrison, and was educated in his native land, attending common and high schools, later the Cheral-Benoist College, from which he was graduated, and finally the University of Paris, where he took up the study of medicine, and received the degree of M. D. Instead of following the medical profession, however, he took up the science of cooking and in time became a noted chef with a high reputation in Europe and later in America. He received from Queen Victoria the decoration of La Cordon Rouge—a gold and cherry-colored silk band with a gold cross, bar and pin. This decoration takes its name from an association of scientific cooks and chefs, of which Mr. Chabrison was once an officer. In the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71 he served as an engage-volontier, the company in which he enlisted being composed of his classmates and college chums. In 1872 Mr. Chabrison came to the United States, locating in Chicago, where he soon became one of the best known professional cooks in the city and was for several years president of the Chefs' Club there. For 12 years he was chef of the Union League Club and served for eight years in a similar capacity in the Grand Pacific and Lakota Hotels. He also spent three seasons as chef of the Eastman Hotel at Hot Springs, Ark. In 1894 he won the first prize at the Worlds' Pure Food Exhibition held in Chicago. It was in 1906 that he engaged in his present occupation, coming to Vilas County, Wis., and buying 60 acres of land on the northeast shore of Big St. Germain Lake. It was a wild locality but rich in nature's attractions. With a comprehensive plan in mind, Mr. Chabrison began the work of improvement and adaptation, erecting his main building or "Inn", one of tasteful rustic design, with wide verandas, the ground dimension of which are 40x80 feet, with a kitchen 40x40 feet. He later bought more land and built five cottages in somewhat similar style, alike pleasing to the eye and comfortable within—in fact comfort (not luxury) is the keynote of the place. The dining-room and kitchen are salient features of the main lodge. The sitting-room with its big open fireplace for log fires when the temperature is low, possesses all the elements of home comfort. The drinking water used at the hotel has a reputation for purity and curative properties in kidney and stomach troubles. Guests suffering from asthma and hay fever find at "Musky Inn" immediate and permanent relief. The water has been analyzed and found to contain all the necessary medical qualities. There are accommodations at the resort for 60 to 75 people and that many may be found here at any time during the season. Mr. Chabrison does his own cooking, using home-grown vegetables, the best quality of refrigerated meats received direct from the packers of Chicago, and poultry, fresh eggs, pure butter, milk and cream are always on hand, while raspberries, blueberries and blackberries grow wild in quantities within sight of the inn. Deer partridge and duck, killed in season, add splendid variety to the table. St. Germain rice beds attract wild ducks in abundance and there are myriads of wild fowl. Fourteen tight, comfortable, 16-foot boats provided with cushion seats are always available. The record catch of fish, made in September, 1910, by members of the Penang Sporting Club of Chicago, was four muskellunge having an aggregate weight of 172½ pounds. It is a six mile drive to Musky Inn from Sayner station on the C. M. & St. P. road, or an eight mile drive from Woodruff station on the C. & N. W. road. The man who seeks ideal fishing and shooting, best of eating and good sleeping accommodations need look no further. If the guest

makes the journey to the Inn by way of the St. Paul, he is met at Sayner by the Musky Inn's private livery and is driven to his destination over the most picturesque roads imaginable, while at Woodruff on the Northwestern he applies to the Bolger Bros.' livery for similar accommodations. One of the novel and unique ceremonies of the place, which always brings pleasant memories and is looked forward to with joyous anticipation, is that each departing guest is given a farewell "bugle" as he leaves. Mr. Chabrison himself stands at the rustic entrance of "Musky Inn," and with his big French horn "Speeds the Parting Guest." He is a member of the Resort Owners' Association, of which for several years he was treasurer, he resigning that office in 1922, however. For several years he has been justice of the peace in the town of Farmington. Mr. Chabrison was married in the spring of 1878 to Mary Hollek of Kewaunee, Wis., and he and his wife have had three children, Agnes, Eugene J. and Elizabeth. Agnes is now Mrs. L. D. Prieststedt of New York, and has two children, Alexandrian and Wallace. Eugene J., who married Alouise Cook, died leaving two children, Eugene and Amedee. Elizabeth is also deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Chabrison are members of the Catholic Church, and he also belongs to an Odd Fellows lodge in Chicago.

John H. Bastian, a well-known farmer of the town of Presque Isle, Vilas County, was born in the town of St. Lawrence, Waupaca County, Wis., Feb. 25, 1879, son of John H. and Nettie (Smith) Bastian. He was educated in the schools of Ogdensburg, Wis., and remained with his parents, assisting in the operation of their farm, until he was 16 years of age. He then traveled over several states, following various occupations, and in 1914 he came to Vilas County and rented the George R. Nelson farm for two years, at the end of which time he purchased his present tract of 160 acres of cut-over land in the town of Presque Isle. He has erected a substantial set of buildings on this property and has cleared about 25 acres, where he is now carrying on general farming and dairying. He puts most of the profits of his operations back into the further development of the property, and to better enable him to carry on this work he accepts employment in the lumber woods during the winter months. He has taken a useful part in public affairs, having served as a supervisor on the township board for the past two years, and is in every way a fine citizen of the community. Mr. Bastian was married in the town of Dupont, Waupaca County, Wis., Nov. 18, 1903, to Martha Maas, daughter of Ernst and Manda (Kittner) Maas. Mrs. Bastian's father is now deceased and her mother makes her home in Appleton, Wis. Eight children, as follows, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bastian: Truman D., Irma, Henry J., Margaret, Ort, Rachael, Vance and Joyce. Truman D. is now engaged in operating a tractor in the camps of the Vilas County Lumber Co.; Irma is also in the employ of this company; the other children are all living at home.

George Bayer, proprietor of Water Home Farm in the town of Arbor Vitae, Vilas County, in which county he was an early settler, was born in Germany, April 8, 1875, son of George and Theresa (Snyder) Bayer. The parents came to America in 1891, locating at Harrison, Wis., where the father worked for the railroad company. In 1894 they moved to Arbor Vitae, where George Bayer, Sr., was employed in the planing-mill for many years; he died in March, 1911. The wife and mother passed away in 1898. George Bayer attended school in Germany and came to the United States in 1892, first settling in Harrison, Wis., and entering the employ of the Brooks & Ross Lumber Co. there. When they moved their mill to Arbor Vitae in 1894 he came here with them, and he was brakeman on their log trains until 1901, when he bought 80 acres of wild land in Section 22, town of Arbor Vitae, and began the development of his present farm. A long, hard task lay ahead of him, but he was a hard worker and a man not to be daunted by obstacles, and in the succeeding years he built up an excellent agricultural property, where he is now successfully carrying on mixed farming. He has about 55 acres of the farm under cultivation, and has equipped it with a good residence and a fine barn and set of outbuildings. His cattle are grade Jersey and Guernsey stock. His place is very prettily located, the land encircling Lake Wassaheim, which lies just back of the buildings. Mr. Bayer is constable of his town, and has



GEORGE C. DOBBS

served two terms as clerk of the local school district. He was married Feb. 6, 1897, to Maude Schafer, who was born in Oceana County, Michigan, Oct. 5, 1882, daughter of Stephen and Sarah (Black) Schafer. Mrs. Bayer's father was a native of Pennsylvania, and her mother was born in Maine; the parents were married at Shelby, Oceana County, Mich., and they came to Oneida County in 1891, locating at Woodruff; they are now living-retired with Mr. and Mrs. Bayer; the father was a carpenter during all of his active career. Twelve children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bayer, namely: Irene, Stephen F., Margaret, George, Helen, Truman, Evelyn, Andrew, Elton, Rosella, Dewey, and Maude. Irene is now Mrs. George Anderson of Vilas County, her husband being engaged in agriculture here; they have three children, Vivian, Lillian, and Delbert. Margaret is the wife of Harold Jones, who is also a farmer in Vilas County; they have two children, Genevieve N. and Loretta M. George met his death in a mine car accident in Michigan, Jan. 8, 1919. Helen is now Mrs. David Cronk of Chicago, and she and her husband have one child, Betty Jane. Truman also resides at Chicago. The other children are living at home. Mr. Bayer is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and he and his family take an active part in the social life of the community.

George C. Dobbs, merchant at Conover, Vilas County, was born at Deer Brook, Langlade County, Wis., Jan., 11 1892, son of Fred and Ida (Hack) Dobbs. The parents were natives of Germany and were married in that country before coming to the United States in 1880; here they settled at Deer Brook, near which place the father engaged in agriculture until his death, which occurred March 14, 1923. The mother is still residing at Deer Brook. Eight children, as follows, were born to these parents: Paul, residing at Deer Brook, Wis.; Fred H., who is a merchant at Three Lakes, Oneida County; Charles, who is with George C.; George C., subject of this sketch; Emma, now Mrs. Otto Raddatz of Milwaukee; Henry, who is in the employ of Fred H. at Three Lakes; and Frank and Erick, of Deer Brook, Wis. George C. Dobbs was reared and educated at Deer Brook and remained there until he was 21 years of age. In 1913 he came to Conover and established a general store in partnership with his brother Fred H., under the firm name of Dobbs Bros. The business was operated under this arrangement until February, 1921, when George C. Dobbs purchased his brother's interests. The present store building, a good brick structure 30x70 feet in dimensions, was erected by the brothers in 1918. Mr. Dobbs was appointed postmaster, fourth class, in 1921, and was reappointed in 1922 when the status of the office was raised to third class. He is a notary public. His complete honesty in all his dealings has built up a most enviable reputation for him, and he has a wide circle of friends throughout the community. In addition to his mercantile interests he and his brother Fred H. have two furnished cottages on Lake Little Buckatoban. For six years Mr. Dobbs has been chairman of the Conover town board, in which office he is still serving, and as such he is also a member of the county board. He was married at Conover May 22, 1920, to Miss Anna Sandbeck, daughter of Peter and Josephine (Anderson) Sandbeck, and he and his wife have one child, Mildred, born March 28, 1921. The family are members of the Lutheran Church.

John Carlson, a prosperous farmer in the town of Conover, Vilas County, was born in Finland, Jan. 4, 1868. After receiving his education in the schools of his native land he took up farming there, and in 1888 came to the United States. From Feb. 11 to the month of April, 1888, he worked in a lumber camp in Gogebic County, Michigan, and he then went to Bessemer, Mich., and worked in the iron mines until 1904. In the latter year he came to Vilas County and settled on 156 acres of cut-over land in Sections 12 and 13, town of Conover, having purchased this farm in 1902. Mr. Carlson's land was covered with stumps and brush, and no improvements of any sort had been made on it. He set to work vigorously, however, making light of the hardships and obstacles, and each passing year saw fresh progress toward the development of a fully improved farm. He erected a frame house and added other buildings from year to year. In 1916 he sold the 76 acres lying in Section 13, retaining the 80 acres in Section 12, and he later bought

the northwest 40 in Section 7, which he uses for pasture land. Today, through many years of unremitting toil, he has one of the prosperous, well-tilled agricultural properties in Vilas County. He may well feel a sense of deep satisfaction in having thus contributed to the prosperity and greatness of the Northwest. He served as supervisor of his township for two years, and is a stockholder in the Eagle River Produce and Creamery Co. His fraternal affiliations are with the Modern Woodmen of America, and he is a member of the Runeberg Order of Bessemer, Mich., an organization of Swedish and Finnish people. Mr. Carlson was first married April 22, 1893, to Mary Marie Goffs, of Bessemer, Mich., who was born in Finland in 1873. Mrs. Mary Carlson passed away on Dec. 19, 1913, leaving four children, as follows: Arvid, born Feb. 2, 1902, now of Washington State; Elsie, born Aug. 16, 1904, who is living at Watersmeet, Mich.; Lilly, born Aug. 6, 1906, who is at home; and Myrtle, born Jan. 8, 1908, also at home. Mr. Carlson was united with his present wife on June 5, 1915; previous to her marriage to Mr. Carlson, Mrs. Carlson was Mrs. Anna Lillrose; she was born in Finland April 13, 1869, and came to the United States in 1887. The family are members of the Lutheran Church in Section 23, town of Conover, which is served by Rev. Eben Alstatt of Rhinelander, and Mr. Carlson is one of the trustees of this church, and a member of the building committee, having served since the church was organized.

Theodore Christianson, proprietor of Monhem Farm in Section 12 of the town of Conover, Vilas County, was born in Finland Feb. 1, 1865. He acquired his education in the public schools of his native land and subsequently worked on his father's farm there until 1888. He then came to the United States and located at Gogebic Station, Mich., where he was employed in the camp of John Beaton for a month and a half. He then went to Bessemer, Mich., and he worked in the mines at the latter place for 17 years. In 1905 he came to Vilas County and located on the 80-acre tract of wild land which he had purchased in 1902. This was the site of his present farm, but it then bore little resemblance to the prosperous agricultural property it is today. It was covered with stumps and brush, and the country all about was in a very primitive condition. Mr. Christianson was undaunted, however, and set to work valiantly. He erected a good frame house and proceeded with the great task of clearing the land. Each succeeding year saw new acres added to the cleared area and an advance in the general development of the property; the undertaking was a mighty one, but Mr. Christianson toiled on, and in the ownership of his present property he is well repaid for all his efforts. He has 35 acres of the land under the plow, and has a well-equipped, thriving farm. He has made a valuable contribution to the agricultural prosperity of the Northwest, and the respect that is accorded him throughout the community is well-merited. Mr. Christianson served as township supervisor for one year, as township treasurer for two years, and as a member of the school board for four years. He is a stockholder in the Eagle River Creamery and Produce Co. He has been a member of the Runeberg Order since 1902. His farm now consists of 79 acres, he having sold one acre the first year he came here to serve as a building site for the school in District No. 7. Mr. Christianson married Anna Clark of Bessemer, Mich., who was born in Finland July 5, 1874, and came to the United States in 1896. Mrs. Christianson passed away on Jan. 10, 1910, to the sorrow of the whole community; she was a lady of fine character and lovable personality, and was liked and respected by all who knew her. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Christianson, but two of these have been taken by death; those surviving are as follows: John, born May 10, 1898, now living in the state of Washington; Arthur, born Aug. 5, 1899; Clarence, Dec. 9, 1900; Cecelia, Dec. 19, 1904; and Florence, July 29, 1907. All the children except John are living at home, Cecelia taking the mother's place in the household. Florence, the youngest, was born here in Vilas County, and the others were all born in Michigan.

Charles H. Doriot, proprietor of Deer Park Lodge in Vilas County, was born at Kelly, Marathon County, Wis., July 3, 1885, son of Calvin H. and Effie (La Port) Doriot. The father, a native of Ohio, and the mother, born in Marathon County,



MR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. DORIoT

Wis., were residents of the latter county after their marriage until 1892, when they removed to their present home in Iron County. Charles H. Doriot was educated in the schools of Langlade, Oneida and Iron counties, and his subsequent career has found him in many and varied capacities, including those of logging contractor, guide, sawmill operator, and, for six years, proprietor of a general store in Manitowish and postmaster of that village. In 1908 he established a resort on Stone Lake, known as Clear Lodge, and he operated this until 1917, when he sold it and took over his present resort, Deer Park Lodge.

Deer Park Lodge, which has been graphically called the Palace of the Northern Woods, lies on the eastern shore of Lake Manitowish, in the western part of Vilas County, sometimes known as the Manitowish Lake Region. To the sportsman, tourist and summer camper who have visited this country the name calls up entrancing memories of forest, stream and lake with all their attendant joys of sport in every outdoor form or needed rest and recuperation from the strenuous battle of life in the busy marts of trade and commerce. Such relief as a sojourn in these picturesque wilds brings to those who seek it is of the sort that both cheers the spirits and invigorates the body, adding years to life and sending the rest seeker back to the city or town with renewed vigor, hope and ambition. In truth, a few weeks in such a place is a good investment, adding largely to one's capital of energy and endurance without an abundant supply of which even business success—the accumulation of dollars—may be jeopardized. To some the thoughts of a life in the wilds, no matter how picturesque, seem repellant, as suggesting the deprivation of certain comforts or luxuries to which they have become accustomed in their city homes, but in the case of such a resort as that now under consideration, such fears are groundless, for it was to meet the demands of such exacting guests that the resort was contrived—to supply the comforts of the most luxurious home in the midst of the wildest beauties of nature. The success attained in this most ambitious project has more than justified all the trouble and outlay, for Deer Park Lodge is the last word in summer resort hotels. Brains, taste and money have all contributed to this result. In the first place, the selection of the location was a happy one. Lake Manitowish is one of a chain of lakes making a fascinating waterway many miles in length. This high altitude and the fact that the hot southerly and southwesterly winds of summer must sweep across the cooling waters of the lake before reaching the broad porches of the hotel has a strong and very agreeable influence on the temperature. The main hotel is large and impressive but in no way gaudy or vulgar. It is a building of three stories, its ground dimensions being 40x140 feet. On the main floor is a fine lobby and office, set with heavy leather upholstered furniture; a large and artistically finished dining-room, a comfortable feature of which is a large fireplace, constructed of broken stone, with a double four-foot opening into the drawing-room and lobby. The kitchen and serving-room are located in an annex measuring 20x38 feet. The two upper floors are devoted to the guests' sleeping-rooms; they are of fine artistic finish and each is provided with hot and cold running water, toilet and bath. The 14 cottages scattered among the trees, are also well and tastefully furnished and Simmons beds are used throughout the resort, both twin and double. On the front of the hotel, facing the lake, is a large screened porch where guests may lounge at their ease. The resort has its own electric plant and waterworks, as well as a large cold storage plant, the meats being purchased in large quantities from Libby, McNeil & Libby and the vegetables from Hassman & Miller of Chicago and Durham & Co. of Iron River, Mich. The important question of food has been given close attention. It is all of the highest quality, and the selection of the menu shows an appreciation of the value of variety not usually found in hotels remote from city markets. The cuisine is of the best and the chef is an artist who has had years of experience in serving the discriminating and exacting patrons of high class metropolitan hotels. Additional supplies of various kinds are kept, such as cigars and tobacco, ice cream, Salvador near beer, and a full line of Cream City products; in fact, the hotel furnishes other resorts with such supplies. Other popular features of the resort are an athletic field; a large boathouse lately completed, housing 15 row boats.

six Evinrudes and a cruising launch; saddle horses for rent; a perfect bathing beach with gradually sloping bottom; live bait for anglers and every other convenience that may be in demand. The walks, grounds and drives are in keeping with the rest of the establishment. Manitowish waters are nationally famous for their muskellunge, and bass and pike are also caught in great abundance. Deer Park Lodge is located 12 miles from Manitowish station on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, and during the season the lodge provides conveyances to and from the station. The resort may also be reached by motor over State Highway No. 10, which is one of the finest highways in the state and connects with numerous other trunk lines running out of Milwaukee and Chicago. Mr. Doriot has made a fine success in the operation of this lodge, and the majority of his patrons come back year after year, satisfied that the service and accommodations cannot be excelled. Mr. Doriot was married at Wausau, Wis., July 18, 1906, to Catherine McDonald, daughter of Duncan and Sarah (McDonald) McDonald. Mrs. Doriot's parents are retired farmers and have their home in Wausau. Six children, as follows, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Doriot: Dorothy, Charles, Jr., Marie, Maynard, Katherine and Norman. Dorothy is attending St. Mary's Spring's Academy at Fond du Lac, and the other children are all living at home.

Samuel K. Carlin, proprietor of the Winegar Recreation Hall at Winegar, Vilas County, was born at Ashland, Wis., Feb. 4, 1893, son of J. B. and Maude (Stephens) Carlin. He was educated in the grade and high schools of Ashland and at Gordon's Business College, and was then for five years employed in clerical work in the office of the "Soo" Railway there. For the following two years he was engaged in a general insurance business, after which he was for two years bookkeeper for the John Schroeder Lumber Co. in their office at Ashland. On May 1, 1922, he left that position and came to Winegar, purchasing his present business here. The property was in a badly run down condition at the time Mr. Carlin acquired it, and his building it up to its present place as one of the finest recreation halls in northern Wisconsin is a fine tribute to his ability and industry. He has an ice cream department and an up-to-date and sanitary soda fountain; he handles a line of tobaccos and cigars, maintains pool and billiard tables, and specializes in bakery goods, keeping a large and complete line which he receives fresh daily. He has also installed recently a new equipment for a first-class barber shop, with all electrical appliances for massaging and hair cutting, and in fact Mr. Carlin has and conducts one of the best places in the village and caters to the best trade. He also plays a useful part in the community by promoting its baseball interests; he played for some time on the Ashland team in the Northern League, an experience which makes him a fine man for his present position as manager of the Winegar Baseball Club. He takes an active interest in everything that is for the welfare of the community. Mr. Carlin was married July 31, 1923, to Ann Carrigan of Meilan, Wis.

John H. Hunter, proprietor of the Log Cabin Resort on Big St. Germain Lake, Vilas County, also chairman of the town of Farmington, that county, was born at Fremont, Waupaca County, Wis., June 8, 1868, son of Philander S. and Jane (Ruggles) Hunter. The parents were natives of Maine and Ohio respectively. They settled in Waupaca County, Wisconsin, in 1865, and there Philander S. Hunter engaged in the lumber business, becoming an extensive operator. He came to Vilas County in the spring of 1889 while it was yet a part of Oneida County. He put out over 200,000,000 feet of timber. Later he located on the Big St. Germain Lake, where he put out some 30,000,000 feet of logs. One of the most extensive loggers in this part of the country, he followed that occupation all the rest of his life and died in March, 1906, at the age of 66 years. His wife Jane passed away many years before, in 1872. John H. Hunter at the age of 14 became a student in the Merrill High School, from which he was graduated with the class of 1885. For the next five years he was associated with his father in the logging business and then himself became a logging contractor, continuing as such for many years and being in the employ of the Stange Lumber Co. of Merrill until 1904. He then bought 75 acres of wild land on the north shore of Big St. Germain



JOHN H. HUNTER

Lake in the southern part of Vilas County, and established the Log Cabin Resort, which was the first on this lake. It took him many years of hard labor to clear up this wild land and bring it to its present stage of development. Mr. Hunter's main lodge has the dimensions of 24x60 feet and is three stories high. It occupies a commanding position overlooking the beautiful lake, and has two ten-foot screened porches reaching nearly around the lodge, one of them being 170 feet long and the other 150 feet. Aside from this lodge he has nine cottages and can accommodate from 75 to 100 people. He has one six-car garage and another with a four-car capacity, and his accessory buildings also include a blacksmith shop, laundry, ice houses and large barns. Under his main building he has constructed a dirt root cellar. For the convenience and pleasure of his guests he has a fleet of 18 row boats and three launches. Sixty acres of his land are under the plow. He has some good Holstein-Friesian cows and also keeps pigs, chickens, geese and ducks and raises vegetables to furnish supplies for his table. In addition to his Log Cabin Resort property, which lies in Section 17 (Lot 4) he owns two other tracts in the same section. Mr. Hunter was married Dec. 22, 1904, to Katie Neimeyer and they have one child, Elmer H., born Feb. 22, 1913. Mrs. Hunter is the principal cook for the Resort and her ability in that line has made her table one of its chief attractions. Mr. Hunter has for a number of years taken a prominent part in local politics and town government. He served five years as school clerk, was town clerk for a similar length of time. He is now serving in his third consecutive year as chairman of the town board of Farmington, having been twice chairman before, and by virtue of this position he is also a member of the county board. His resort is one of the most attractive in the lake region and his success in its operation is due not only to its fine location but to the excellent management of himself and wife.

M. J. Cepress, cashier of the First National Bank of Eagle River, was born in Grand Rapids, Wis., (now Wisconsin Rapids), on Aug. 14, 1891, son of Matt and Anna (Zaparowski) Cepress, who are still residents of that city. He was educated in the public schools, being graduated from the high school with the class of 1911. He then entered the Bank of Grand Rapids as messenger boy and in time worked his way up to the position of assistant cashier. In 1921 the Bank of Grand Rapids was consolidated with the First National Bank, under the name of the latter institution, of which in 1921 Mr. Cepress became assistant cashier. In March, 1922, he accepted the position of cashier of the First National Bank of Eagle River, in which he has since continued. Since coming to this city he has identified himself closely with its business and social interests and won a high standing in the community. He is a member of the Catholic Church, also of the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Order of Foresters and the Elks. On May 19, 1917, Mr. Cepress was married at Wisconsin Rapids to Grace Marshall of Dancy, Marathon County, Wis. He and his wife are the parents of two children: Rita, born June 5, 1918, and Maxine, born Nov. 8, 1921. Mr. Cepress and his family occupy a pleasant residence on Third Street, which he built soon after coming to this city.

Hunter Case, familiarly known as "Judge Case," from his former office of justice of the peace, but who is now serving as clerk of the circuit court of Vilas County, was born in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 16, 1854, son of John and Eleanor (Harrison) Case. The parents were natives of England who came to America in the early 50's, locating in Chicago. John Case, the father, who served as a soldier in the Civil War, died in the year it closed, on Sept. 15, 1865; his wife survived him about 11 years, dying in 1876. Hunter Case acquired his education in the public schools of Chicago, which he was attending during the latter part of the war period and for a few years after. He then learned the trade of shingle weaver, which he followed for many years in Michigan and Minnesota. In 1896 he went to Phelps, Mich., where he became a lumber grader for the Hackley-Phelps Bonnell Co. In 1904 he came to Phelps, Vilas County, Wis., for the same company, and was lumber grader here for ten years. It was during that period that he was first elected justice of the peace, in which office he served for 14 years. In 1914 he took up the insurance business, which he followed in connection with his work

as justice, and has continued up to the present time, doing a considerable business as representative of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. and the Time Insurance Co. of Milwaukee. In the fall of 1920 he resigned his office of justice to run for the office of clerk of the circuit court, to which he was elected, being re-elected in the fall of 1922, so that he is still serving. He has taken an active part in civic affairs, as he served for 12 years as a member of the Phelps school board and was a member of the county school board for six years. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, while his fraternal society affiliations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Judge Case was married Dec. 25, 1890, to Edith Manning of New York State, and they have had six children: Leon, a resident of Phelps; Edith, who married O. C. Henderson of State Line, Wis., better known as "Jeff" Henderson, who is head of the O. C. Henderson Co., general merchants; Kenneth, of Phelps; Eleanor, wife of Sam B. Lugar, superintendent of the chemical plant in Phelps; Herman, a student in Appleton College; and William, a pupil in the Phelps High School. Case Bros. operate the theatre in Phelps.

Alfred R. Chamberlain, proprietor of Sand Beach Resort on Big Trout Lake in Vilas County, was born at Big Stone City, Minn., March 4, 1882, son of Abe and Lucy (Coats) Chamberlain. The parents, who were natives of New York State, came west just after the close of the Civil War, settling at Big Stone City, which place was subsequently their home until the father's death, after which the mother removed to Merrill, Wis., and spent the remainder of her life there. Alfred R. received his education in Merrill and worked for the street car company there until 1911, when he came to Vilas County, purchased some lake frontage, and erected a comfortable home. Here he worked as a guide on the lakes for some years. He began the establishment of his present resort in 1921, and he has met with fine success. His main lodge, which is 38x70 feet in dimensions, includes a dining-room, lounging-room, large kitchen, five sleeping-rooms, helps' dining-room and pastry-room, and he has three fine cottages for his guests, making it possible to accommodate 20 to 24 people. He has six boats in connection with his place, and excellent fishing is available. Milk and cream for his tables come from his own herd of cattle, and fresh vegetables are supplied from his own gardens. Trout Lake at this point has a gently sloping sand beach, making the bathing safe and enjoyable, and the surroundings here are exceptionally beautiful. Mr. Chamberlain was married at Merrill, Dec. 11, 1902, to Nellie Haling, who was born in that city Sept. 10, 1882, daughter of Henry and Abbie (Stevens) Haling. Mrs. Chamberlain is an ideal hostess, and the place which she and her husband operate offers all the comforts of home to the guests.

Charles Edward Hazen, proprietor of Long Lake Lodge, on North Long Lake in Phelps Township, Vilas County, was born in Monroe County, New York, Jan. 10, 1872, son of John and Villa M. (Stevens) Hazen. The parents were natives of New York State, and the father died there Dec. 18, 1882; the mother is now residing at Seattle, Wash. Six children, as follows, were born to these parents: Julia, now Mrs. Elmer Clark of Seattle, Wash.; Fannie, living at Port Orchard, Wash.; Charles Edward, subject of this sketch; John, a resident of Rawlins, Wyo.; Alma, operating a hotel at Detroit, Mich.; and Lola, who is now living at Portland, Ore. Charles Edward Hazen was educated in the schools of Monroe County, New York, and remained at home until he was 16 years of age. He then came west and located at Conover, Wis., becoming steward at the Twin Lake Fishing and Hunting Club property, which is now the Locata Resort. After several years in this capacity he entered the employ of the Pullman Company as cook, remaining with them for about eight months, after which he worked as cook in various northern Wisconsin resorts for two years. In 1895 he went to Chicago, where for the following five years he had charge of the stock barn operated by the Drovers' Journal. In 1900 he returned to northern Wisconsin and established his present resort, Long Lake Lodge. He has added to this property from year to year until today it is a very extensive and completely equipped summer resort. Starting with 53 acres of grounds, today he has 300 acres of beautiful, timbered land, with fine lake frontage. When establishing the resort in 1900 he purchased two carloads



CHARLES E. HAZEN

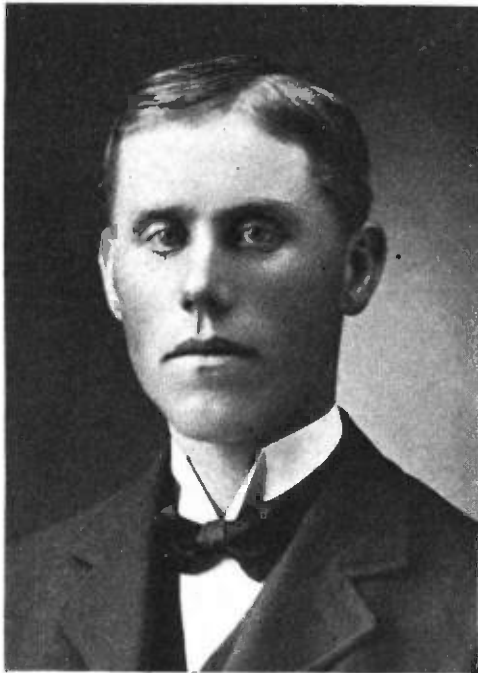
of lumber in Chicago, having them shipped to Conover and hauling the lumber from there to his property during the winter by way of Lacota Lodge, Big Twin Lake, Phelps, and the military road from Phelps to Long Lake. He built three log cabins each 23x31 for the season of 1900, and in 1901 he erected a main lodge 25x35 feet in dimensions with a kitchen added on at the rear, the whole structure fashioned of logs and very artistic in design. During his third year at the resort he built the present road to Phelps. He has enlarged the main lodge and built a ten-room private residence, modern throughout, and he has increased the number of cottages to nine. The main lodge and all the cottages are lighted by electricity, power being furnished by a 15 horse-power Fairbanks-Morse engine of the Detsol type, operating a 220-volt, 39-ampere direct current generator. This convenience is a particular attraction at an establishment of this sort. All the vegetables, poultry, eggs, cream, and milk used are produced on the property, assuring a continually fresh supply of these articles of food, and all the cooking and the dining-room service is under the careful supervision of Mrs. Hazen; the result is a cuisine thoroughly delightful in every feature, wholesome and nourishing. The cottages have hardwood floors and are nicely furnished, with attractive rugs, and in fact every appointment and item of personal service is that of a hostelry first-class in all respects. Here, indeed, is an ideal place for a summer's outing amid all the beauties of Nature at her finest. Long Lake, on which the property is located, is four miles long and one mile wide, with a beautifully wooded shore line, and connected by a short thoroughfare with Big Sand Lake, which, in turn, connects by a portage of about half a mile with Smoky Lake. A cabin on Smoky Lake is maintained by the management, and a trip there is a pleasant and unique experience. The fishing in all these lakes is excellent; Smoky Lake is landlocked, and its denizens of the finny tribe are exclusively bass; Long Lake and Big Sandy contain great numbers of muskellunge, bass, pike, pickerel, as well as fish of the lesser varieties. The fishing is made available by a fleet of 15 clinker-built row boats, and guide service is available. Boating, bathing, hunting, automobilizing, golf, baseball, and hiking may all be enjoyed to their fullest here. The lodge is open winter as well as summer, a unique feature but one which is proving very popular, for the natural contour of the surrounding country is ideal for skiing, tobogganing, snowshoeing, etc. Mr. Hazen rightly believes that northern Wisconsin can be made as attractive to winter sport enthusiasts as Montreal and the other noted regions of the East, and he is doing a splendid piece of work for the Northwest by bending every possible effort to make it so. Mr. Hazen is a member of the Northern Wisconsin Resort Owners Association and has served as secretary of this organization for eight years; he is a stockholder and director in the Phelps State Bank. April 21, 1897, at Sheboygan, Wis., Mr. Hazen was united in marriage with Harriet A. Huson, daughter of Alfonso and Emma (Maltby) Huson, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hazen have one child, Harvey D., born Aug. 30, 1901, and now studying mechanical engineering at the University of Wisconsin.

C. M. Christiansen, vice president and general manager of the Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co. at Phelps and a very prominent man in the business and financial world, was born at Wausau, Wis., Nov. 4, 1886, son of Nels and Augusta (Evanson) Christiansen. The father was a native of Denmark and came to America in 1874; after spending two years in Michigan he removed in 1876 to Wausau, Wis., and was a well-known lumberman there for many years; he retired in 1918 and since that time has made his home with his son, subject of this sketch. The mother died April 29, 1917. Three children were born to these parents: Ella, Harry and C. M. C. M. Christiansen became familiar with the lumber business in Merrill and Hawkins, Wis., and in 1910 he went to Chicago and there organized the Christiansen Lumber Company, of which he was the head for five years. On May 1, 1915, he came to Phelps as general manager of the Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co., and in addition to his duties in that capacity he has since accepted the vice presidency of the company. In 1921 he organized the Phelps State Bank, a strong financial institution of which he has since been president. March 1, 1913, Mr. Christiansen married Leta Covey, daughter of William L. and Louise (Cotey)

Covey, now of Phelps. The home circle of Mr. and Mrs. Christiansen has been broadened and brightened by the birth of a son, Phillip Robert, on April 17, 1922. The family attend the Congregational Church and Mrs. Christiansen is a very active and devoted worker in the church. The service Mr. Christiansen has rendered this community, always directing his great influence toward its upbuilding, has been of incalculable benefit.

G. L. Carter, who for many years was engaged in the mercantile business at Eagle River, Vilas County, but is now proprietor of a taxicab business there, was born in Green County, Wis., Dec. 11, 1867, son of William L. and Mary (Evans) Carter. The father, who was a native of New York State and came west in the early 50's to Green County, this state, resided there until the Civil War broke out, when he enlisted in the 23d Wisconsin Volunteers, serving four years, 11 months and three days. After the war he married Mary Evans, remaining in Green County until about 1870 and thence moving to Vernon County, of which he was a resident until 1898. He then came to Vilas County, taking a homestead on Catfish Lake, but in 1918 he sold his farm and went to Florida, where he died in 1922. His wife Mary, from whom he had separated about 1879, died in 1891. They had two children: G. L., subject of this sketch, and a daughter, now Mrs. N. M. Emmons of Eagle River, Wis. G. L. Carter was four years old when his parents separated and he later became the support of his mother and sister, taking care of the former until her death. In 1879 the family took up their residence in Barron, Wis., where Mr. Carter worked in Mooney's Mill as a shingle weaver. They remained there four years and from there moved to Merrillan Junction, which place was their home for five years, at the end of which time they returned to Barron. It was in 1889 that the subject of this sketch came to Eagle River to work in the shingle mill here; but finding on his arrival that there was a strike in progress among the workmen, he had to find something else to do and for a short time worked as a barber. He then found employment in the general store of F. W. McIntyre, where he remained until 1896, becoming general manager of the store. In the spring of 1897 Mr. Carter engaged in the general mercantile business for himself with N. M. Emmons as a partner, the firm name being Carter & Emmons. They later established a branch at Conover, and were associated together until 1906, in which year Mr. Carter purchased Mr. Emmons' interest, continuing to conduct the business until October, 1918. He then sold the business and drove to Florida by car, taking his father with him, and returning to Eagle River in the spring of 1919. After his return he started a taxicab line, and since 1921 has operated six cars known as the "Yellow Taxi," giving day and night service. He has also dealt quite extensively in real estate. Aside from his private business, he has found time to take a useful part in public affairs, serving many years on the Eagle River school board, being a member during the construction of the school in 1903. His fraternal affiliations are with the local Masonic lodge. Mr. Carter was married in 1892, in Eagle River, to Genevieve McIntyre, who was born March 5, 1875, daughter of Frank and Sarah (Simons) McIntyre. Of this union three children have been born: Frank, of Eagle River, Wis.; Lulu, who died at the age of six years; and Sarah, who is now Mrs. William Wagner of Kenosha, Wis. The religious faith of the family is that of the Congregational Church.

Frank W. Carter, county judge of Vilas County, was born in Eagle River, Wis., Feb. 3, 1892, son of George L. and Genevieve E. (McIntyre) Carter. He acquired his early education in the public schools of this city, being graduated from the Eagle River High School with the class of 1910, after which for one year he taught school in Vilas County. In 1911 he entered Marquette University at Milwaukee and was graduated from the law department with the class of 1914. In July of the same year he was admitted to the bar and in September opened a law office in Eagle River. His interest in public affairs and recognized ability led to his election in the fall of 1917 to the office of chairman of the town board, and while he was serving he was elected county judge, taking the office in 1920, so that he is now in the third year of the six-year term. He has the distinction of being the youngest county judge in the state of Wisconsin, but has proved himself equal



JOHN W. JOHNSON

to all the demands of the office and won the respect of the members of the bar. While the United States was engaged in the World War he took an active part in patriotic home work, being chairman of the legal advisory board of Vilas County, also of the organization of Four-minute Men. Judge Carter was married March 6, 1913, to Mary Alida Cook of Eagle River, and he and his wife have been the parents of five children but have been deprived of two by death. The three survivors are Lyman G., Frank and Robert Lynn. Judge Carter and his family are affiliated religiously with the Congregational Church.

John W. Johnson, proprietor of Fairview Farm in the town of Conover, Vilas County, was born in Sweden, July 12, 1875. He received his education in his native land and worked at various occupations there until 1896, when he came to the United States and located at Atwater, Kandiyohi County, Minn. He worked on farms there during the summers and spent the winter months in the lumber woods for six years. In 1907 he came to Vilas County and settled on 80 acres of land in Section 21, town of Conover, which property he had purchased in 1902. This tract was all wild land, without buildings or improvements of any sort, and the country was in a very primitive state of development at that time. He had to chop a road from his farm to the Conover-Eagle River tote road in order to give access to his farm. The only market was Eagle River and that was purely a local one. In spite of all the obstacles and hardships, however, he set to work to build up a farm from the wilderness, and today, through hard work and courage, he has a well-developed agricultural property, with 25 acres of the land cleared, and with a good set of buildings all of which he erected with his own hands. He carries on general farming, raising potatoes, oats, and the general crops; his live stock consists of horses, sheep and cattle. Besides this place he at one time owned 40 acres on Pine Lake, but he has since disposed of that property. He has done a great deal towards the development and general progress of his community, and is a very useful citizen. He has built many miles of road in his locality, and has helped his neighbors in every possible way to get established on their land, assisting them in clearing their farms and in other ways. His religion is to follow the Golden Rule and treat everyone "on the square."

Edward A. Croker, one of Vilas County's best known pioneers, was born on Prince Edward Island, off the coasts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, Canada, Dec. 24, 1844, son of Hugh and Margaret (Duffy) Croker. The parents were natives of Ireland and came from that country to Prince Edward Island in the late 30's, the father being a pioneer lumberman there. Later they removed to Chicago, Ill., and from there came to Wisconsin and settled at Oconto. During the Civil War the father enlisted from Oconto, his regiment becoming a part of the army corps under Gen. John A. Logan. He gave up his life in the war, dying from disease during the siege of Vicksburg. Edward A. Croker attended the public schools near his home and remained with his parents until 1862, when, on Feb. 22, he too enlisted for the preservation of the Union; he was then but 17 years old. He fought with the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, and was discharged at Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 21, 1865. After the close of his military career he went to Grandville, Putnam County, Ill., where he worked on farms for two years, and he was then at Oshkosh, Wis., for one year. In 1869 he went to Stevens Point and engaged in lumbering, working in the sawmills and in the woods, and as the timber supply became exhausted he followed the industry in its northward course, finally coming to what is now Vilas County. In 1891 he took a homestead in Section 8, of what was then the town of Eagle River, Oneida County, the locality being now in the town of Lincoln, Vilas County. During the early period of his residence here he went through all the hardships and privations which the pioneer is always called upon to bear; provisions had to be packed on his back from Eagle River until roads were built through the woods, and all the conditions under which he lived were primitive indeed. He overcame all the obstacles, however, and succeeded in building up a good farm, adding to his holdings and developing a portion of the land. He carried on general and dairy farming actively until 1911, and he still acts as manager of the property. Mr. Croker was married at La Crosse, Wis.,

Jan. 21, 1896, to Mathilda Marco. Four children, as follows, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Croker: Edward, William, Thomas, and Robert.

Clinton F. Croker, a pioneer settler of Vilas County, now living retired on his farm in Section 17, town of Lincoln, was born in the city of Chicago, March 5, 1850. He acquired his education in the schools of Granville, Ill., to which place he had gone with his parents, Hugh and Margaret (Duffy) Croker. After finishing school he engaged in the lumber industry, like so many other young men at that time, and in 1878 he came to Vilas County (then part of Lincoln County), from Stevens Point, near which place he had followed logging in the pine woods since 1868. He continued to work in the lumber camps after coming here. In those early days all supplies were brought up the river from Wausau in canoes, and all the conditions of life were far removed from what they are today. In 1893 Mr. Croker purchased land, adding to his holdings until he owned 243 acres; most of this he purchased, and 40 acres of it came to him through the death of his brother Hugh, the three brothers, Hugh, Edward and Clinton having taken a homestead on which all three lived together for many years. In 1917 Edward A. built himself a home on his own land, and since that time Edward B., son of Edward A., has lived on the home place, which was deeded to him by his uncle, Clinton F. Croker, subject of this sketch. The latter now makes his home with this nephew. He farmed the land himself for many years in conjunction with his lumbering activities, and he developed it from its original wild state with his own hands. He has sold all his land holdings in Section 17, town of Lincoln, where he is now living with his nephew, as mentioned above. Mr. Croker is one of the oldest and best known residents of Vilas County, and his record justifies the respect that is widely accorded him.

Edward B. Croker, one of the representative farmers of Vilas County, was born on the farm where he now resides, May 9, 1897, son of Edward A. and Matilda (Marco) Croker. He was educated in the schools of Vilas County, and he learned agriculture from his father and uncle, with whom he had always lived. In 1917 the uncle, Clinton F. Croker, deeded to him the farm in Section 17, town of Lincoln, consisting of 150 acres, and he is now carrying on the operation of this property. He has made excellent progress, and is recognized as a successful farmer and a progressive, hustling citizen. He has held the office of town clerk for the past six years. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and he and his family belong to the Catholic Church. Mr. Croker was married May 23, 1917, to Emma K. Schmidt, and Mr. and Mrs. Croker have two children, Lenore and Edward A., Jr., the latter having been named in honor of his grandfather. It is worthy of note that the Croker family were pioneers in the agricultural development of Vilas County along modern lines, and were the first to own and operate a binder and threshing machine.

Morton Cook, a well known and popular resident of Eagle River, who is connected with the garage business here, was born in this village Feb. 24, 1889, son of Lyman J. and Florence P. (Thompson) Cook. He was educated in Eagle River and for three years subsequently taught country school in Vilas County. In 1911 he entered the employ of Strong & Manley as express agent, and after being thus occupied for three years, took charge of the auto department of the same firm, who were the authorized agents for the Ford cars. In 1922 Mr. Cook helped to plan the new garage which the firm then erected and has since held the position of foreman in it. On March 8, 1918, he enlisted at Eagle River for service in the World War and was sent to Kelley Field, Texas, to train with the 804th Aerial Squadron. He was discharged Sept. 19, 1918, after spending three months in a base hospital at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas. Mr. Cook is fraternally affiliated with Eagle River Lodge, No. 2481, A. F. & A. M., and Eagle River Camp, No. 999, M. W. A. He and his family attend the Congregational Church. He was married in Bessemer, Mich., to Jennie M. Lillrose, daughter of John and Anna Lillrose. Her mother now resides in Conover, Vilas County, the father being deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Cook have two children: Iris, born July 1, 1918, and Lois, born Oct. 8, 1920.



CHARLES H. JOHNSON

Charles H. Johnson, proprietor of Sunnyside Oak Grove Farm in the town of Conover, Vilas County, and a public official of that town, was born in Sweden, June 24, 1873. He acquired a good education in Sweden and came to the United States in March, 1881, locating at Atwater, Minn., where he was engaged in farming until 1904. He attended public schools in Minnesota the second and third years after locating there and was a student at the Northwestern College of Minneapolis during the winter terms of 1900-1901. It was in 1904 that he made his first trip to Eagle River, and, locating in Vilas County, settled on 80 acres of wild land in Section 16, town of Conover, which property he had purchased in 1902. There were no buildings or improvements of any sort on his land, and civilization here was still in the pioneer stage at that time; there were no roads or schools in his locality. The development of a farm under these conditions is a task to daunt any but the stoutest of hearts. Mr. Johnson was undiscouraged, however, and set to work. He engaged in a number of other enterprises to carry him along until his farm could be placed on a productive basis, one of these being the operation of a sawmill on Pioneer Lake, doing custom sawing; this mill was a great convenience to the new settlers in this pioneer region, enabling them to get out lumber for their buildings from the timber on their land. Mr. Johnson conducted a store at Conover village for four years and was postmaster there during that time, after having built his home and got the development of his farm started, including the setting out of a number of apple trees in the brush. After leaving Conover he operated a store at Woodstock, Minn., for a year and a half, but his health became impaired and in 1915 he returned to his farm; he has ever since devoted all his time to the operation of this property. His chief crops are fruits, strawberries, show potatoes, and grains, the place being known as Sunnyside Oak Grove Farm. Besides this farm Mr. Johnson owns 60 acres of meadow land on the Wisconsin River bottoms in Section 33, town of Conover. A man of unusual ability and a hard worker, he has had a very successful career, and he is accorded a deep respect throughout the community. He was the first town clerk of the town of Conover, and served in that capacity for six years; he was also the first clerk of his school district, in which office he is now serving. His present township office is that of treasurer, and he has served as such for the past seven years. Mr. Johnson was married to Bessie Houli, and Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have six children, who were born as follows: Walter Herman, June 6, 1913; Myrtle, April 30, 1915; Esther, Jan. 19, 1917; Emil, Nov. 30, 1919; Violet, May 23, 1921; and Herbert, Dec. 28, 1922. The family attend the Swedish Lutheran Church.

Lyman J. Cook, in former years a member of the well known firm of Dickinson & Cook of Eagle River, Vilas County, but now deceased, was born in North Norwich, Chenango County, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1850. He was reared on a farm, acquired his elementary education in the common schools, afterwards being a pupil for two years in the Union schools and for one term at a select school. Early in life he assisted materially in the support of his parents, working both at farming and lumbering until he was 18 years old, at which time he went into the woods, being employed one winter as axeman in felling the trees. During the following 11 years or so he worked for himself, at farming in summer and lumbering in winter. In 1879 he moved to Marathon County and built the second frame house in the village of Norrie, where he made his home for nearly four years, conducting a general mercantile and drug business in partnership with George P. Dickinson, and also serving as postmaster. In the spring of 1883 the firm removed to Eagle River, Vilas County, their goods, chattels and stock being hauled by wagon from Three Lakes, and for a while they carried on business here in a tent, dealing in general merchandise, drugs, etc. Later, after being firmly established in a regular place of business, they also dealt in real estate. When, not long after the arrival of the firm, a post office was established at Eagle River, Mr. Cook was appointed as the first postmaster and held the office until after the election of President Cleveland. The firm of Dickinson & Cook grew and prospered; they conducted the largest general store in Eagle River and were largely interested in lumber, buying pine lands quite extensively. Mr. Cook was a staunch Republican and took an active

and useful part in public affairs. He served six years as town treasurer, was chairman of the local board one year, and was one of the principal factors in securing the organization of Vilas County, spending almost an entire winter in Madison for that purpose. He was one of the most influential men in the county and commanded in a high degree the respect and esteem of its citizens. His business activities practically ceased about 1895 and he subsequently lived a retired life until his death, which took place March 3, 1921. His fraternal society affiliations were with the Masons and Odd Fellows. Mr. Cook was twice married; first to Anna Eliza Butler, who died in 1877, leaving two children: Grant D., now an instructor in the Milwaukee Normal School, and Jay B., of Eagle River. In 1883 Mr. Cook married for his second wife, Florence P. Thompson, and of this union five children were born: Paul L., now of Eagle River; Lawrence, who died at the age of seven years; and Morton, Mary and Florence, residing in Eagle River.

Jay B. Cook, proprietor of the Service Garage in Eagle River, Vilas County, was born at Black Creek, Outagamie County, Wis., April 11, 1874, son of Lyman J. and Ann Eliza (Butler) Cook. In 1883 he came with his parents to Eagle River, where he has since made his home. His industrial life began early, as at the age of 12 he began working on tug boats and for 22 years thereafter he followed the river. In the summer of 1908 he took up the work of guide for tourists, and followed it for three summers, during the winters being engaged in scaling logs. Then in 1911 he took the civil service examination for the position of first ranger, and after receiving an appointment from the Wisconsin Conservation Commission, followed that occupation until 1918. In that year he purchased the building formerly occupied by the Sanborn Lumber Co. on S. Railroad Street, and there established the Service Garage, which he has since conducted. In 1921 he built an addition of 50x50 feet, which he uses for his repair department. He is agent for the Dodge car, carries a full line of accessories and during the summer months employs from six to eight mechanics. He is a prosperous business man and respected citizen and for several years has served as village trustee. A Royal Arch Mason, he belongs to the lodge at Eagle River and the chapter at Rhinelander. Mr. Cook was married in Rhinelander, Wis., Oct. 30, 1910, to Effie Fuller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Fuller. Her father is now a resident of Portland, Maine, her mother being deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Cook occupy a comfortable residence on the county road.

Albert A. Denton, a resident of Eagle River and one of the best known citizens of Vilas County, who has had a long and interesting career and is still active, was born near Grand Rapids, in Kent County, Mich., June 18, 1847, son of John W. and Minerva (Bartholomew) Denton. The paternal grandfather was a British soldier who was sent to America to fight against the colonists in the Revolutionary War, but who seems to have liked this country so well that he remained in it, or came back to it, after his discharge from the army; the name of his wife is not known. John W. Denton, by his wife Minerva, had six children: Mary, J. L., Bradley, Albert A., Charles F., Ella M. and John W., Jr. In 1839 he moved to Michigan, settling in Kent County. After about an 11 years' residence there he moved to Mill Point, Ottawa County, in the same state, and at Eastmanville, that county, he built in 1852 a large store and hotel, the latter being known as the Denton House. This he sold in 1861, moving to Grand Rapids, Mich. In the following year he took up his residence on a farm in Kent County, south of Lowell, but soon afterwards he traded that, with some city property, for a fine farm in the town of Keene, Ionia County, Mich. In the fall of 1868 he and his wife took a canoe trip up the Muskegon River to Houghton Lake, a distance of some 200 miles, hunting, fishing and looking up pine lands. He subsequently made annual trips for some time to the same locality, finally locating a homestead at Houghton Lake, and moving to it with his family, at which time he rented out his farm in the town of Keene. In the fall of 1877 he returned to the farm and there passed the rest of his life, passing away in 1885 while on a visit to his son Albert; he was survived for awhile by his wife. He had built the first logging railroad in Michigan and his personal character was that of a worthy and honorable citizen, kind-



MALCOLM D. KEYES

hearted and charitable. Albert A. Denton was educated in the common schools of his home neighborhood and was reared by his parents, with whom he remained until his marriage in 1870. He then went to Houghton Lake, where he was engaged in lumbering, and where also he took a homestead. In 1880 he sold that property and bought another piece at East Saginaw, Mich., to which place he moved his family. He then took a trip to Central America for the purpose of looking up valuable timber, and after executing that commission he came direct from there to Eagle River, Wis. This, however, was not his first trip to Wisconsin, as some years before he had traveled through a considerable part of the state. At Eagle River his family rejoined him in 1884, and here he bought land and built the Denton House, which he conducted for six years, or until July, 1890, when he sold it to Samuel F. Smith. Mr. Denton then went on an exploring expedition through northern Minnesota, spending three years there as a cruiser locating government land. He then returned to Eagle River, where he has since made his home. His chief occupation here has been that of land broker and timber estimator, he having been connected in the latter capacity with such concerns as A. W. Sanborn & Co., Menasha Woodenware Co. and various pulp mills, his work taking him through Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan and parts of Canada, especially along the Saskatchewan River and its tributaries. He owns some village property, and also a 360-acre farm in the town of Conover, Vilas County, which he has developed from wild land and which is now operated by his son Louis. While a resident of Michigan Mr. Denton served as postmaster of his village, at other times as county treasurer, sheriff, and in other offices; he also assisted in the organization of Rosscommon County, Mich., and later was one of the prime movers in the setting off of Oneida County, Wis. In politics he has been a lifelong Democrat; he has served in such local offices as chairman of the town board, assessor, and postmaster. A typical frontiersman, he has accomplished a worthy work in the world, which others have built upon in the development of our modern civilization, and he is still here to see and enjoy the result and may be for years to come. Mr. Denton was married Oct. 1, 1869, to Elizabeth Hart, who was born in the town of Keen, Ionia County, Mich., Feb. 4, 1848, daughter of Louis and Nancy (Sherman) Hart. Her parents were natives of Herkimer County, N. Y., where they were married; they had eight children, all of whom are now deceased, Mrs. Elizabeth Denton having passed away May 19, 1923. Mr. and Mrs. Denton were the parents of one child, Louis, who is now a farmer in the town of Conover. Louis Denton married Sarah Morgan and they have four children, Gertrude, Albert L., Milo and Glendale.

Malcolm D. Keyes, proprietor of Eagle Waters Resort, on Eagle Lake in Vilas County, was born at Bennington, Vt., July 12, 1883, son of Andrew and Eva L. (Scranton) Keyes. The father was graduated from the law department of Williams College, and in 1886 he came to Minnesota and located at Lake Harriet; he is now a practicing attorney at Minneapolis. Malcolm D. Keyes attended the grade and high schools of Minneapolis; and the University of Minnesota, he was then for some time in the demurrage business in the Chamber of Commerce at Minneapolis, after which he accepted a position with the United States Radiator Co. of Dunkirk, N. Y., as manager of the Minneapolis branch. Later he became assistant manager of sales at Dunkirk, N. Y., and from there went to New York City as special representative and manager of the branch at that city. His health had become impaired, however, and in 1916 he was persuaded by his wife to come to Vilas County, where she had land holdings comprising 100 acres in the town of Washington, between Eagle and Scattering Rice Lakes. In 1922 Mr. and Mrs. Keyes established their present resort on this land, and in this enterprise they have met with excellent success. The buildings are located on the east shore of Eagle Lake, one of the lakes of the famous Eagle chain of waters, which is made of 27 lakes. The main lodge is 26x56 feet in dimensions, two stories high, the first floor being occupied by the dining-room, lounging-room, office, kitchen, and serving-room, and the second floor being made up of sleeping-rooms. There are electric lights, hot and cold running water in each room, and there is a bath on the

same floor. The large cottage home a short distance from this building is artistically designed and very attractively furnished; it has four sleeping rooms with hot and cold running water in each, a large living room and a commodious screened porch, and is pleasantly located and beautifully furnished. There are a number of other attractive cottages, including several cozy one-room tent cottages scattered among the pines and overlooking the lake. The eight-foot screened porch running the full length of the main lodge looks out upon a beautiful, well-kept lawn sweeping down to the water's edge. The entire lodge, both grounds and buildings, is electrically lighted, current being furnished by a Kohler electric plant, and all the appointments and service are those of a thoroughly first-class hostelry. These features, together with the personal characteristics of Mr. and Mrs. Keyes and the wonderful attractions with which Nature has endowed this region, explain the immediate popularity achieved by Eagle Waters Resort, and in building up this splendid watering place a real service to the public has been accomplished. There is everything to please the nature lover, no matter what his special bent or hobby. The excellence of the fishing afforded by the lakes of the Eagle chain is so well known that little need be said on this point; bathing, boating, tennis, golf, and all the glorious fun of the great outdoors, leave no time for a dull moment throughout the summer's outing. There is a fine cement tennis court on the grounds, and the celebrated golf course of the Eagle Waters Golf Club is but a ten-minute walk from the main lodge. A large fleet of row boats is maintained in addition to two launches and two boats equipped with Evinrude motors, and live bait to supply the fisherman's needs is always on hand. Candies, tobaccos, etc. are dispensed at the office. In all the galaxy of attractions at the resort, undoubtedly the most outstanding is the cuisine, the chef having the very finest materials to work with, including vegetables fresh from gardens on the property, newly-laid eggs, tender young chickens, pure cream and milk, fish from the sparkling spring waters of the lakes, and fruits and berries grown in the woodland glades; and their art applied to these luscious delicacies results in a cuisine such as can be equalled under no other conditions in the world. Mr. Keyes was married Oct. 30, 1916, to Marie Wallace. Mrs. Keyes has owned the property on which Eagle Waters Resort is located for many years. She is a most gracious lady and hostess, as well as a thorough business woman. Her land, the site of the resort, has a particular historic interest, having been the site of an early trading post and of many Indian camps; a number of arrow heads and other flint pieces have been found here.

Rev. William J. Davies, pastor of the Congregational Church and Society at and in the vicinity of Eagle River, Vilas County, who for a number of years has been actively engaged in religious and charitable work, was born in Wales, Nov. 27, 1873, son of William S. and Jane Davies. His parents were also natives of that country and the father a miner by occupation. In 1887, to better their condition, they came with their family to the United States, settling at Wilkesbarre, in the mining district of Pennsylvania. Later they moved to Scranton, then to Port Royal, then to Johnstown, then Kingston, the father continuing to work as a miner. Born in Wales July 2, 1846, he died in Plymouth, Pa., Feb. 18, 1920. His wife Jane, born July 4, 1849, died in October, 1916. Their family number five children: Mary J., now Mrs. Benjamin Amos, of Plymouth, Pa.; William J., now of Eagle River, Wis.; Stephen O., a salesman living in Chicago; Sarah, wife of James Boyd of Cannonsburg, Pa.; and Emrys L., of Scranton, Pa. William J. Davies as a boy attended a common school in Wales until he was 12 years old, when, the family being poor, he went to work in the coal mines. It was about two years later that they all came to America, and he was employed consecutively in the coal mines, steel and tin plate mills, and finally operated a bakery in Newcastle, Pa., until 1909. In that year he went to Chicago with the intention of entering the Moody Bible Institute, but on finding that he did not have money enough to complete the course, he went instead to Hirscher, Ill., where he was placed in charge, as pastor, of the Evangelical Church, a position that he held for two years. In 1911 he returned to Chicago and entered the Moody Bible Institute, taking a two-year course, being ordained as a minister in 1913. Then to complete his

pastoral training, he took a two-year course in The Chicago Theological Seminary, after which he served for two years and a half as pastor of a church at Fox Lake, Wis. On July 1, 1917, Mr. Davies came to Eagle River, becoming associate pastor of the Vilas County Missionary Field with the Rev. George Waters. After Mr. Waters left he was alone in the field for three years, having 17 rural places to cover, but later the parish was divided and other ministerial assistance obtained, relieving him of a part of the work, which was too much for one man to handle effectively. In addition to the Eagle River Congregational Church, Sunday schools and preaching services are maintained by him in a number of rural school neighborhoods, at Sayner and as far west as Manitowish district. Mr. Davies has also proved effective as a charity worker, most of his work of this kind being done outside the village of Eagle River, in Vilas County, where many of the settlers have been recently in hard circumstances. In 1922 he took care of 45 families, furnishing them with clothing and other necessities, which he receives from 20 different churches; he also looks after the sick, seeing that they have proper medical treatment. The money needed for this work he obtains by giving vocal concerts at the different resorts during the summer months. His musical ability comes to him almost as a matter of birth and race. Wales being a country noted for its many fine singing societies and the general interest taken in voice culture. Mr. Davies has also given some attention to instrumental music. When he first came to Eagle River the local band was in hard circumstances and struggling under adverse conditions. He became its director and soon infused new interest into the organization. New uniforms were obtained for its 25 members with the aid of the local Inter-Se Club, a minstrel show by Camp Winnepe boys, and money obtained by playing at concerts and outdoor celebrations; and in 1922 a new set of instruments was purchased, so the band now has a good equipment and its members are taking a new interest in their work. While this country was engaged in the World War Mr. Davies did some good home work, serving as chairman of the Salvation Army Commission of Vilas County, also as a worker in the different loan drives, and as chairman of the Near East Relief Committee of Vilas County, which outdistanced all other counties in the state in proportion to their quotas. Mr. Davies has also been working for a new Congregational church and parsonage in Eagle River, which will be built in the year 1924. He has made himself loved by the poor people of his district and respected by the citizens of the county generally. Mr. Davies was married in October, 1897, at Wilkesbarre, Pa., to Elizabeth Amos, daughter of William and Mary (Davies) Amos, her parents being natives of Wales who came to the United States in 1882, the father subsequently working as a miner in Wilkesbarre until his death. Mr. and Mrs. Davies have been the parents of five children: William T., born in Scranton, Pa., June 16, 1899, who entered the U. S. navy for World War service, and died soon after his discharge, whose further record will be given in this article; Mildred, born Nov. 17, 1901, in New Castle, Pa., who is now a student in Ripon College; Mary, born July 10, 1904, in New-castle, Pa., also a student at Ripon; Margaret E., born Sept. 26, 1912, in Chicago, Ill., a pupil in the public school in Eagle River; and Evelyn R., born Jan. 26, 1918, in Eagle River, Wis.

William T. Davies was born in Scranton, Pa., on June 16, 1899. When he was only an infant his parents moved to Newcastle, Pa., and then to Chicago, where the family remained but a few months, going on to Herscher, Ill., where two years were spent. Then they again moved to Chicago, where the father was ordained to the Congregational ministry. Inheriting musical ability from both parents, William soon asserted himself as a musician by joining the Moody Church Band. From May, 1914, to June, 1917, the family were at Fox Lake, Wis., where "Billy" attended high school and played in the local band. In 1917 the family moved to Eagle River, Wis., and here again Billy joined the local band and graduated from the high school. When war was declared he became first tenor in a male quartette which sang in patriotic meetings for enlisting men. When the call for volunteers for the army and navy during the World War came, Billy went to a hospital at Green Bay to be treated for hernia. On his recovery he went to Chicago and en-

listed as a second class seaman in the U. S. N. F. R. for four years, on April 29, 1918. The first months were served at Great Lakes Station; then he was transferred to Norfolk Naval Station. At Norfolk he successfully passed the examination for musician, second class. In November, 1918, he was ordered transferred to the transport, Martha Washington, to take ship at New York, and while there he contracted the "flu," which affected his lungs. The band was ordered back to Norfolk to go aboard the transport at that port. Billy reported sick on board and was put to bed, where he spent most of the voyage to and from France. Back in port, he was taken to Norfolk Naval Hospital, where he was consigned to the tuberculosis ward. In February, 1919, he was transferred to Fort Lyon, Colo., from whence came news of his serious illness. His parents obtained his release from service on Aug. 30, 1919, and took him home to Eagle River, Wis. In October his mother took him to Tucson, Ariz., where he died on Jan. 10, 1920. His body was brought back to Eagle River and buried with military honors. His young life was sacrificed on the altar of his country as truly as though he had died in battle.

Harry E. Daily, assistant general manager of the Vilas County Lumber Co. at Winegar and a member of the board of supervisors of Vilas County, was born at Grand Rapids, Mich., Oct. 18, 1879, son of James P. and Ella (Evers) Daily. The parents were both born in the state of Michigan; the mother is now deceased and the father makes his home with his son, subject of this sketch. Harry E. Daily was educated at Grand Rapids, Mich., and in 1895 entered the employ of the Clipper Bicycle Co., remaining with them for three years, after which, in 1898, he went to work for the Houseman-Jones Clothing Co., first in the furnishing goods department and later in the tailoring department, being with them for 15 years in all. He came to Winegar in 1913 as manager of the store for the Vilas County Lumber Co.; in 1919 he was appointed purchasing agent for the company, and he is now their assistant general manager. He is a stockholder and director in the company and his position is a very responsible one. He is also very active in the social affairs of the community, striving always to furnish good clean entertainment for the employees of the company, and is one of the prominent citizens of this section of the country. As a member of the Vilas County board, he has rendered good service in behalf of the general welfare of the community, always taking a firm stand for every move calculated to serve this end and having sponsored many projects that have been of permanent value to the public. Mr. Daily was married at Grand Rapids, Mich., July 18, 1904, to Miss Helen T. Talbot, daughter of Richard and Catherine (McLaughlin) Talbot. Mrs. Daily's parents were residents of Grand Rapids for many years; both are now deceased, the father having passed away on April 7, 1910, and the mother on May 8 of the same year. Mr. and Mrs. Daily have one child, Jean Ann, born Feb. 3, 1921. The family are members of the Catholic Church, and Mrs. Daily is a devoted worker in the church.

John Lobischer, proprietor of Maple Grove Resort, on Lac Vieux Desert, in the town of Phelps, Vilas County, was born March 25, 1866, in Germany. He received his education in his native land and subsequently entered the grocery and restaurant business there. He came to the United States in 1881 and for the next five years he was located at St. Louis, Mo. In 1886 he went to Chicago and established himself in the grocery business, remaining until 1906, when he sold out and went to Forest Park, Ill.; he has ever since operated a large store at Forest Park. Mr. Lobischer was married at Chicago, Nov. 25, 1892, to Mary Kotz, and Mr. and Mrs. Lobischer have three children: Matie, now Mrs. Chas. W. Smith of Chicago; Helen, now Mrs. Bert Schultz, also of Chicago; and Florence, who is bookkeeper at Mr. Lobischer's Vilas County resort. This latter property Mr. Lobischer acquired in 1919, purchasing it from its founder, Harry G. Frank. Mr. Lobischer had spent many summers in this region, and it was his knowledge of the attractions here that influenced him to buy the resort. He has made extensive improvements in the property, and today he has one of the finest resorts in northern Wisconsin. There are 157 acres of virgin timber in the grounds, with a full three-quarters of a mile of lake frontage on the famous Lac Vieux Desert, cele-



JOHN LOBISCHER

brated for its historic interest and, in modern days, for its abundant yields of gamey muskellunge and other fish. The 46-mile shore line of this lake is covered with virgin hardwood and pine timber, and here some of the most magnificent scenery of all this noted region is to be found. In these ideal surroundings Mr. Lobischer is conducting a hostelry which for service and appointments is the equal of many of the high priced city hotels. His main lodge is a commodious and artistically designed structure, fashioned of logs placed vertically. Besides this building there are ten attractive cottages, a fine club house, and a boat house. The lake fleet consists of 25 boats, ten of which are equipped with motors. A competent mechanic devotes his entire time to keeping these motors in first-class running condition. There is an electrically equipped laundry, and a garage for the repair of the guests' cars. Mr. Lobischer has a sawmill and he has manufactured all the lumber used in the construction of his new buildings, cutting the logs from the timber on the property. Particular attention is given the cuisine; all vegetables, poultry, eggs, cream, and milk used are produced on the property, cream and milk being supplied by a herd of ten pure-bred Guernsey cattle owned and maintained in conjunction with the resort. An experienced and skilled chef is in charge of the preparation of all the food, and as a result the meals are delightful in every feature. A particular treat is the abundance of pure maple syrup, which Mr. Lobischer manufactures from the maple trees on the grounds. No feature has been overlooked in making the guests' stay here thoroughly pleasant and enjoyable; licensed guides are available for those who desire them, and there are many other similar features of convenience and individual service. In building up Maple Grove Resort to its present condition and maintaining it on this high plane Mr. Lobischer is performing a real service toward the general advancement of northern Wisconsin.

Arthur J. De Noyer, a thriving merchant of Eagle River, Vilas County, proprietor of the cash market, was born in Merrill, Wis., Nov. 18, 1892, son of Alexander and Emma (Shanon) De Noyer. As a youth he attended St. Mary's parochial school in Rhinelander. He then learned the machinists' trade with the Bucyrus Machine Co. in South Milwaukee, where he remained three years. In 1910 he went to Phelps, Wis., where for three years he operated an engine in the planing-mill. After that he was for one year in a machine-shop at Soperton, Wis. In 1914 Mr. De Noyer came to Eagle River, and for the next eight years was agent for the Standard Oil Co. In September, 1922, he entered into the grocery and meat business, with location in the Sanborn Building on Wall Street. The place is known as the Cash Market; it is one of the best equipped stores in Vilas County, its accommodations including a rest room for tourists. A standard line of groceries is carried, as well as the finest meats, and a good trade has already been built up. Mr. De Noyer is a Catholic in religion and a member of the Catholic Foresters and Knights of Columbus. He has rendered some efficient public service, having been president of Eagle River village in 1921-22, and a member of Eagle River town board in 1920; he was also coroner of Vilas County for three years. Mr. De Noyer was married June 15, 1915, in Soperton, Forest County, Wis., to Frances Kelnohfer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anton Kelnohfer. Her mother died Dec. 19, 1921, and the father, who is a stationary engineer, is now residing in Soperton, Wis. Mrs. De Noyer is a member of the Catholic Ladies' Aid Society and the Royal Neighbors in Eagle River.

Walter E. De Haas, owner of "Red Oaks," a summer resort located on Lake Alma in Vilas County, was born at Milwaukee, Wis., May 9, 1889. He received his early education in the grade schools of Milwaukee and subsequently graduated from the Milwaukee Art Institute. When he was 21 years of age he engaged in the clothing and gents' furnishings business in Milwaukee, and came to have one of the leading haberdasheries of the city; his place was located on Wisconsin Street. He conducted this enterprise until 1919, when he sold out and came to Vilas County. Here he purchased his present resort property from G. H. Jackson, the place consisting of the buildings and 245 acres of beautifully situated land nestling at the heart of a group of lakes and fronting on Lake Alma, which has two miles of shore

line; the property is in Section 31 of Cloverland township. The equipment and buildings of this resort Mr. De Haas has improved and remodeled, and today his is one of the most attractive places in the county. He has put hardwood floors in the main lodge, and one of the features of this building is the massive solid stone fireplace which separates the lounging room from the dining room and opens into both rooms, having an opening on each side. This is said to be the largest fireplace in the state of Wisconsin; it takes four-foot logs as fuel, and in its construction 85 tons of stone were used, this stone having been gathered along the banks of the Wisconsin River. Every detail of the fireplace was designed by Mr. De Haas personally, and his artistic training and genius are apparent in every line. The walls of the lodge are hung with beautiful paintings done in oil by him, and the shades on the electric lights are also fine examples of his artistic talent. The main lodge is 60x110 feet in dimensions and has a ten-foot screened porch running the entire length. All the rooms are finely furnished, and the kitchen is immaculate, being finished all in white and maintained in a state of spotless cleanliness. A large refrigerating room for the care of meats and other foodstuffs adjoins the kitchen, and there is also a commodious bake room, where all pastry, cakes and bread is baked, and roasts are browned. The kitchen is under the personal supervision of Mrs. De Haas, and under her skilled touch the cuisine is a real delight; a farm is operated in association with Red Oaks, and the pure, fresh products of the fields, gardens, dairy, and hennery are served on the tables at the lodge, adding the final touch to make the meals one of the most noteworthy features of the resort. Besides the main lodge there are 15 fine cottages, all nicely furnished, and a good log cabin which is used as a residence by Mr. De Haas and his family, and to house the overflow of guests during the rush season. Everything is designed along rustic lines and kept as near to nature as possible. Winding trails lead through the beautifully parked grounds, and along these walks there are rustic benches and chairs. The lake fleet consists of 25 row boats, and a staff of five guides is maintained; the guides are all men famous for their knowledge of the woods and waters of this region, such men as Arthur Jackson, John Wakefield, Leonard Corrivau and Buddy Blanquarat. In connection with the main lodge there is a fully-equipped store handling cigars, tobaccos, soft drinks, fishing supplies, post cards and souvenirs. Red Oaks can accommodate 65 persons, and all the appointments are those of an hostelry first-class in every respect. Electric lights and running water supplied by individual plants on the property are two of the features which help to make Red Oaks stand in the first rank among the great playgrounds of northern Wisconsin. The fishing in the surrounding waters is unrivaled, and there is excellent deer and bird hunting in season. The historic Wisconsin River, the "old Wisconsin" of the pioneer lumberman, flows nearby, and this is especially prolific in its yields of muskellunge of record-breaking size. Besides Alma Lake, on which the property is located, numerous other lakes are easily available; among these are Alma, Moon, Finley and Little St. Germain. Every form of outdoor sport is at hand here, and Red Oaks is a unique combination of the primitive attractions of the wilderness and the comfort of a modern hostelry. Mr. De Haas was married June 26, 1915, to Wilka Strauss of Random Lake, Wis., and Mr. and Mrs. De Haas have two children, Jane E., born March 31, 1916, and Phillip F., born June 22, 1918. Walter E. De Haas is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Tripoli Shrine, and enjoys a high social standing. During the winter months he devotes himself to art.

Peter La Chance, for many years a merchant in State Line, Vilas County, where he is now living retired after a successful career, was born at Providence, Quebec, Canada, Dec. 20, 1865. He attended school in his native place and there grew to manhood. In 1881 he came to the States, locating in Chicago, Ill., where he remained for a year or two. In 1883 he went to Menomonee, Mich., and later from there to Powers, Mich., where on July 7, 1890, he was united in marriage with Mary Lafond, who was born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, May 1, 1872. In the places mentioned he followed various occupations in succession, turning his hand to anything that for the moment seemed profitable or at which he could make



MR. AND MRS. PETER LA CHANCE

a living. In 1894 Mr. La Chance moved with his family to Watersmeet, Mich., from which place he came to the following year to State Line. Here he bought land and erected a store building, engaging in the general mercantile business, in which he continued for 34 years subsequently, or until 1919, when he retired with a competence. He had also accumulated 200 acres of lake frontage on Lac Vieux Desert, which property he has since sold. In 1922 Mr. La Chance built himself a fine modern bungalow of Kellystone material, installed with a hot air furnace, electric lights and hot and cold running water, it being the finest residence in the village of State Line. Here he and his wife have a comfortable home and are enjoying a period of well-earned leisure after many years of strenuous exertion. They have three children; Oliver, Edward and Raymond. Oliver, who is conducting an ice cream parlor and confectionery in State Line, married Lulu Dusalt and has one child, Loraine. Edward, also a resident of State Line, married Alice Mayo. Raymond, who lives in Racine, married Agnes Duford. The family are members of the Catholic church. Mr. La Chance has served as supervisor of the town of State Line and is recognized as one of its foremost citizens.

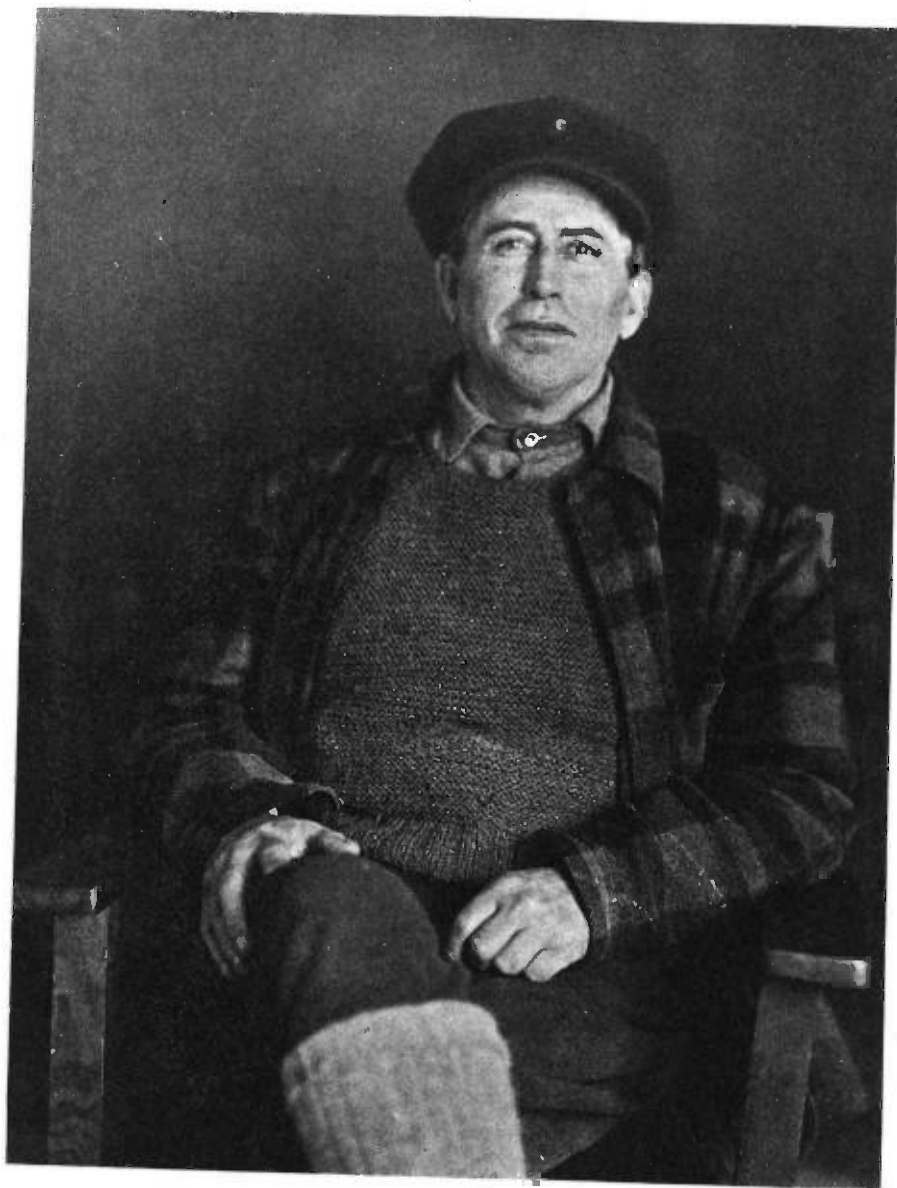
Thomas B. Dutcher, who is engaged in business in Eagle River as a contracting carpenter, was born in Michigan, May 14, 1863. As a boy he attended a public school in Allegan County, that state, and remained at home until 17 years of age. He then took up shingle-mill work at Pierson, Mich., in what was called the Foresters' Shingle-mill. In 1887 the concern moved their mill to Eagle River, he accompanying them, and for the next six years he worked in their mill here as knot sawyer. Then in 1893 he took a homestead of 90 acres on Metter Lake (now in Washington Township), the tract consisting of wild, cut-over land. This place he developed, building barns and other out-buildings, and residing on it till 1905. He then sold it and for the next four years was engaged in conducting a farm for E. A. Everett, at the end of that time moving to Eagle River village and taking up the carpenter's trade, which he has since followed successfully. In 1915 Mr. Dutcher bought his present place of 53 acres in the town of Lincoln, touching the village limits of Eagle River, but though he makes his home here he does little farming, preferring to follow his trade. He is a stockholder in the Eagle River Produce Co. For one term he was chairman of the former town of Eagle River and a member of the county board. Mr. Dutcher was united in marriage June 18, 1886, at Pierson, Mich., to Jennie Goodwill, who was born in Lagrange County, Ind., Jan. 8, 1869. Five children have been born to them, two of whom, Hugh and Roy, were drowned in one of the chain of lakes in 1907. Those living are: Charles, who married Ida Kaston and is now caretaker of the E. A. Everett resort; Lois, wife of Fred J. Wolfer, a mason of Eagle River; and Franklin, who resides at home with his parents. The family are affiliated religiously with the Congregational Church, and Mrs. Dutcher is an active member of the Woman's Club and the local chapter of the Eastern Star.

The Everett Resort, one of the largest and most noted in the lake region of northern Wisconsin, conducted by E. A. Everett, is ideally located and presents unusual features to the vacationist. It is in the heart of the famous "Eagle Waters," comprising a great inland water-course with many land-locked lakes adjacent thereto. This chain of 27 lakes is navigable from end to end. The high altitude, affording perfect drainage, pure water and dry atmosphere, also give relief to those suffering from hay fever or kindred troubles. The tourist finds so many attractions and advantages that of the great number coming here many decide to make it their permanent summer home and annually take an active part in the life of the resort, which aids in giving it a home atmosphere. The success is largely due to an unvarying good table, cleanliness, attention to detail and a thorough equipment. The equipment embraces an attractive main lodge and service buildings, many cottages of varying capacities, comfortable and pleasing in design; daily mail, telephone and electric lights. The amusements include fishing, boating, bathing, tramping, camping, golf, tennis and a well planned dancing pavillion over the water. The fish native to these waters are the black and green bass, pike, muskellunge and pickerel; brook and rainbow trout fishing is easily ob-

tainable. The golf grounds, a nine-hole course beautifully located, are about one mile from the resort and reached by launch or auto. Automobile routes enable the tourist to make many interesting trips through this famous summer playing-ground. Accommodation for autos is provided at the resort and guides, boats and motorboat service are at hand when wanted. Mr. Everett's post office is Eagle River, from which place it is but five and a half miles to the resort. The season of 1923 is the twenty-third of this resort and it has gained in reputation every year.

Edward Lacau, who is well known as chief guide in the wood and lake territory extending for 100 miles around Eagle River, was born in Flintville, Brown County, Wis., May 2, 1869, son of Samuel and Sarah (Smith) Lacau. When he was four and a half years old his parents separated and for the next two years he was put out to board with different families. While still very young he sold papers and shined shoes and at the age of nine was employed in a railroad hotel at Ashland, where he peeled potatoes for his board. He then became a bell boy but was in that position only two weeks, after which he was employed by the hotel company as guide to take tourists out fishing and sight-seeing on the trout streams and Madilan Islands. In 1882, at the age of 13, he left Ashland and went to Fifield, Wis., where he spent the following winter. From there he went farther south, doing various kinds of work as he went along, until on March 16, 1884, he reached Eagle River, where he has since made his home. In the year in which he arrived here, having saved a few dollars, he and John Blodgett started a small resort, but this partnership lasted but a short time. Mr. Blodgett went away and Mr. Lacau, having derived no benefit from the association, found himself penniless. He then took up the work nearest to hand, trapping during the winter and guiding tourists in the summer; sometimes in the winter he also worked in lumber camps. Mr. Lacau has worked as guide in Wisconsin, Michigan and Canada, though of late years his work has been on the lakes within a radius of 100 miles of Eagle River, every square mile of which territory he knows thoroughly. Since 1906 he has operated a boat livery in Eagle River, having for rent 11 canoes and 17 row boats, and he is also agent for the Rhinelander Boat Company, and Elto outboard motor. In addition to these activities Mr. Lacau locates sites for summer homes for tourists, and it was through his efforts that the Everett Resort was developed, which was one of the first in Vilas County. He owns several cottages on the Wisconsin River, within the village limits, which he rents out during the summers. He is now erecting a building on the bank of the river just west of his home, in plane dimensions 26x50 feet, and two stories in height. The lower floor is to be used for boat storage and as a repair shop; the second floor for a boat display room, also curio room, old-fashioned tea room and flower room, which will be in charge of his daughter, Mrs. Jacob Van Derheyden. Mr. Lacau was married May 28, 1890, in Washburn, Wis., to Mary Salvay, daughter of Sebastian and Caroline (Brown) Salvay, the parents being natives of France and Germany respectively, who, on coming to the United States in 1869, settled in Trempealeau County, Wis. To Mr. and Mrs. Lacau two children have been born: Emma, now Mrs. Jacob Van Derheyden of Eagle River, and Elise, who is a pupil in the junior class in high school. In thus sketching Mr. Lacau's career it is worthy of note that he is what he has made himself. Starting out in life with almost every disadvantage, deprived at a very early age of his parents' care, and obliged while yet an infant to work for his living, also unsuccessful in his first business venture, he has yet in spite of all discouragements succeeded in making his way in life to a position where he is practically independent, enjoys the respect of his neighbors and has all the comforts of a happy home. His life shows once again that success depends chiefly upon the inherent qualities of the man and very little upon outside circumstances, and that with good health, intelligence and perseverance any man may win a worthy place in the world.

O. E. Espeseth, one of the leading farmers of Vilas County, was born in Norway Dec. 8, 1873, son of Espen and Carrie (Thoostad) Espeseth. The parents were natives of Norway and both spent all their lives in that country. He was reared and educated in his native land and came from there to the United States in 1893,



EDWARD LACAÚ

first settling in Austin, Mower County, Minnesota, where he was engaged in farming for the following two years. In 1895 he went to Benson, Swift County, Minn., and after spending one year in farming there he removed to Stoughton, Wis., where he farmed for three years. He next followed the same occupation at DeForest, Wis., for three years, and he then went to the state of Washington in 1901 and purchased a 30-acre fruit farm, remaining there until 1916. In the latter year he sold his property there and came to Vilas County, purchasing 315 acres of land in Sections 12, 13, and 14, town of Lincoln. A few improvements had been made on this land, including the erection of a makeshift residence, but most of the work of development still lay ahead when Mr. Espeseth acquired the property. He remodelled the house, built a fine barn 32x50 feet in dimensions, modernly equipped and having a nine-foot basement, and erected two large silos, a chicken house, machine shed, and many smaller buildings for housing his crops, machinery, etc. He has installed an individual electric plant for lighting his residence and farm buildings, and has a water-works plant ready for installation at this writing. He has cleared and stumped 80 acres of the land and has 50 acres developed for cultivation. He operates his property along the most modern lines, and harvests fine crops each year. He makes a specialty of dairying and has a herd of 45 Guernsey cattle, several of which are pure-bred animals; he has a registered sire at the head of his herd. He has a tractor, and his whole property is a fine example of what can be done by the application of scientific methods combined with the old-fashioned remedy for economic ills, hard work. He has added to his holdings by the purchase of a 20-acre tract lying just over the line in Oneida County, so that he now has 335 acres. He has been school clerk of the town of Lincoln, embracing four schools, for the past five years, and has taken a useful part in many other matters pertaining to the general welfare of the community. He and his family are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Espeseth was married Dec. 1, 1901, to Nellie Simonson, of DeForest, Wis. Mrs. Espeseth was born in Norway, Dec. 18, 1871 and came to America with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Simonson, in 1886, the family locating at DeForest, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Espeseth have three children, Espen S., Edmund C., and Sadie M. Espen S., who was born Oct. 17, 1902, now resides at home and assists his father in the operation of the farm; he was graduated from the agricultural department of the University of Wisconsin with the class of 1923. Edmund C., born Feb. 15, 1904, was graduated from the high school at Eagle River with the class of 1923. While carrying on his high school studies he also took a correspondence course with the University of Wisconsin during the winter of 1922-23, and he is now a resident student of that university, taking the four-year academic course. Sadie M. was born Oct. 17, 1910 and is now a student in the Eagle River high school. From these accounts it will be seen that Mr. and Mrs. Espeseth are giving their children fine educational advantages.

Nathaniel M. Emmons, of Eagle River, Vilas County, purchasing agent for the Wisconsin-Michigan Lumber Co., was born in Argos, Ind., March 9, 1870, son of George and Sarah (Hege) Emmons. The parents came from the vicinity of Rochester, Ind., where they followed farming until 1881, in which year they settled in Barron County, Wisconsin. There they remained for the rest of their lives, the father dying Jan. 29, 1913, and the mother Nov. 9, 1912. They had 13 children, of whom the following is a partial record: Lucretia and Elzora, who are deceased; Cassie; Mary, now Mrs. W. A. Deveny of St. Louis, Mo.; Viola, who married a Mr. Lampman of Portland, Ore.; Estella, now Mrs. Harley of Tadpole, S. D.; Nathaniel of Eagle River, Wis.; and Ethel, who married a Mr. Housington of Lemon, S. D. Nathaniel M. Emmons in his boyhood attended school at Argos, Ind., and Barron, Wis. At the age of 13 he went to Cameron, Barron County, where he learned the business of telegraph operator under R. A. Burton, depot agent. He then became operator at Canton, that county, being the second to hold the position and remaining there eight months. His next job was as traveling auditor for the "Soo" lines, opening up all the new stations as far east as Prentice. In the fall of 1885 Mr. Emmons went to South Centralia, Illinois, to take a position with the Illinois Central Railway, remaining there a year. Then returning

to Wisconsin, he remained in this state five years, being three and a half years at Barron. In 1890 he re-entered the employ of the Illinois Central Railway and was agent at Anna and Ashley, Ill., for two years. In the spring of 1892 Mr. Emmons gave up railroad work, and coming to Eagle River, Wis., for one year operated a boarding-house. He then entered the general mercantile business with his brother-in-law, G. F. Carter, and was thus occupied until 1908, when he sold out his interest. After a year and a half's residence in Wausau, in 1910 he returned to Eagle River, where he was engaged in mercantile business for himself until 1917, when he sold out. In 1918 he purchased the Morris Summer Resort on Catfish Lake, which he conducted for two seasons. In 1920, when the Wisconsin-Michigan Lumber Co. started, he became their purchasing agent, in which position he is still employed. He was one of the men who were instrumental in getting this firm to locate in Eagle River and for a number of years he has shown much business activity in various directions and also rendered good public service. He was a member of the Vilas County Board for five years, for three years being chairman; he was also chairman of the Eagle River town board. Mr. Emmons was married March 13, 1889, in Merrillan, Wis., to Jennie M. Carter, daughter of William and Mary (Caroline) Carter. Her father was a native of Pennsylvania, her mother coming to this country from England at the age of four years. They were married in Albany, Green County, Wis., and were among the early settlers in Barron County, where they resided many years, Mrs. Mary Carter passing away in that county in October, 1891; Mr. Carter died in Florida in February, 1922. Mr. and Mrs. Emmons are the parents of a daughter, Doris M., now Mrs. William Farrell of Eagle River; she has one child, Emmons F. The Emmons family attend the Congregational Church and Mr. Emmons belongs also to the Modern Woodmen of America.

Ole C. Larsen, now living retired at Irma, Lincoln County, after a long and strenuous career spent chiefly in land improvement and farming, was born in Norway, May 4, 1856, son of Lars Hansen and Olea (Paulson) Hansen. The father was a laborer and farmer, who, after his wife's death, in 1892 came to the United States and Wisconsin and lived 16 years at Irma, this county. Then, at the age of 82 years, he returned to Norway, where he died in 1908 at the age of 86. He and his wife had six sons, three of whom are now living, namely: Ole C., subject of this sketch; John Moe of Merrill, Wis.; and Sam of Seattle. Ole C. Larsen was reared in Norway and attended school there until arriving at the age of 17. He then took to a seafaring life as sailor on a merchant vessel, but later became a ship steward, which occupation he followed for eight years, during which time he visited many of the principal ports of the world. Having received favorable impressions of the United States, he resolved to make his future home in this country and in 1881 he landed from a sailing vessel at Boston ready to carve out his fortune in this country. Coming west to Buffalo he found employment in construction work on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and in a short time he had shown such energy and aptitude for the work that he was made boss of a gang of men. After spending some two years in that manner, he came in 1883 to Merrill, Lincoln County, Wis., attracted by reports of the heavy logging activities going on in this section and the opportunities for securing good homesteads after the cutting of the timber. During his first winter here he worked both in the woods and in a sawmill, doing carpenter work in the summer. In the same year, 1883, he took a homestead on 160 acres in the town of Birch, though at that time the locality was in the town of Merrill, and as soon as possible began the work of improvement. This involved a large amount of hard work, as the place was covered with hemlock and other timber, mostly hardwood, and the whole country was practically a wilderness without roads and with very few settlers, who were widely scattered and for the most part distant from each other, so the lack of society was keenly felt. The city of Tomahawk had not yet been thought of, and five or six years were to elapse ere it was started. Mr. Larsen built a log house and made his home on that place, but worked much of his time for others to earn his living. In 1888 he proved up on his claim and then sold it. The next important event in Mr. Larsen's life



OLE C. LARSEN

was his marriage, which took place in 1892, and whereby he was united to Ingeborg Larsen, widow of Knute Halvorson. She, like himself, was a native of Norway, and having come to this country in 1882 with a sister-in-law, had resided for a time at Stevens Point, Wis., later at Merrill, and then on a farm homestead situated about one mile from the homestead of the subject of this sketch. On his marriage, Mr. Larsen moved to his wife's place, which had a log house on it, some of the land being also cleared. He, himself, subsequently cleared 35 acres of it, besides making other important improvements, such as building a barn and a frame addition to the house. There he carried on general farming for 18 years, at the end of which time, his wife having died in 1909, he sold it and bought his original homestead back, 40 acres of the latter having then been cleared and under cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Larsen had two sons, Oscar L. and Ole C., Jr. In 1917 Ole C., Jr. enlisted in the U. S. service, becoming a member of the 120th Field Artillery. He trained at Camp Douglas and Waco, at Texas, and having crossed overseas to France, was attached to the 32d Division, becoming gun corporal. Having served 14 months, he returned home and was discharged. He is now residing with his father.

Carl Ewald, a pioneer resident of Eagle River, where he is still living, was born in Germany, July 12, 1856, son of Carl and Charlotte (Totzke) Ewald. The father was a blacksmith by trade and both he and his wife died in Germany, their native land. It was in that country that Carl, the subject of this sketch, was educated, subsequently adopting his father's trade of blacksmith. In 1887 he emigrated to the United States, coming direct to Eagle River, Wis., and then taking a homestead of 120 acres in the town of Lincoln. For 14 years, or until 1901, he worked in sawmills, and after that as a logger in the woods about Pelican, Phelps and Star Lakes, farming during the summers. In 1907 he settled on his farm, where he remained until 1914, devoting all his time to agriculture and the improvement of the place, most of the buildings on which were erected by him. Having sold the farm in 1914, he has since resided in the village of Eagle River, having a fine residence on First Street. Mr. Ewald was married in Germany, March 19, 1880, to Johanna Fett, daughter of Ludwig and Caroline (Hoppe) Fett. Her parents, who were farmers, are both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Ewald have had seven children, as follows: Bertha, now Mrs. Charles Zimpelmann, of Eagle River; Max, of Eagle River, who is a patrolman of the county road; Clara, wife of S. R. Van Bussum of Eagle River; Otto, deceased; Bruno, of Eagle River; Paul, deceased; and Reinhold, of Eagle River. The family are members of the Lutheran Church.

Reinhold Ewald, a progressive and successful merchant of Eagle River, Vilas County, was born in this village, Jan. 14, 1895, son of Carl and Hannah (Fett) Ewald. He was educated in the local schools and subsequently assisted his father on the farm. It was on April 23, 1915, that he engaged in the mercantile business, he and his brother Bruno purchasing the N. M. Emmons grocery business, on Railroad Street, which they have since conducted, carrying a staple line of groceries and meats, and winning an established position among the successful merchants of the village. In 1917 Mr. Ewald tried to enlist in the medical corps of the U. S. army, but was not accepted. He then waited for the draft, through which he entered the army in September, 1917. He trained at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill. and at Kelly Field, Texas, and was assigned to the 641st Infantry, being later transferred to the 121st Aerial Squadron. On Jan. 13, 1918, he sailed for France, was subsequently landed at Brest, and was assigned to the Service of Supply, being located for six months at St. Maxent, with the 3d Aviation Instruction Center, then going to Issoudun, then to Bordeaux and later to Pauillac. He returned to the United States April 4, 1919 and was discharged May 11, 1919. He is now commander of Eagle River Post, No. 114, American Legion, president of the Old Soldiers' Relief Commission; a member of the town board and of the board of health, and a trustee of the Cemetery Association, all of which give evidence of his popularity among both the younger and older generation of Eagle River and the vicinity.

Emrys W. Ellis, of Eagle River, Vilas County, president of the Wisconsin-

Michigan Lumber Co., also of the First National Bank of Eagle River, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., March 4, 1876, son of Robert W. and Mary (Lloyd) Ellis. The father, who was a native of Wales, and who was a resident of Milwaukee for many years, died in 1887. His wife is still living and is now in Pasadena, Calif. Emrys W. Ellis was educated in the city of Oshkosh, Wis. In 1893 he entered the employ of the Wisconsin Central Railway at Milwaukee, where he remained until 1899. He then went to what is now the city of Wisconsin Rapids, but which was then composed of the two municipalities of Grand Rapids and Centralia, where until 1906 he was secretary and treasurer of the Badger Box & Lumber Co. He then became president and manager of the E. W. Ellis Lumber Co. of that city and continued in that position until 1920 when he came to Eagle River. In 1922, when the State Bank of Eagle River was reorganized, becoming the First National Bank, Mr. Ellis was elected president of the institution, in which capacity he is still serving. During his residence in Wisconsin Rapids Mr. Ellis served as a director of the First National Bank there, and he was mayor of that city (then known as Grand Rapids) in 1916-17; he also served as alderman and supervisor there for many years. His reputation as an able business man and financier extends throughout central and northern Wisconsin. He is popular socially and is a Mason and Elk, in the Masonic order belonging to the lodge at Eagle River and the consistory and shrine at Milwaukee. Mr. Ellis was married June 3, 1903, at Merrill, Wis., to Adele Stange, daughter of August H. Stange, the father being a prominent lumberman of Merrill. To Mr. and Mrs. Ellis three children have been born: Virginia and Beatrice, who are pupils in the Bennett School at Melville, N. Y., and Joseph, who is attending school in Eagle River.

Albert C. Larson, secretary and treasurer of the Larson Lumber Company, whose headquarters are in the village of Jeffris, Lincoln County, was born in Wexford County, Michigan, Sept. 19, 1892. His parents were Ole and Augusta (Boostrom) Larson, natives of Sweden who came to the United States in 1887, settling in Osceola County, Michigan, where Ole Larson found work in logging camps. For many years thereafter he was connected with the lumbering industry in its various branches, and in 1912, with his son Albert C., he purchased the town site of Jeffris, consisting of 115 acres of land and all the buildings in the village, which they bought from the Bundy Lumber Company, who had previously purchased it from D. K. Jeffris, who had started the village in 1891. In 1913 the Larson Lumber Co. was incorporated with Ole Larson, president; Albert C. Larson, secretary and treasurer; and J. C. Worden, vice president. The concern is now one of the important and representative industries of Lincoln County and is doing an extensive business. In the winter of 1913-14 they erected a large sawmill which they have since kept in continuous operation, their output of lumber being sold in wholesale lots, principally in Milwaukee and Chicago, though quite an amount goes to Michigan and the far East. They manufacture pine, hemlock and all northern hardwood lumber and also spruce and cedar poles and pulp wood. In addition to this they conduct a large general store, in which the post office was kept until 1921. The 115 acres comprising the site of Jeffris village are contained in Lots 6 and 7, Section 24, town of Harrison (Township 35 north, Range 8 east). While the Bundy Lumber Company were here the village and post office were known as Bundy, the original name, however, being subsequently resumed. In addition to the large store building and sawmill, there are a warehouse, schoolhouse, and 24 residences. It is on a branch of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, which gives it good shipping facilities. Mr. Ole Larson, president of the company, is one of the solid business men and widely known residents of Lincoln County. His faithful wife passed away on Aug. 6, 1915.

Albert C. Larson was educated in the public schools of Osceola County, Michigan, and in the Ferris Institute at Grand Rapids, Mich. For three years thereafter he was a stenographer in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway with headquarters at Battle Creek, Mich. At the end of that time he became associated with his father in the lumber business at Jeffris, as already mentioned, and since then he has established an excellent business reputation in the county. For six years

he was postmaster at Jeffris. He was married April 30, 1917, to Hazel Amoe of Jeffris, and he and his wife are the parents of two children: Irene Jeanne, born Feb. 19, 1918, and Dorothy Nancy, born Aug. 8, 1921. They are affiliated religiously with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

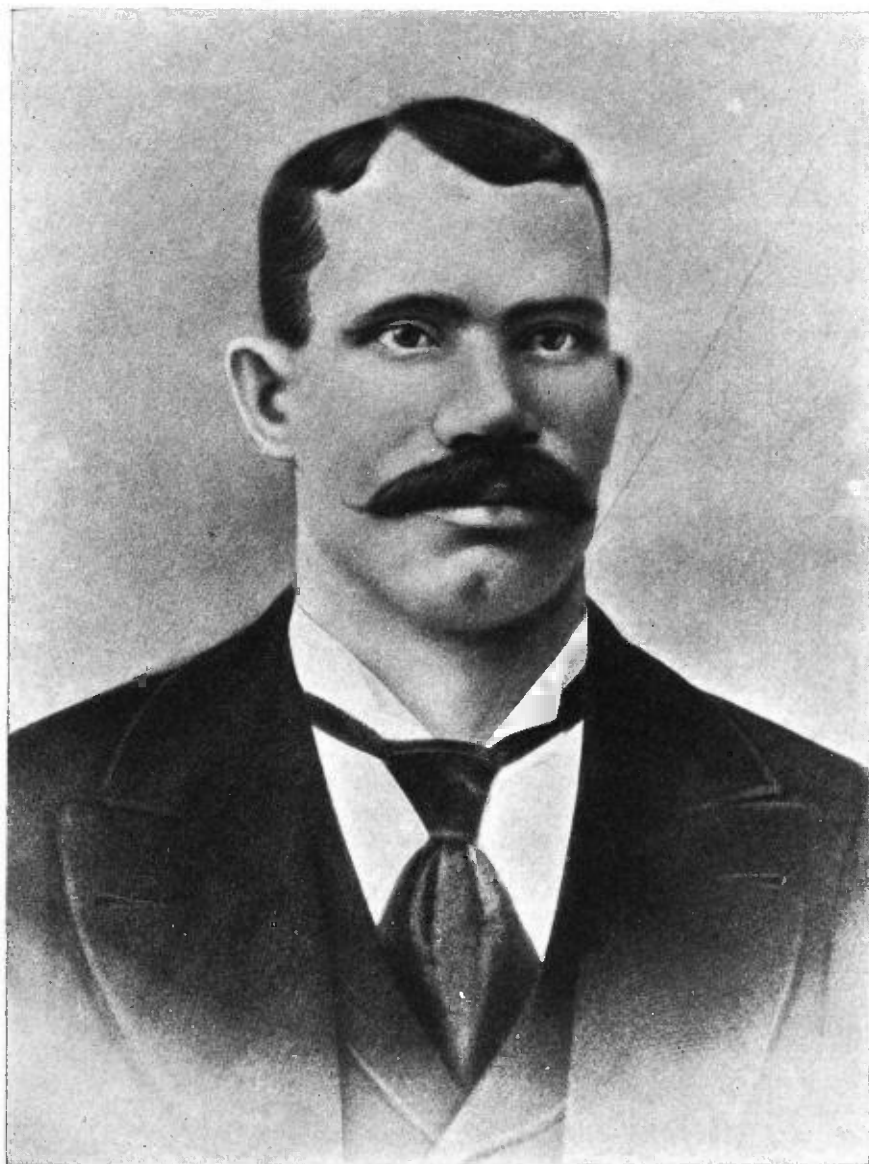
Herman Fabian, supervisor of the town of Plum Lake, Vilas County, and proprietor of Balsam Lodge, was born in Monroe County, Wisconsin, Dec. 7, 1880, son of Christ and Anna Fabian. The parents were natives of Germany, who were married in Milwaukee, Wis., where they subsequently resided for two years. They then settled on a farm in Monroe County, where they were engaged in farming for 40 years. They then retired and took up their residence in Tomah, where Mrs. Anna Fabian died in February, 1919 and Christ Fabian in April, 1922. Herman Fabian as a boy attended school in Tomah and his early industrial experience was on the farm, he assisting his parents until he was 21 years old and legally his own master. He was afterwards engaged in various kinds of labor until 1903, when he came to Vilas County. In 1905, in partnership with Fred Meloy, he bought Lot No. 7 on the south shore of Plum Lake, and later he bought Lot No. 1, adjoining. In 1921 he bought Mr. Meloy's half interest in Lot No. 7. He has sold two building lots on the lake frontage and in 1922 he established on his remaining property the Balsam Lodge and is now engaged in the summer resort business, having three cottages in addition to his main building. For a number of years his chief occupations were those of guide and carpenter. His steady and reliable character were noted by his fellow townsmen, who regarded him as a good man to aid in the administration of local affairs, and he has accordingly been elected to various public offices. He was the first treasurer of the town of Plum Lake after its creation, serving two years, and was for the same length of time school treasurer. He has served twice as town assessor and many times as supervisor, being re-elected to the latter office in 1923. On May 1, 1917, Mr. Fabian was united in marriage with Marie Denk of Sayner, Vilas County, who was born in Marshfield, Wood County, Wis., Feb. 2, 1891. He and his wife are the parents of two children: Margaret, born June 5, 1918, and Marie, born March 16, 1920. Mr. Fabian is a member of the Catholic Church and also of the fraternal order of Woodmen of the World. His post office is Sayner, Wis.

Henry Freund, forest ranger of the Boulder Dam station, was born at Samond, Mo., March 19, 1884, son of Joseph and Barbara (Dehling) Freund. The father, who was a native of Germany and came to the United States when a young man, and the mother, who was born in Wisconsin, were married at Milwaukee and later settled on a farm in Milwaukee County. At a subsequent date they removed to Missouri, but in 1888 they returned to Milwaukee County, where the father lived until his death in 1892 and where the mother is still living in the city of Milwaukee. Eight children, as follows, were born to these parents: Ida, who is now Mrs. Leonard Vondenhabel of Milwaukee; Peter, who is farming in Vilas County; John, farming at Norden, Minn.; Joseph, farming in Vilas County; Mary, who is now Mrs. August Voeks of Vilas County; William, living at Milwaukee; Henry, subject of this sketch; and Clara, a resident of Beloit, Wis., wife of William Scott of that place. Henry Freund was educated in the district schools of Ozaukee County, Wisconsin, and subsequently worked in Milwaukee for four years. He came to Vilas County with his brother Joseph in 1906. Here the brothers purchased 80 acres of wild land in Section 14, town of Farmington, which property they owned in partnership until 1910, when Henry sold his interests to Joseph. Henry Freund then spent one year at Sayner, Vilas County, and in 1911 he received his commission as forest ranger, being first stationed one year at Boulder Dam, then two years at the Rest Lake station, and since 1915 again at Boulder Dam. Mr. Freund was married on May 29, 1907, at Found Lake, Wis., to Miss Mary Cook. Seven children, as follows, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Freund: Ervin C., born Oct. 11, 1909; Laurinda C., Oct. 13, 1911; Henry M., Aug. 26, 1913; Clayton E., Sept. 22, 1914; Herbert W., April 10, 1916; Irene M., March 14, 1919; and Mabel B., Aug. 20, 1921. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church and are very highly respected throughout the community.

John H. Frank, who is now living retired at Eagle River, Vilas County, after a prosperous industrial and business career, was born at Akron, Ohio, May 30, 1871, son of Martin and Jennie (Allen) Frank. In 1877 the family moved to Kent City in Lower Michigan, where John H. attended school. At the early age of 12 years he began farm work, earning his own living, being thus engaged for three years. He then went to the state of Washington, where he learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed there and later at Grant Pass in southern Oregon. After nine years spent in that manner he came back east to Eagle River, Wis., where as blacksmith he found work in lumber camps and sawmills. Later he gave up that occupation and took a homestead on the Cisco chain of lakes in Vilas County, which he turned into a summer resort known as West Bay Lake Resort, erecting a hotel and four cottages. After conducting the place until 1917 he sold it and went to State Line, where he remained for a year. He then drove by motor car to California and Washington, and after remaining on the Pacific coast for a year returned in the same manner to Vilas County and bought a farm, which he conducted for a short time. Then illness caused him to make another western trip, this time to Arizona, from which state he returned in the spring of 1921 to Eagle River, where he bought his present residence. Mr. Frank was married Feb. 27, 1908, to Alma Wahl, of which union one child was born, Martin, who is now attending school in Eagle River.

Abraham La Fave, proprietor of Island Lake Resort and of Inland Resort, on Island Lake, Vilas County, was born in Canada in 1858, and there received his schooling, which was very limited, as he had to enter the ranks of industry at a very early age. As a small boy he went to work in the cotton mills of Massachusetts and continued in that line of employment until reaching the age of nineteen. He then went to Point Sable, Mich., where he found work in the neighboring woods as a logger and general employee in the lumber business, being thus engaged until 1888. In that year he came to Vilas County, of most parts of which he soon acquired a sound geographical knowledge, and was employed as a guide on Trout Lake and the vicinity by John Mann. After spending a short time in Mr. Mann's employ, he went to work in the woods for the Chippewa Logging Co. at Grandfather's Dam, and remained with them subsequently for four years. His next move was to Price County, where he spent three years in logging and driving, by the end of which time he had discovered an easier and pleasanter way of getting a living. Buying a camping outfit he began work as a guide for fishing parties on the rivers and was thus occupied during the summers until 1897. He then started the Island Lake Resort, located on an island in Island Lake, of Mantowish Waters, Vilas County, which, with the assistance of his wife he has built up very successfully. In 1920 he established Inland Resort on the same lake and now conducts them both. The Inland Resort consists of 80 acres of land, a main lodge and four cottages, while the Island Resort, with a main lodge and five cottages, is also well developed. Mrs. La Fave does the cooking and looks after the welfare of everything on the inside, while Mr. La Fave attends to the outside work, and together they are doing a nice business. Mr. La Fave was first married in the fall of 1898 to Mary Fernette, who died in 1900, leaving a son Thomas, who is now a resident of Minneapolis. Mr. La Fave later married Mrs. Sarah Noonan, of which union six children have been born, Frank, Wilbur, John, Marie, Charles and Olive. Mrs. La Fave has three children by her first marriage, Dora, Patrick and George Schroeder.

Edward Frederick, a pioneer of Eagle River, to which place he came in 1884 when the site of the village was included within the limits of Lincoln County, and who is still living here, was born in Germany, July 28, 1859. He came to the United States in 1871, locating in Milwaukee, where he studied English and learned the painter's trade, which he followed in Eagle River after coming here, also doing paper-hanging and decorating. When there was a scarcity of work in these lines of occupation, he would turn his hand to something else, anything to get a livelihood. As the town grew his business grew with it and he no longer had to scramble around for a job. He remembers when Indians and deer were plentiful hereabouts,



ABRAHAM LA FAVE

and the streams contained plenty of "muskies," weighing from 25 to 30 pounds each, which he could capture on short notice and sell for two or three dollars apiece. Soon after his arrival at Eagle River Mr. Frederick bought a homestead in what is now Vilas County, but as he failed to prove up on it annually he lost it. He then went to northern Minnesota, where he took another and had it partly proved up when one of the great forest fires passed over it, destroying all the timber, which made it valueless to him. Recovering from this hard luck, he bought a farm of 40 acres in Vilas County, a part of which he cleared up between his painting seasons. He subsequently bought 40 acres more which gave him a farm of 80 acres, which he operated from town, always following his trade, though of late he has been practically retired from active work. In 1886 he built a good residence in the village which he still occupies. It stands on a double lot, aside from which he owns five other building lots across the road from his home; he is also a stockholder in the Eagle Produce Co., while his fraternal affiliations are with the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Frederick was married in August, 1886, to Pauline Ziebell, daughter of Fritz and Mena Ziebell. He and his wife have an adopted daughter, Ella, who was graduated from the Eagle River High School, subsequently taught a rural school, was later graduated from the Milwaukee State Normal School, after which she taught two years at Beloit, Wis., and for the past three years has been teaching at Clintonville. The family attend the Congregational Church and enjoy a high degree of social popularity, being hospitable and having a wide circle of friends.

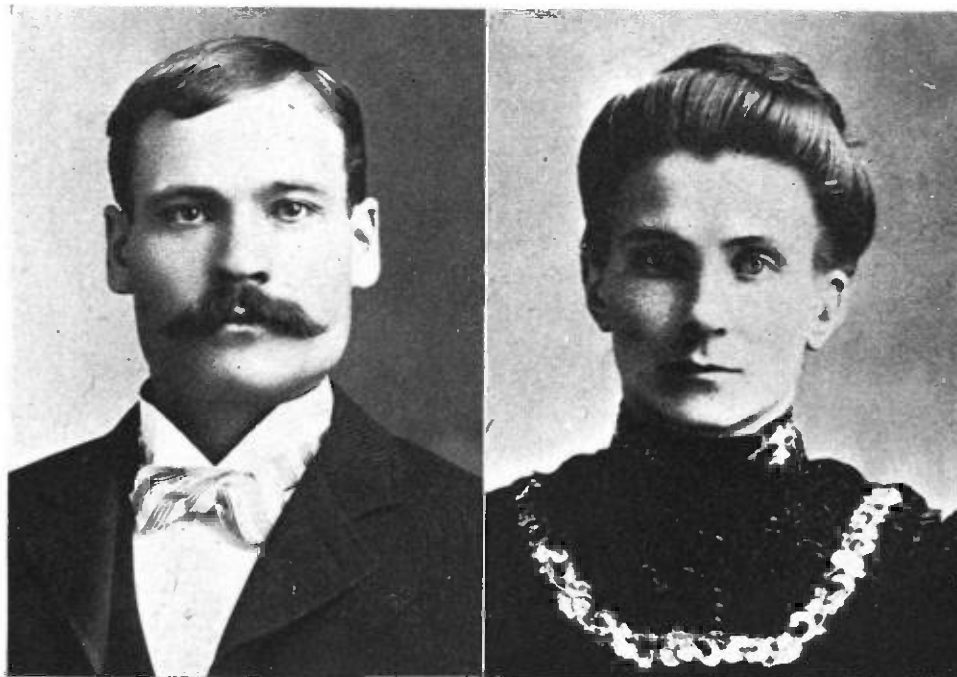
William H. Fisher, pioneer shoemaker of Minocqua, was born in Lansing, Mich., Feb. 14, 1866, son of Guyer T. and Sarah (Fairbanks) Fisher. The mother was a native of Yorkshire, England, and the father of New York State; they were married in Michigan, where the father was engaged in the shoe business until his retirement in 1922; he is a resident of Lansing; the mother passed away in 1893. Four children were born to these parents: William H., subject of this sketch; and Beatrice, Anna, and Andrew C., all living at Battle Creek, Mich. William H. Fisher received his education in Michigan and learned the trade of shoemaker from his father, which occupation he has since followed. He came to Wisconsin in 1887, remaining at Rhineland until 1889, when he came to Minocqua, being one of the early residents of the village. He is a man of ability and during his long period of residence here he has taken a useful part in public affairs, serving as clerk and as chairman of the township board, and for the past 20 years as a member of the school board. His fraternal affiliations are with the Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Fisher was married in Minocqua, Sept. 24, 1889, to Miss Mary Gosman, daughter of Nick and Mary (Gaglar) Gosman, both of whom are now deceased. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Fisher: Guyer T., who served two years as a naval ensign during the World War and is now practicing law in Chicago; Maude, now Mrs. William Clothier of Detroit, Mich.; Walter S., who also served during the World War and received an official citation for his services in the Argonne Forest with the 304th Field Signal Corps, 79th Division; and is practicing law in Green Bay, Wis.; William H., Jr., now attending the University of Wisconsin at Madison, who was in the army for two years during the World War, 17 months of this time being spent in France; Enos E., a sketch of whom appears below; and Mary, now Mrs. Fred E. Roberts of San Bernardino, Calif. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

Enos E. Fisher, publisher and owner of the Minocqua Times, was born in Minocqua Aug. 4, 1897, son of William H. and Mary (Gosman) Fisher, a sketch of whose life precedes this. He received his education in Minocqua, graduating from the high school here with the class of 1917. While a junior in high school he purchased the Minocqua Times, a weekly paper of wide circulation, which he has since operated with good success. During the World War he enlisted in the army and was sent to an officers' training camp at Milwaukee, remaining there until the close of the war. Fraternally Mr. Fisher is affiliated with the Masons, belonging to the Blue Lodge at Minocqua, and with the Odd Fellows, being a member of the Woodruff lodge of the latter. He is one of the enterprising young business men

of the village and is well liked by all.

Benedict Gauthier, proprietor of Gauthier Resort and dealer in general merchandise at Lac du Flambeau, Vilas County, was born in August of 1861 at Brunette Falls, now Cornell, Chippewa County, Wis., son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Gauthier. He was raised there and subsequently assisted his father in the operation of the home farm in Chippewa County until he was 22 years of age. He then spent some time as an ox team driver in the lumber woods of northern Wisconsin. In 1886 he came to Lac du Flambeau, and for the following five years he was government policeman on the Lac du Flambeau Indian Reservation, in connection with which work he had charge of the team of horses maintained by the government for the use of the Indian families in hauling wood and plowing gardens. In 1891 Mr. Gauthier erected the Gauthier Hotel, and upon the closing down of the sawmill, to the employees of which this hostelry catered, he converted the hotel into the present Gauthier Resort. In this place he has an unusually fine resort property; his main lodge is 60x100 feet in dimensions, with a commodious screened porch; there are 19 rooms on the second floor of this building, in addition and to these accommodations there are ten neat, well-furnished cottages. The resort is situated in the center of Lac du Flambeau Indian Reservation, and the scenery and surroundings are extremely picturesque. It is in the heart of the system of lakes known as Flambeau Waters, and the country for miles about is a land of virgin forests and sparkling lakes. The fishing and hunting are unexcelled, and all of these features together with the perfect accommodations and service afforded by the resort make it an ideal place at which to spend an outing of rest and recreation. Mr. and Mrs. Gauthier bend every effort toward meeting every wish of each of their guests, and a comfortable, homelike air pervades the whole establishment. The meals are particularly tempting; fresh vegetables, milk, cream, etc. are produced on the farm operated in conjunction with the resort, and the tables are set with the best food obtainable, carefully prepared and served in abundance. In addition to conducting this property Mr. Gauthier established a general store in 1916, and in 1923 he erected a separate building to house his ice cream and confectionery departments and containing a barber shop in addition. Mr. Gauthier was married at Chippewa Falls, Wis., June 5, 1883, to Miss Margaret Beauregard. Mr. and Mrs. Gauthier have one daughter, Hazel, who is now Mrs. Thomas F. Guthrie of Minneapolis.

Obie Edward Gibson, agricultural agent for Vilas County, and a resident of Eagle River, was born at Maiden Rock, Pierce County, Wis., Jan. 24, 1891. His education was begun in the public schools and included two years of high school work, which he finished at Plattville, Grant County, after which he spent a year in the state normal school at Plattville. He then entered the Wisconsin State University and was graduated after a four year's course from the agricultural department with a degree of B. S. A., as a member of the class of 1914. In August that year he took a position in the high school at Sauk Center, Minn., as agricultural instructor, also doing extension work, and remained there for a year and a half. He then accepted a position with the United States Dairy Division, doing extension work in the western half of the state of Washington. At the end of three years he returned to Wisconsin, on account of the death of his brother, to take charge of his father's large dairy farm located on the outskirts of the city of Eau Claire and known as "Cedar Manor." There he was engaged in practical dairy work, having a large herd of pure-bred Holstein cattle; this farm is still owned and maintained by his father. In the spring of 1919 Mr. Gibson accepted a call to become agricultural agent for Vilas County, in which position he has served efficiently and with good practical results up to the present time. He is popular among the farmers and townspeople generally and is a member of the Congregational Church and of the Masonic order. He was married December 30, 1914, at Cuba City, Grant County, Wis., to Irene Ralph, who was born in that place, and who, like himself, is a graduate of the Plattville Normal School. Before her marriage she was a proficient teacher. The domestic circle of Mr. and Mrs. Gibson has been enlarged by the birth of two children: Margaret Irene, born March 10, 1916,



MR. AND MRS. MICHAEL LILLUND

and Ellen Louise, born Nov. 10, 1919.

Michael Lillund, who is operating a farm which he built up from wild land in Section 12, town of Conover, was born in Finland, Feb. 18, 1870. After receiving his education in the schools of his native land he worked on farms there until he was 20 years old, and then went to Wasa, Finland, where he worked in the flour mills for two years. He next entered the standing army of Finland, and after serving for three years he came to the United States in 1896 and located at Bessemer, Mich., where he subsequently worked in the iron mines until 1903. In 1902 he purchased 80 acres of wild land in Vilas County, and in 1903 he came here and settled on this property, which he has developed into his present farm. This accomplishment called for a tremendous amount of effort; the place was covered with stumps and hardwood and hemlock timber, and was without buildings or improvements of any sort. On first coming here Mr. Lillund built a small log cabin to serve as a temporary residence; his pathway was beset by obstacles on every hand; the country was a primitive one, and money was none too plentiful in those days. He did not falter in the face of privation and toil, however, and his years of effort have resulted in a fine agricultural property. He built barns and out-buildings; also an underground silo 30 feet deep and extending $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the ground, which is the only one of its kind in the state, and in 1912 he replaced his original residence with a fine frame dwelling house. With 25 acres of the land under the plow, he is carrying on general farming and dairying, having a good herd of Guernsey cattle, and he is also a stockholder in the Eagle River Creamery and Produce Co. He and his family are members of the Swedish Lutheran Church in Section 23, town of Conover, of which Mr. Lillund was one of the organizers, and he is now its treasurer and one of its trustees. Mr. Lillund was first married on Aug. 3, 1900, to Reka Dahl, who was born in Finland Nov. 8, 1872. Mrs. Reka Lillund died Nov. 16, 1908, leaving three children, as follows: Einar, born Nov. 17, 1901; Herbert, born Sept. 11, 1904; and Ellen, born Aug. 9, 1906. On Oct. 28, 1909, Mr. Lillund was united with his present wife, who, previous to her marriage to Mr. Lillund, was Mrs. Lizzie Asplund. She was born in Finland Dec. 15, 1875, and came to the United States in 1898; by her previous marriage to Andrew Asplund she is the mother of two children: Elsie, born July 2, 1901, and Esther, born July 13, 1904. Four children, as follows, have been born to her union with Mr. Lillund: Alice, July 23, 1910; Elwin, Feb. 4, 1912; Edna, Aug. 28, 1914; and Eugene, Oct. 28, 1915. All the children are living at home. The family are highly respected in the community; Mr. Lillund has achieved his success solely through his own hard work, and he may well feel gratified with what he has accomplished.

Charles Gauthier, a government official of the Lac du Flambeau Indian Reservation, was born at Bernice Falls, Chippewa County, Wis., Aug. 10, 1864. He attended school there and assisted in the operation of the home farm until his father's death, after which for nearly 20 years he followed the lumber industry in the woods of northern Wisconsin. He came to Lac du Flambeau in 1885 and worked in the sawmill for a short time, after which he followed the same work at Merrill for five years. He then returned to Lac du Flambeau and assisted his brother, who was at that time operating a stage line from Flambeau Station to the village. In April, 1906, he was appointed chief of police of the Lac du Flambeau Indian Reservation, and he has ever since served in this capacity; he also acts as interpreter at the government school and as investigator of outside reports, and in July, 1923, he was appointed by the state as special revenue officer at the reservation. He has served faithfully and ably in all these offices, and has come to be looked to for advice touching on many different phases of the administration of the reservation's affairs. Mr. Gauthier was married at Lac du Flambeau, Oct. 25, 1899, to Miss Amanda Peterson. Seven children, as follows, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Gauthier: Benjamin C., who is now operating Sand Lake Resort; Margaret, deceased; Mabel, who is Mrs. Art Sharbal of Lac du Flambeau; Mamie, who is Mrs. DeVine of Lac du Flambeau; and Hazel, Frances, and Dorothy, who are living at home. Mr. Gauthier is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and Mrs. Gauthier of the Royal Neighbors.

G. A. Griswold, proprietor of "Griswold's Camp" in Forest County immediately adjacent to Vilas County, was born in New York State March 20, 1869, and came to Wisconsin with his parents when he was ten years old, making his home at Stevens Point until 1889. He then removed to Chicago, and there for the following 31 years he was in the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, working in various capacities in their passenger traffic department. In the spring of 1920 he came to northern Wisconsin and purchased the former Fournier Camp, consisting of ten acres of virgin timber on Butternut Lake in Forest County. When Mr. Griswold purchased this property the buildings consisted of a main lodge and 13 cabins; he has rebuilt the main lodge and erected eight additional cabins, a large work shop, a garage, a barn, and woodshed. He has refurbished all the cabins, installing new beds, mattresses, etc., and he has added an additional 40-acre tract of virgin timber to his grounds, giving him a full half mile of fine lake frontage. The resort is now one of the finest in this region. The main buildings are supplied with electric lights and running water, and many conveniences of modern life have been brought here to the heart of the forest. The management takes particular pains with the cuisine, and as a result the meals are thoroughly delightful; vegetables and small fruit come from gardens on the property which are under the care of a professional gardener, and the preparation of all the food as carried on here is a real art. A fleet of 30 fine row boats is maintained, and some of the finest fishing in the world is to be had here. The resort is 16 miles into the forest, in the heart of the hardwood region, a fact which brings to the visitor that inspiring sense of the solitude and isolation of the wilderness for which there is always a longing in the human heart, a longing which is a heritage of that distant past when our ancestors had their homes in the leafy fastnesses. Here at Griswold's Camp outdoor recreations are at their best; bathing is safe and enjoyable; the clean white sand beach having a very gradual slope to deep water; boating and hiking are especially enticing; and in the hunting season, the place is a veritable sportsman's paradise, with partridge and deer in abundance. Mr. Griswold has what is probably the finest collection of mounted animals in northern Wisconsin; there are 45 deer heads, three mounted adult deer and two fawns, one pure white timber wolf's, and a great number of smaller animals, such as bob cats, etc. Many of these specimens have been utilized in carrying out the unique, rustic effect which has been achieved in the design and ornamentation of the dining room at the resort; this room, with its atmosphere of the forest, is typical of the hunting lodges of olden days. Mr. Griswold was married at Chicago April 27, 1892, to Myrtle M. Brink, and Mr. and Mrs. Griswold have two children, Elizabeth and Milton E.

Frank Goldynski, now engaged in the shoe manufacturing business in Three Lakes, Oneida County, and who has rendered public service in several important offices, was born in German Poland, Feb. 2, 1874, son of Vincent and Wilhelmina (Zigarloski) Goldynski. The father, who was a shoemaker, followed his trade in his native land until 1887, when he emigrated with his family to the United States, proceeding west to Chicago, in which city he remained for several years. He then moved to San Francisco, Calif., where he spent the rest of his life; his wife died in 1884. They had four children: Stanley, now deceased; Charles, of Three Lakes, Wis.; Frank, also of Three Lakes; and Antoinette, deceased. Frank Goldynski attended school both in German Poland and in the United States, being 11 years old when he arrived in this country, being brought here two years before his parents came by his uncle, Anton Zigarloski, who settled in Chicago. There he remained until 1896, a period of 11 years, during which time he learned and worked at the trade of machinist. He then came to Three Lakes, Wis., and for the two succeeding winters worked in the woods as a lumberjack. He then erected a building in the village and opened a store for the sale of dry goods and shoes, which he conducted for 14 years, or until 1910, when he went to the far West, working for two years as a lumber cruiser in the states of Washington, Oregon and Idaho. In 1912 he returned to Three Lakes, Wis., and went into the shoe manufacturing business which he has since followed, making a specialty of pack shoes, cruisers' shoes and lumberman's shoes. At times he has traveled selling his output directly to the



MAIN LODGE "THE MOREY"—FRED MOREY, PROP.

lumbermen, his brother Charles, who is in partnership with him, having charge of the shop during his absence. He has served as supervisor and assessor of the town of Three Lakes and was one year justice of the peace. In July, 1923, he entered into partnership with Otto Trichok in the garage business under the firm name of the Three Lakes Garage. In the spring of 1923 he was elected treasurer of the town of Three Lakes.

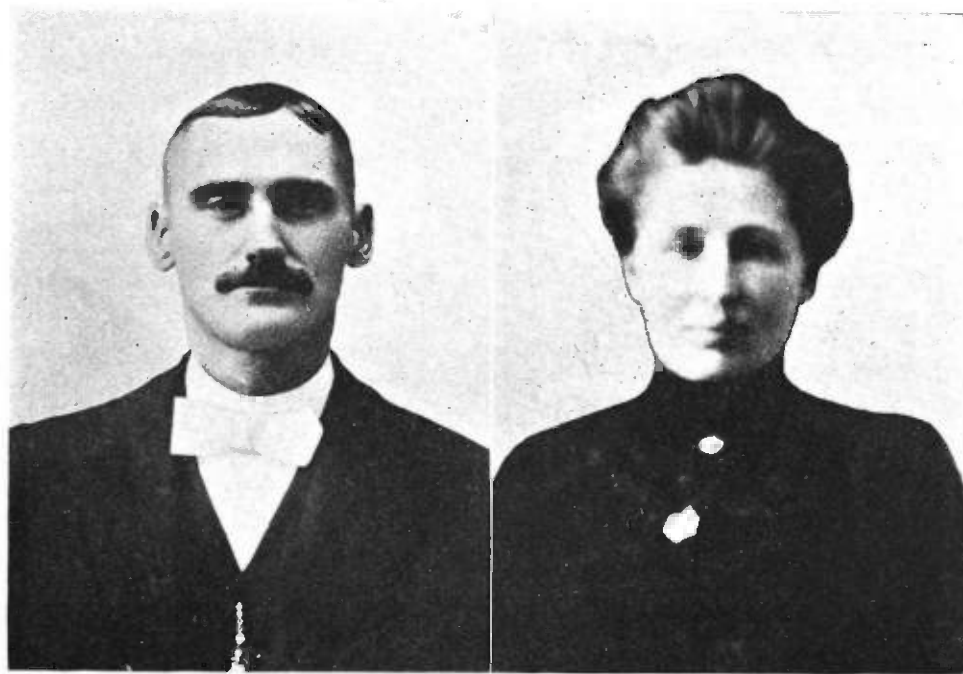
Charles Goldynski, who is in partnership with his brother Frank in the shoe manufacturing business at Three Lakes, Oneida County, was born in German Poland July 31, 1867, son of Vincent and Wilhelmina (Zigalorski) Goldynski. Educated in his native land, he learned the art of shoe making under his father and followed it there until he came to the United States in 1887 with his parents. He resided in Chicago until 1896, when he came to Three Lakes, entering into the partnership with his brother Frank which has since continued, he having charge of the shop while Frank travels selling their product. The two brothers have made a reputation for industry and good citizenship and are enjoying a prosperous career.

Fred Morey, proprietor of "The Morey," one of the most attractive summer resorts in Vilas County, or in northern Wisconsin, the development of which he began some nine or ten years ago, was born at Chippewa Falls, Wis., Sept. 22, 1862. He was educated for the most part in his native place and in 1889 made his entry into business life as assistant cashier in the private bank at Phillips, Wis., which later became a state bank. In 1891 he came to Eagle River, becoming interested with A. McKenzie in the private bank which developed into the Bank of Eagle River and was later incorporated as the State Bank of Eagle River. For a short time Mr. Morey was its vice president, soon, however, becoming cashier, which position he held both until and after its ownership had changed hands and it had become the First National Bank, Mr. Morey's connection with the institution terminating in March, 1922, when Mr. M. Cepress became the cashier. It was in 1913 that Mr. Morey started the Morey Resort on Eagle Chain, between Eagle and Otter Lakes, and since then he has been engaged in improving and developing it, his efforts having met with the most gratifying results: No finer place for an inland summer resort could be conceived, for here is everything in the way of beautiful scenery, except sea or mountains, that the most ardent nature lover could desire—natural woods and groves of various kinds of trees, shrubs and flowers; beautiful lakes furnishing admirable opportunities for canoeing and boating; and streams abounding with trout and other game fish, capable of giving the enthusiastic angler many a thrill in fooling and landing his wily prey. Rest, sport or exercise may be had here as desired and other amusements are not lacking. One of Mr. Morey's constructions is a beautiful and finely equipped hotel, containing a commodious ball room, assembly room, dining-hall and pool and billiard hall, with offices; while accommodations for real home life have been provided by the erection of 17 cottages, these and the hotel being served by a local electric light and water plant. All the buildings are of tasteful architecture and are well finished, the hotel being an especially beautiful structure, surrounded by magnificent pines. Hot and cold baths may be found on every floor of the main building and there is a bath house for beach bathing. The buildings have been constructed to carry out the idea of rusticity. They have large airy bedrooms, well lighted and ventilated and furnished with sanitary bedsteads, good mattresses and springs and sweet-smelling bedding. Wide verandas, well enclosed with screens, add to the out-door in-door comfort of a quiet home-like place. In each cottage there is a stove to provide comfort during a chilly evening. The tables at the Morey are provided with the best the markets afford and with game and fish, in season, from the lakes and woods. There are 27 navigable lakes in the chain known as Eagle Waters, Otter and Eagle lakes, between which the Morey is situated, being two of the most beautiful. The highways through this Big Woods region are kept in fine condition and are excellent for driving. Near the resort is a splendid nine-hole golf course and at the hotel music is furnished during the dinners and for dancing. In short, everything has been provided to make this a

place of allurements, for, to the above enumeration may be added mention of two large launches and all kinds of boats and canoes, as well as conveniences for tennis, croquet, as well as golf. The fame of the resort is wide-spread and Mr. Morey entertains from 150 to 200 guests each season. At one time he owned 700 acres on these lakes, but has sold a quantity of that land to individuals for summer homes, having now about 200 acres. Besides his interest in this place he is a stockholder in the First National Bank and one of its directors. He served as treasurer of Eagle Lake for 28 consecutive years, and is one of the best known residents of the city, where he and his family make their winter home. Mr. Morey was married Oct. 8, 1914, to Mae B. Neville, a lady who stands high in social circles and who is one of the most popular hostesses in the lake resort region. She is a fine entertainer and is an active member of the Woman's Club of Eagle River.

Patrick J. Gaffney, proprietor of a successful furniture business at Eagle River, in connection with which he conducts an undertaking establishment, was born in Canada, July 2, 1879, son of Patrick and Alice (Morrison) Gaffney. The parents were born in Ireland and were quite young when taken to Canada, where they subsequently married. The father, a farmer by occupation, died in 1921, a widower, his wife having passed away in 1919. Patrick J. Gaffney as a boy attended school in Canada, residing on the farm with his parents. He came to the States in 1896, locating at Eagle River, and for awhile he worked in the woods. He then took up the barber's trade, conducting a shop for 20 years. During the latter part of that period he took up the undertaking business, also dealing in furniture, making a start in this line in 1904. In 1902 he took a course in the Johnson Embalming School, and having subsequently passed the state board examination, was admitted to practicing embalming and undertaking in both Wisconsin and Michigan. He has since built up a very large business, both his departments—furniture and undertaking—being well patronized. In 1921 he erected a thoroughly modern store building of brick and tile and so constructed as to be fireproof. The main floor is used by Mr. Gaffney for his business, the upper floor for general offices, and the basement for a bowling alley and billiard hall, which are conducted by Mr. Gaffney. On the main floor there is also a finely equipped barber shop, which Mr. Gaffney now rents out, having given up that business himself in 1920. His store contains a full line of furniture and house-furnishing goods, including ranges and heaters, one of its adjuncts being a picture-framing department. The building is steam-heated and is located on one of the best business corners in the city, and as its owner and proprietor of the business interests it houses Mr. Gaffney takes rank among the prominent and substantial citizens of Eagle River. He has rendered some efficient service in public office, having formerly been county coroner for three years, register of deeds in 1919-20, and sheriff of Vilas County in 1921-22, and he is now serving as under-sheriff. During the World War period he was a member of the local draft board. In addition to his business interests already mentioned, he is the owner, with others, of 662 acres of cut-over land in Vilas County, located on Range Line Lake. A member of the Catholic Church, he belongs also to the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Beavers and the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Gaffney was married May 4, 1901, to Lizzie McCartin, who was born at Eau Claire, Wis., and he and his wife are the parents of eight children, Irene, Evelyn, Lawrence T., Thomas Robert, Gilbert, Francis, John and William.

David Gertz, proprietor of a 40-acre farm in the town of Lincoln, Vilas County, just outside the limits of the village of Eagle River, was born in Russia, April 19, 1874. He was educated in his native land, where he subsequently learned farming, and in 1900 he came to the United States, locating first in New York. His stay there was short, however, as July 4 that year found him in Eagle River, Wis., where he took up the business of logging, working mostly for other concerns but sometimes for himself until 1910. He then engaged in another enterprise, buying 132 acres on Lake Kentuck, Forest County, which he converted into a summer resort, conducting it until 1920. He then sold it and bought his present farm, which is now all cleared and under cultivation. He, however, has a residence and



MR. AND MRS. ALEXANDER MCGREGOR

three lots in the village, where he lives. His farm is just a quarter mile from his city property, and in winter time he does some logging for the Radcliffe Manufacturing Co. Mr. Gertz also owns 40 acres on Long Lake in the town of Three Lakes, Oneida County, which he intends to convert into a resort. Mr. Gertz was married April 13, 1902, to Julia Swanke, who was born in Russia, April 26, 1879, and came to America in 1897, residing at Mt. Vernon, N. Y., until 1902. Though Mr. and Mrs. Gertz were both born in Russia, they are really of German-Russian stock. They have had four children, two of whom, Margaret and Ine, are now deceased. Those living are: Alvina, born Aug. 19, 1903, who was graduated from the Eagle River High School and is now a student in the Oshkosh State Normal School; and Olive, born Dec. 23, 1907, who is now a pupil in the local high school. Mr. Gertz and his family are members of the Lutheran Church.

George Goller, who owns and conducts Pokegema Lodge, located on the north shore of Sand Lake in the southwest part of Vilas County, was born in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 10, 1872. He was educated in the public schools of his native city and began the battle of life, with respect to occupation, as a clerk. Later he became a traveling salesman and was thus occupied until 1911, when he came to Vilas County and bought the 45 acres of wild land that constitute the grounds of his present resort, which is on the Lac du Flambeau Indian Reservation. The improvements he has added include the lodge and eight fine cottages, the latter containing from two to five rooms each, and 25 to 30 people can be accommodated. The cottages are equipped for light housekeeping and have good beds and sanitary arrangements. They are always full during the season. Nature has endowed this locality with many attractions, both landscape and aquatic, and those who have been here once generally come again. Mr. Goller keeps nine row boats and a ten-passenger launch, 22 feet long. There is good fishing here, especially muskellunge and pike, and he furnishes guides, live bait, and other necessities. A fine bathing beach is near at hand, and those who love lake and forest scenery, with their attendant joys, will here be in their element. In addition to this property Mr. Goller owns three other places having lake frontage but which he has not yet developed. One of these is on Sand Lake, another on Swamp Lake and the third on Crooked Lake. Mr. Goller is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to a blue lodge in Chicago. His resort is not far from the post office of Lac du Flambeau, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, where he gets his mail.

Alexander McGregor & Sons are the proprietors of Jack Pine Lodge, one of the attractive summer resorts of Vilas County, situated on the West Shore of Big St. Germain Lake, in Section 19, town of Farmington. Mr. McGregor was born in Scotland, April 13, 1867 and came to the United States with his parents, David and Elizabeth (MacNorton) McGregor, at the age of four years. They settled at Big Rapids, Mich., where the parents subsequently died. Alexander, after attending school in Michigan, took up the work of steam engineering, which he followed for several years, at Merrill and Tomahawk in Lincoln County and at various other places. In 1903 he located at Sayner, Vilas County, where he kept a hotel and was later engaged in road contracting. In 1916 he bought 40 acres of land on the west shore of Big St. Germain Lake and established the Jack Pine Lodge, a summer resort. Here he has built up a fine place, having put up several cottages and a garage in addition to the main lodge. Big St. Germain Lake is one of the most beautiful in Vilas County and the resort is finely situated. The lake is three miles in length and two in width. A trout stream empties into it near the lodge. Near Big St. Germain is Lake Content, a magnificent body of game fish waters, which is reached by boat from the big lake. Nearby lakes are Little St. Germain, Lost, Found, Pickerel, Plum and Little and Big Arbor Vitae. All these are full of muskellunge, pike, bass, pickerel and pan fish, while there is trout fishing in contributory streams, and duck hunting in the open season on nearby rice lakes. Guides, boats and bait are furnished at reasonable rates. Mr. McGregor keeps a good fleet of row boats and a line of cigars, tobacco and other minor comforts or necessities. The air of this region is very beneficial to hay fever and asthma sufferers. McGregor & Sons have just completed a fine main lodge,

26x40 feet, with additions of 26x14 and 26x30 feet respectively. There are log cabins among the pines, with two and four bedrooms, large sitting-room and well screened veranda, all designed for comfort. Mrs. McGregor's cooking is a feature of the establishment that is helping to spread its reputation far and wide. The vegetables are from the home gardens, and fresh milk, cream and eggs, with chicken are among the dainties served. Alexander McGregor was married July 7, 1895, to Ann Hartwig, who was born at Watertown, Wis., March 1, 1878. They have had six children, all now living, as follows: Alexander, Jr., born July 3, 1896, now associated with his father as one of the proprietors of the resort; William, born Sept. 1, 1898, also a member of the firm, who married Martha Schwartzmann and has one child, William, Jr.; Jean born Aug. 21, 1903; Margaret, born June 2, 1907; David, born Feb. 27, 1909; and Esther, born July 27, 1912; all residing at home. Mr. McGregor, the father, has served as supervisor of his town, and Mrs. McGregor was for three years clerk of School District No. 1 and is now serving in her second term as one of its directors. They are members of the Lutheran Church.

John Gudegast, who is prosperously engaged in the land and timber business, making his home at Eagle River, Vilas County, was born in Germany, April 2, 1873. He came to the United States in 1889 at the age of 16, locating first at Chicago, on the outskirts of which city he was engaged for awhile in truck farming. He then went to Hammond, Ind., where he worked in a packing-house owned by the G. H. Hammond Packing Co. In 1892 he went to northern Michigan, finding work in the woods as a logger and learning something about the lumber industry, but after working there for awhile he re-entered the employ of the Hammond Packing Co., remaining with them until the spring of 1893. He then went to Lake Tomahawk, Wis., where he spent some time in hunting and fishing. In 1894 he took a homestead in Oneida County, of which he cleared two acres, proving up the property, and it was about that time that he engaged in the timber business for himself, which he followed for 13 years, buying timber and selling the logs. Since 1908 he has been buying and selling land in Vilas and Oneida counties, and he has lived in Eagle River since 1901, when he bought a residence here. He sold his homestead farm and is now engaged in cruising and estimating. He owns a tract of timber and cut-over land, also some lake frontage property and sells lots to parties desiring to build summer residences. Since he arrived in this country he has worked industriously, watched his opportunities and made the best of them and has accordingly attained a prosperous condition in life and is a respected citizen of the community in which he has made his home. Mr. Gudegast was married Aug. 20, 1901, to Henriette Miller, and he and his wife have been the parents of five children: Anna, who is a student in the Teachers' Training School at Rhineland; Alfreda, who is deceased; Rose, a student in the Eagle River High School; Martha, also attending the high school; and Walter, who is a pupil in the grade school. Mr. Gudegast is a member of the local Masonic lodge and his family are members of the Lutheran Church.

Alfred Osterberg, well-known farmer in the town of Conover, Vilas County, was born in Wasa, Finland, Oct. 12, 1867, son of Saman and Marie (Osterberg) Osterberg. The parents, both of whom are now deceased, were natives of Wasa, Finland. He was reared and educated in his native land and remained there until 1893, following various occupations, including farm work. In the fall of 1893 he came to America, landing at Halifax, Canada, and proceeding from there to Dollar Bay, Mich., where he worked in the rolling mills for four years. In 1897 he went to Montreal, Wis., where he remained until 1902, working in the iron mines. He then came to Vilas County, and after remaining in Eagle River for a short time he took up his home on land in Section 1, town of Conover, which tract he had purchased while living at Montreal. The country here was largely undeveloped at that time; the trip from Eagle River to his land he made with a team and an old wagon, the journey occupying two days. He erected a small shack to serve as a temporary residence, and at once set to work to develop his farm. During the early period of his residence here he worked for the Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co. during the winters and for summer resort people during the summer months, earn-

ing money to support his family and to buy a few tools with which to clear his land. He saw many hardships during those early days, money being scarce and he having a large family to support, but he has been successful in overcoming all the obstacles, and today he has a nice agricultural property, equipped with good buildings, and with a good portion of the 80 acres cleared; he is carrying on potato raising and dairying with good success. Mr. Osterberg was married in Wasa, Finland in September, 1892, to Marie S. Fremling, who was his faithful companion and helpmate until she was taken by death, on Jan. 20, 1923. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Osterberg: Einar, Esther, Charlie, Severin, Edward, Kjalmar, Nesley, and Hulda. Of these Hulda is now deceased; Charlie is road patrolman at Conover, and the others are living at home.

Harry M. Weed, M. D., a skilled medical practitioner at Phelps, was born Sept. 11, 1861, at Coldwater, Mich., son of Harry and Marion (King) Weed. The parents were natives of New York State and came west in 1851, locating at Coldwater, where the father farmed and dealt in farm lands until 1863, when he removed to Marshalltown, Ia. He died the same year, on June 24. The mother and family returned to Michigan; the mother died on Sept. 20, 1922, at the age of 90 years, making her home with her son, subject of this sketch, at the time of her death. Harry M. Weed attended the country schools at Colon, Mich., and in 1882 entered the Albion College at Albion, Mich., from which he graduated with the class of 1887. He then entered the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, and on graduating from this institution in 1889 he opened an office in Oshkosh, Wis., where he met with fine success and remained until 1902. He next practiced at Oconto Falls, Wis., until 1912, and at Boniface, Mich., from then until 1915, in which latter year he came to Phelps and began his practice here. His skill and personality have built up a very wide practice, covering not only Phelps and adjacent territory but reaching as far as Iron River, Three Lakes, Watersmeet, Conover, and the other villages throughout this region. He has made a wonderful success, and in the territory covered by his practice first thoughts in times of sickness fly to him. Of the type to whom full confidence is given in these times of stress, he is loved by all his patients, and in fact by all who know him. He is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy and of the State Homeopathic Society, and is health officer of his community. Fraternally he is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge. Dr. Weed was married at Albion, Mich., on July 2, 1890, to Emma Lewis of that city. At the time of her marriage Mrs. Weed was principal of the Albion High School; a gracious lady, unselfish and beautiful of character, she has helped her husband and stood by him along every step of the way to the success he has achieved. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Weed: Lewis M., born July 17, 1891, who died in France, Jan. 21, 1918, in the service of his country; Linton G., born Oct. 27, 1893, now studying medicine at the University of Wisconsin; and Elvin I., born March 18, 1897, now with the Diamond Cab Co. in Chicago, Ill. The family attend the Congregational Church and stand very high in their community. Dr. Weed is a staunch Republican and is 100 per cent for everything supporting American principles.

Mark A. Wernecke, owner and manager of the Wernecke Resort on Eagle Lake in the town of Lincoln, Vilas County, was born in Harrietteville, Ohio, Nov. 15, 1886. He was reared and educated in his native place, after which he learned the machinist's trade, which he followed for several years. Fifteen years of his life were spent in Milwaukee, where he was manager of the machine shop of the Mulkern Garage Co. In the spring of 1917 he came to Three Lakes, Oneida County, Wis., where for four years he was engaged in the motorboat repair business. Coming to Eagle Lake in the fall of 1921, he purchased four lots and began to build the Wernecke Resort. His main lodge is 32x50 feet, including the front and rear porches, and it contains eight large rooms. He has also one four-room cottage. In the spring of 1922 he erected a boat repair shop, 40x40 feet, which extends out into the lake, and here he repairs motor-boats and boat engines, and carries a large line of marine supplies. All his buildings are electrically lighted. The resort has 400 feet of lake frontage and nestles in a beautiful grove of white

birch on the north shore of Eagle Lake, which is one of the far-famed Eagle chain of 27 lakes. The bracing air, cool nights and refreshing lake breezes are conducive to health and good spirits, while the quiet woodland trails, boating and fishing excursions, and the home-like hospitality afforded guests, together with the pure food and excellent cooking, make this a highly desirable place in which to spend a vacation. Another attraction appealing to many is a splendid nine-hole golf course just across the lake. The "musky," pike, bass and pickerel fishing is of the best in the Eagle chain and good boats and live bait are always on hand. There is also an excellent bathing-beach for all water sports and an unrivalled waterway for those who desire to traverse the chain of lakes by canoe or boat. Mrs. Wernecke, whose maiden name was Inez Mace, and to whom Mr. Wernecke was married in Milwaukee on March 23, 1911, is the actual manager of the resort, while Mr. Wernecke gives his chief attention to his boat repair shop. The resort is three miles from Eagle River, where mail is obtained, and which is on the Ashland division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. The resort auto meets all trains after previous notification.

H. E. MacGregor, head sawyer for the Turtle Lake Lumber Co., at Winchester, Vilas County, was born in County Bruce, Province of Ontario, Canada, April 13, 1862, son of Greger and Sarah (MacKinnon) MacGregor. The father was a native of Nova Scotia, to which province the mother came from Scotland when 12 years old. They were married in Nova Scotia and settled early in County Bruce, Ontario, where the subject of this sketch attended school. When he was 14 years old the family removed to Algoma District, Canada, where the parents took up land and carried on farming for the remainder of their lives, both dying in 1899. H. E. MacGregor remained at home until he was 17 years old and then started out for himself in the lumber woods of Canada. He came to the United States in 1887, locating at Manistique, Mich., in the vicinity of which city he remained until 1893. Here he thoroughly mastered the sawyer's art, and during most of this period he was head sawyer for the Chicago Lumber Co. at Manistique. He was next in the same capacity for this company in their mills at Garnett, Mich., for three years, after which he entered the employ of the Goodman Lumber Co. at Goodman, Wis., being their head sawyer for the following four years. On leaving Goodman he went to Louisiana, but finding the extreme heat there detrimental to his health, he returned to Wisconsin at the end of two months. He then entered the employ of the Robbins Lumber Co. at Rhinelander, and in July, 1913, came from there to Winchester and entered upon the duties of his present position as head sawyer for the Turtle Lake Lumber Co. He has become one of the highly respected citizens here, and he and his wife are popular members of Winchester's society. Both Mr. and Mrs. MacGregor are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. MacGregor was married at Bruce Mines, Ontario, Canada, Jan. 14, 1885, to Miss Charlotte Gray. Mrs. MacGregor was born in County Huron, Ontario, Canada, daughter of Jeremiah and Janet (Kelly) Gray. The father was born in Suffolk County, England, and the mother in Ayrshire County, Scotland; both parents came to Canada as young people, and they were married in County Huron, Ontario, where they subsequently followed agricultural occupations for the remainder of their lives; the father died July 12, 1912, and the mother Aug. 31, 1919. Mr. and Mrs. MacGregor have had two children, Evelyn Elaine and Helen; Helen, who was born Dec. 19, 1903, only lived until Jan. 7, 1904. Evelyn Elaine is now the wife of M. J. Scarlett, prominent druggist of Wayne, Mich.; she was born at Bruce Mines, Ontario, Canada, July 24, 1897; after graduating from the high school at Goodman, Wis., with the class of 1914, she entered Ferris Institute at Big Rapids, Mich., where she was graduated as a commercial teacher in 1915, and she subsequently followed that vocation until her marriage.

Agnes Williams, assistant general manager of the Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co. at Phelps, Wis., was born in a logging camp near Grand Rapids, Mich., daughter of William G. and Catherine (Thompson) Williams. The parents were natives of Michigan, and were married in Grand Rapids, that state. The father followed the lumber industry throughout his life; he did jobbing and contracting in Michigan



H. E. MacGREGOR

until 1903, when he came to Phelps, Wis., with Mr. Phelps to assist in the construction of the first sawmill, in which work Mr. Williams was superintendent of construction, the family living in a tent until a house could be erected. After the sawmill was built Mr. Williams took charge of the woods operations and cruising, and followed that work until his death on Feb. 8, 1907. He was buried at Grand Rapids, Mich., and after his death Mrs. Williams remained in that city until her death, Feb. 9, 1921. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Otis, who died June 8, 1906, and Agnes, subject of this sketch. Agnes Williams was educated in the schools of Grand Rapids, Mich., graduating from the high school there with the class of 1904 and subsequently attending business college in the same city. In May of 1905 she came to Phelps and entered the office of the Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co. as stenographer and assistant bookkeeper. She was promoted to the office of head bookkeeper and transferred to the main office of the company at Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1909, remaining there until March, 1921, when she returned to Phelps with the same company as assistant general manager and assistant secretary. She is a stockholder and director in the company and is also a stockholder in the Phelps State Bank. She is a member of the Catholic Church. A highly competent woman, the splendid success she has met with is well merited.

Samuel J. Williams, postmaster at Boulder Junction and a well-known merchant of that place, was born at Bethel, Ohio, May 24, 1870, son of David and Nancy (Throckmorton) Williams. The parents were of Irish and English descent; the father was born in Virginia and the mother in Ohio; they were married in 1865, at close of the Civil War, the father having taken part in that conflict as a member of Company C, 91st Regiment of Infantry, and they resided at Bethel subsequently until the mother's death in 1875. Mr. Williams, Sr. then removed to Arion, Ohio, and he was engaged in farming there until he died in 1886. Five children, as follows, were born to these parents: Sheridan, of Crete, Neb.; Rosa, deceased; Samuel J., subject of this sketch; Charles E., living at Home, Colo., where he is a ranch owner; and Ida, who died at the age of 18 years. Samuel J. Williams was educated at Weeping Water, Neb., and after finishing the district school there he followed agricultural pursuits for some years, both on his own account and in the employ of others. He then learned interior decorating and followed this occupation for five years, after which he accepted a position as district manager for the Modern Woodmen of America fraternity, with whom he was connected for the next 18 years. He was first in charge of their fourth district and later of their first district, having headquarters at Lincoln, Neb. In 1905 he was transferred to Merrill, Wis., where he was stationed until 1915. He then received an appointment to a position in the game conservation department of the state of Wisconsin, and continued in it until 1918, having his headquarters at Medford, Wis. After leaving that service he came to Boulder Junction and established himself in his present general mercantile business, where he has become well known throughout this section of the country. He was appointed postmaster of the village on July 19, 1919, succeeding his wife, who had served since May, 1918. Mr. Williams is connected fraternally with the Merrill camps of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Royal Neighbors of America. Besides his interests in the village of Boulder Junction he owns 188 acres of land having a mile of frontage on Boulder Lake, which property he purchased in 1921. He is one of the very prominent men of the community in which he lives. He and his family attend the Methodist church. Mr. Williams was first married in 1890 to Iva Hoffman, who was taken by death on July 4, 1897. Four children, as follows, were born to this union: Lester, who is section hand at Boulder Junction; Floyd, station agent at the same place; Raymond, an electrical engineer living at Cambridge, Mass.; and Gladys, who is attending the University of California at Los Angeles. Mr. Williams was united with his present wife on July 2, 1902; previous to her marriage Mrs. Williams was Miss Ada Fuller, her parents being Frank and Emma (Eflind) Fuller; of these parents the father is now deceased and the mother is residing with Mr. and Mrs. Williams at Boulder Junction.

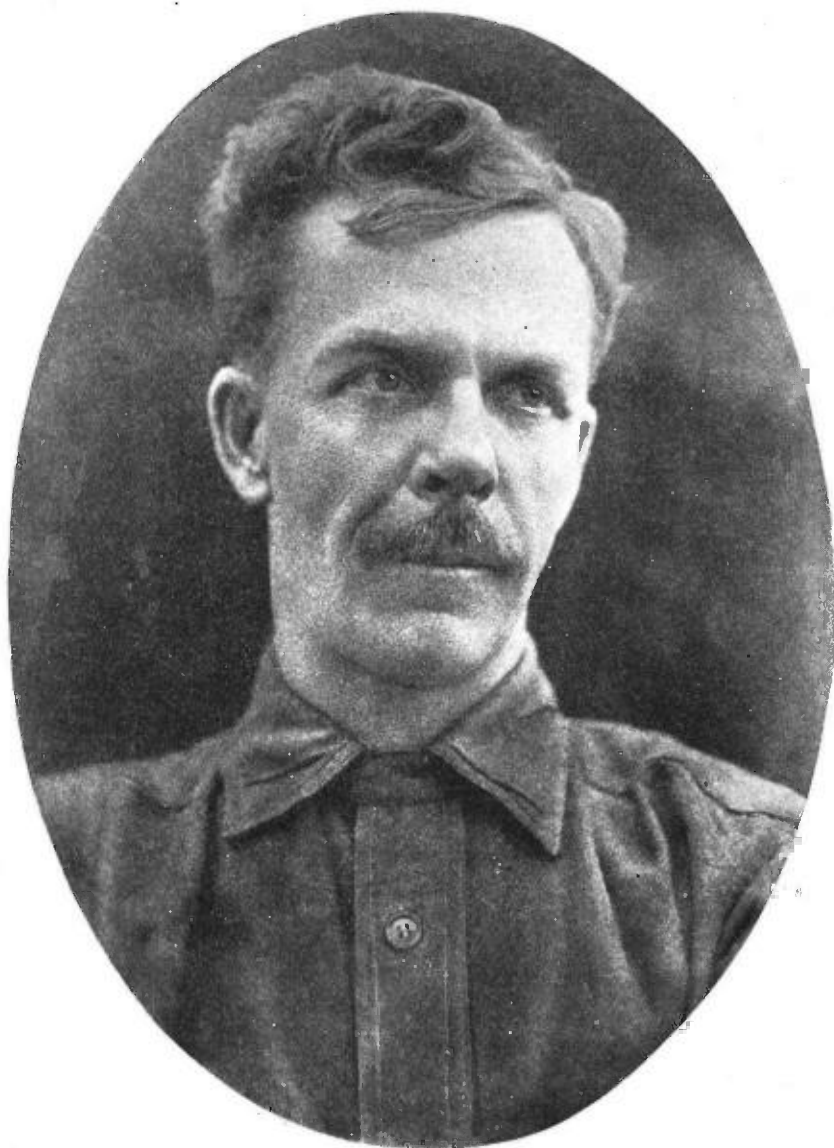
Edward Oldenberg, well-known merchant of Lac du Flambeau, Vilas County, was born at Oshkosh, Wis., Dec. 4, 1887, son of William and Minnie (Glowe) Oldenberg. Some time after his birth the family removed to a farm near Antigo, Wis., and the father met death there Oct. 21, 1914, through being gored by a bull; the mother is still living on the farm. Edward Oldenberg received his education in the schools of Antigo, after which he clerked in stores and later in meat markets, thoroughly mastering the trade of butcher and the art of meat cutting. After following this line at Antigo until 1907 he came to Lac du Flambeau and entered the employ of the Lac du Flambeau Lumber Co., being given full charge of the meat department of their store. When this company closed up their business in 1914 Mr. Oldenberg purchased their store building and mercantile stock, and he has ever since carried on the operation of this property. He handles groceries, dry goods, clothing, hardware, farm machinery, gasoline, motor oils, automobile accessories, raw and tanned furs, and in fact he has in stock or will order anything one calls for. In 1922 the post office was moved to his building. He has a nice residence on the shore of Long Lake, and he owns 300 acres of land with several miles of lake frontage on various lakes in Vilas County. In 1919 he started a summer resort on Long Lake, erecting five cottages and building up a good property, which he conducted until selling it in 1922. In conjunction with his store he has a unique and artistic ice cream and soda parlor, finished in white birch bark and highly attractive in design and decoration. His store and ice cream parlor are lighted by a Delco electric light plant which he installed in the spring of 1923. He enjoys a very large trade and occupies a position of great prominence in the community. Mr. Oldenberg served for two years as treasurer of the village and township of Lac du Flambeau. He is an exceptionally able man, and is doing a great deal to promote the wonderful future which lies ahead for this region. He belongs to the Odd Fellows lodge at Antigo, and also to the Masons, being a member of the Blue Lodge of the latter organization at Eagle River, the chapter at Rhinelander, and the commandery at Antigo. Mr. Oldenberg was married May 23, 1911, to Viola Hoy, of Gladstone, Mich.; previous to her marriage Mrs. Oldenberg had been a teacher in the public and government schools at Lac du Flambeau. Mr. and Mrs. Oldenberg have three children, as follows: Maxine M., born Feb. 22, 1914; Idell Mae, born Aug. 28, 1916; and Loueva Ruth, born Oct. 19, 1918.

John Zimpelmann, the present postmaster of Eagle River, Vilas County, was born Dec. 12, 1868, in Port Washington, Wis., son of Matt and Rose (Wachter) Zimpelmann. The parents, who were born in Germany, came to America in 1853, settling at Port Washington, which is in Ozaukee County. There the father was engaged in farming until 1912, in which year he retired. He died in 1914 and his wife now resides in Eagle River with her daughter, Mrs. Matthew Shuebel. Their family numbered nine children: Louisa, now the wife of Matthew Shuebel of Eagle River; John, subject of this sketch; Mary, who is the wife of Frank Wolf of Oconto Falls, Wis.; Minnie, wife of Hanson Bernard of Racine, Wis.; Charles, of Eagle River; Adolph, of Waupun, Wis.; Louis, of Eagle River; Laura, now Mrs. Gottholdt Garlach, of Waverly, Iowa; and Herman, of Los Angeles, Calif. John Zimpelmann when a boy attended school at Port Washington and subsequently resided with his parents until 21 years old, working on the home farm. He came to Eagle River in 1889 and for several years thereafter was employed in saw and shingle mills. After that he was employed in a retail business for eight years and later worked at the carpenter's trade. On Aug. 19, 1915, he was appointed postmaster of Eagle River, in which position he has served up to the present time. He formerly served several years as supervisor on the board of the town of Eagle River. Mr. Zimpelmann was married June 26, 1896, in Milwaukee, to Ida Luedke, daughter of Herman and Amelia (Lansondorf) Luedke, and he and his wife have one daughter, Erna, who is now Mrs. G. F. Bond; she is assistant postmaster.

Robert C. Ziebell, a well-known citizen of Eagle River, Vilas County, was born at Wausau, Marathon County, Wis., June 10, 1879, son of Herman and Mena (Voelker) Ziebell. The parents were natives of Germany who came to the United States when children and were married in Wausau, in the vicinity of which place



EDWARD OLDENBERG



GEORGE J. ST. CLAIR

Herman Ziebell engaged in farming. Later he gave up that occupation and went into the meat business, which he followed there for two years, at the end of that time coming to Eagle River. Here he worked for some time in the mills, as night watchman, engineer, and in other capacities. He was also employed for awhile as engineer at the city waterworks. He is now deceased, and also his wife Mena, who passed away about 1891, when her son Robert was 12 years old. Robert C. Ziebell as a boy attended school in Eagle River and then became clerk in a confectionery store, in which the telegraph and express office were located. This gave him the opportunity to learn telegraphy, of which he took advantage, and in the year 1900 he became relief agent for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, which in capacity he worked until May, 1902. On June 29, 1904, he was appointed station agent at Eagle River, which position he held until June 1, 1922, when he obtained leave of absence until June 1, 1923. In January, 1922, he became deputy sheriff under Sheriff P. J. Gaffney. He is a stockholder in the Farmers & Merchants State Bank, and is fraternally affiliated with Eagle River Lodge, No. 248, A. F. & A. M. Mr. Ziebell was married Dec. 5, 1900, to Augusta Hanke of Eagle River and this union has been blessed by the birth of eight children, Gladys, Inez, Arthur, Ethel, Elvira, Loretta, Ruby and Ruth, the two youngest being twins. The family attend the Congregational Church.

Fred Youngquist, superintendent of the sawmill at Winchester operated by the Turtle Lake Lumber Co., was born at West Troy, Mich., March 20, 1881, son of John and Christine (Bergstrom) Youngquist. The parents were both born in Sweden; they came from that country to the United States in 1876, first settling on the Muskegon River in Michigan and later removing to West Troy. They came to Wisconsin in 1889 and were residents of McNaughton, Oneida County, for five years, during which period the father worked in the mill operated by the McNaughton Lumber Co., but which was later owned by Bradley & Kelley. For the next 12 years they lived at Woodboro, the father remaining in the employ of the George E. Wood Lumber Co. there until they finished operations. Then for seven years they lived at Bundy, after which they were at Odanah for a short time and came from there to Winchester in 1920; the father is now working for the Turtle Lake Lumber Co. here. Fred Youngquist was reared in Wisconsin, receiving most of his education at McNaughton and starting to work in the mill there at the age of 12 years. He continued with his parents at the various towns in which they resided in Wisconsin, and came to Winchester in 1919 in his present capacity as sawmill superintendent for the Turtle Lake Lumber Co. His position is a responsible one, but Mr. Youngquist is a splendid executive and has made a good record. He has a very wide circle of friends here, and he and his family take an active part in the social life of the community. Mr. Youngquist was married at Woodboro, Wis., March 16, 1901, to Miss Ida May Bogie. Mr. and Mrs. Youngquist have had ten children, of whom eight are now living, namely: Conrad, Irene (now Mrs. James Hivernaught of Winchester), Alvine, Mary, Robert, Fred, James, and Louise. One died in infancy and two others are also now deceased.

George J. St. Clair, proprietor of Black Oak Lake Resort in Vilas County, and who is a nationally known potato expert, was born in Faribault, Minn., March 17, 1873, son of James and Louisa (Miller) St. Clair. The family removed to St. Paul, Minn., in 1880, and George J. St. Clair received his education in the schools of the latter city. After completing school he took up the trade of chef, learning cooking in all its branches and following this occupation until 1906; during this period he worked for a number of large restaurants and hotels and was for a time with the Northern Pacific railroad. In 1906 he came to Vilas County and bought 92 acres of wild land with a quarter of a mile of frontage on the east shore of Black Oak Lake, which property he at once proceeded to develop into a farm and resort. As no development whatever had been made on the land, a huge task confronted him, but he set to work vigorously, and in his present success he is well rewarded for all his efforts. Early in his career here he turned his attention to potato raising; he soon became convinced that the species of potato known as the Triumph

was the one most ideally suited to the conditions here, and he confined his attention exclusively to this stock, raising it year after year in his fields, which were far removed from any other source of the same stock. The isolation of his fields was a thing of which he did not appreciate the full value until about five years ago, when he learned of it through the seed potato inspection department of the Wisconsin Experiment Station. The state for a long time has been bending its efforts toward finding sources of Triumph seed stock showing a very low percentage of mosaic disease, and from the study that has been made of this disease it is known that the best strains are usually found growing far removed from any other fields, since good seed planted near mosaic infected fields soon becomes contaminated with the disease. It was soon found that the strain Mr. St. Clair had developed through years of raising from the same stock under ideal conditions was remarkably free from the disease, and the fame of the St. Clair strain has rapidly spread over the entire United States. Quoting from the report of County Agent O. E. Gibson for the season of 1922, "They attracted so much attention among potato experts that samples were secured for tests in the south where hot, moist weather assists the spread of disease, often to the point that would at once cause Vilas County farmers to abandon potato growing as a money crop. At Tromp, Texas, the St. Clair seed was first in yield and freedom from disease. At Baton Rouge, La., it was third in yield and second in freedom from disease, in competition with high grade stock from all over the country. Mosaic is a disease that attacks the leaf of the potato plant with ruinous effects when weather and climate conditions are favorable for its development, and may exist in a latent form even in northern grown seed, although it does not materially affect the yield here. The fact that the St. Clair seed was practically free from mosaic wherever tried in the southern states shows that for the southern grower it cannot be equalled. Mr. St. Clair sees that his strain of Triumphs have a valuable future before them and is getting ready to increase his acreage largely, and has purchased all the necessary equipment to grow potatoes in the modern and proven economical way." Prizes as follows have been won by the St. Clair strain: first prize in state of Texas, 1921; first prize at Wisconsin State Fair, 1922; first, second, fourth and fifth prizes and award of merit at Central Wisconsin Potato Show, 1922; first, second, third, and fourth prizes Mid-West Horticultural Exposition (in competition with the products of 13 states), 1922. News dispatches at the time of the last-mentioned exposition carried the statement that in type, uniformity, and color the St. Clair strain was the sensation of the show. The Potato Growers' Association of Wisconsin has presented Mr. St. Clair with a free membership in the National Potato Growers Association of America, in recognition of what he has done for the state of Wisconsin and Vilas County. Besides his excellent work in this field Mr. St. Clair has developed one of the most popular and attractive resorts in northern Wisconsin. Located in the heart of the beautiful country on the east shore of Black Oak Lake, amid lovely lawns, fine drives and walks, and the magnificent trees of the forest, he is conducting a hostelry with all the services and conveniences of a city hotel. His main lodge is 46x50 feet in dimensions, with an eight-foot screened porch, and contains two dining-rooms, a reception room, kitchen and office on the first floor, with sleeping rooms above; this building is constructed of logs, and is artistic in all its details and appointments. There are ten cottages, all with French windows and screened porches; a particularly attractive feature of these buildings is the partitioning, which is done with heavy duck so arranged that it may be withdrawn and the interior of the cottage be made into one large room. A large rustic arch with a mammoth electric sign leads the way into the resort grounds. Mr. St. Clair's 110-volt electric plant furnishes illumination for the grounds and buildings, and the resort is also provided with a water plant and a refrigerating plant. There is a large athletic field, and an outdoor moving picture stadium. All outdoor sports may be enjoyed to their fullest here; the bathing beach is one of the finest in this region, and has a fine diving pavilion 200 feet out from the shore; all the fish common to this locality are to be had in abundance, and the fishing has a special attractiveness at Black Oak Lake Resort, because of the lake trout, or salmon trout,

which are to be had in Black Oak Lake and in only two other lakes in all this region; this sporty and delicious fish ranges in weight as high as 15 pounds. A fine table is set at the resort, and one of the most enjoyable features of the life here is the Sunday evening meal, which is served in cafeteria style, each guest selecting his food and repairing to the rustic benches outside, where a huge bonfire is blazing and a general good time is had by all; as many as 200 guests often take part in this festival; wooden plates are used, and these are a source of fuel to keep the bonfire blazing after the meal is finished. Mr. St. Clair was married Oct. 12, 1898, to Nellie May Samson, of Pine Island, Minn., and Mr. and Mrs. St. Clair have two children: Ethel May, born May 5, 1903, and Robert T., born Nov. 15, 1906. Both the children are now studying at Maplewood Academy, Maple Plain, Minn. Mr. St. Clair is a man of a type whose presence means much to a community, and he has advanced the general interests here in many ways. He has been clerk of the town of State Line for 14 years; in addition to being a member of the Potato Growers' Association, he belongs to the Motorists' Association of Wisconsin. Not young enough to be accepted for active army or navy service in the World War, Mr. St. Clair made an admirable record for home work. As associate member of the legal advisory board of his district, he helped to advise registrants of the true meaning and intent of the selective service laws and regulations, assisting them to make full and truthful answers to the questionnaire and aiding generally in the just administration of said laws and regulations. He also served as chairman for the town of State Line in the Third Liberty Loan campaign and took an active part in promoting the sale of the Fourth and Fifth issues of Liberty Loan bonds, being town chairman on the Fifth or Victory Loan committee. He has in his possession government certificates testifying to the value of his work in these capacities, showing that for his work in connection with the Third Loan he was awarded a flag by the U. S. Treasury Department and his name was inscribed on the roll of honor of the Ninth Federal Reserve District, and it was likewise inscribed on the roll of honor in connection with the Fourth bond issue.

William H. Love, proprietor of Hillside Resort, on the southern shore of historic Lac Vieux Desert in Vilas County, was born at Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1873. He completed the grade and high schools of Rochester and subsequently became a student at the Art Institute in New York City, being graduated therefrom as a skilled moulding artist. This profession he followed with excellent success until 1908, when the condition of his health made a change of employment necessary. It was at that time that he came here to Vilas County and entered the summer resort industry. In 1921 he purchased his present resort, the Hillside, and he has brought this property to a high stage of development, making valuable improvements to buildings and grounds and building up a hostelry that is first-class in every respect. His main lodge is a two-story building with an eight-foot screened porch along the front, overlooking the lovely waters of Lac Vieux Desert; the irregular, wooded shore line of the lake is 40 miles long, and it is one of the most attractive bodies of water in all this famous region. Besides the main lodge at Hillside there are four screened-in cottages, nicely furnished and all light and airy, facing the lake. The lounging and writing rooms are in another building, and here every night the fishermen gather to relate their tales of the big ones that got away. Candies, cigars, and soft drinks are dispensed, and the service is complete in every detail. Buildings and grounds are illuminated by electricity, a feature not to be found at many establishments of this nature. Meals are served in the large and pleasant dining room at the main lodge, which building also contains the kitchen and serving room and four attractive sleeping rooms. A special feature is made of the cuisine, and it will be found a real treat to the jaded palate of the city man; the cooking is personally supervised by Mrs. Love, who is a genuinely good hostess in every respect. In addition to the comforts and services offered by Hillside, the natural attractions to be found here are alone sufficient to make this a mecca for tourists and vacationists. Lac Vieux Desert stands alone in its record for large yields of gamey fish of every variety common to this region, and in the season of 1921 the record muskellunge for the season, weighing over 50

pounds, was taken from this lake a short distance from Hillside Resort. There are excellent trout streams within easy distance. Special provision is made at the resort for hunters during the late fall season, and ducks, deer, and partridges in great abundance furnish ideal sport for the nimrod during the open hunting season. Every form of outdoor sport is at hand here; there is an excellent tennis court at the resort, and a fine nine-hole golf course is only a few miles distant; the gradual slope of the bathing beach at the lodge and its beautiful white sand structure make water sports particularly enjoyable. Saddle horses are maintained for the use of the guests, and the rides along the woodland trails are delightful. Scenic side trips are also enticing; the Michigan boundary lies but half a mile from the resort, and a trip through the rugged scenery of upper Michigan is well rewarded. The grounds at the resort are splendidly kept up, and with their fine lawns and flower beds and their acres of virgin timber in the background they form a picture that cannot be rivalled with brush and canvas. Good boats, guides, and live bait are furnished by the management. Mr. Love can well be proud of the success he has achieved and the contribution he has made to the development of northern Wisconsin. Mr. Love was married July 4, 1896, to Nettie Biggers, and Mr. and Mrs. Love are the parents of one child, Florence Margaret, who is now Mrs. Fairold Johnson of Chicago.

Sam B. Lugar, superintendent of the chemical plant of the Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co., at Phelps, Vilas County, was born in Austria, June 15, 1888. He was educated in the public schools of his native land, after which he did farm work for awhile. In 1904, at the age of 16 years, he came to the United States and for the next three years worked on a logging train in Michigan, during the last year of that period being in the employ of "Hy" Stevenson at Escanaba. After that he found employment in a chemical plant, in the still house and as fireman, and it was there he learned his present trade. On March 10, 1910, he came to Phelps and started work in the chemical plant of the Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co., during six months firing boilers. He then went to Louisiana and Tennessee, being away three months, and on his return resuming work for the same company; he was plumbing for one year and afterwards was engaged in running the still house. In March, 1917, Mr. Lugar was promoted to his present position as superintendent of the company's chemical plant, having entire charge of that department. He has from 25 to 50 men under his supervision and his position is a very responsible one, but he has proved himself capable and thoroughly qualified to fill it. As a citizen he stands high in the community. Aside from other holdings he has a farm of 120 acres in the town of Phelps. Mr. Lugar was married Nov. 12, 1917, to Eleanor Case, daughter of Judge Hunter Case of Phelps. He and his wife have one child, Lawrence B., who was born Oct. 6, 1918.

John Sisson, proprietor of Sisson's Resort on Little St. Germain Lake, Vilas County, was born at Seneca Falls, New York, Dec. 4, 1888. He acquired his education in the public schools of his native place and left home at the age of 14 years to make his own way in the world, coming directly to the territory comprised in Oneida and Vilas counties. Here, in one place or another, he has since made his home, except for a period which he spent in traveling which took him into every state in the Union and into the Dominion of Canada. For many years he was engaged in guiding and trapping and he also at times worked in the woods at logging, all familiar occupations in this region. In 1913 Mr. Sisson engaged in the summer resort business, buying three acres of land on Little St. Germain Lake and established the Sisson Resort, later buying additional land, erecting buildings and developing a fine place. His main lodge was 20x56 feet, having an addition 18x24 feet, and his accommodations were increased by ten cottages. There he did a thriving business until the spring of 1922, when he sold the property to E. Perrault. It then included the original three acres, another lot of 50x210 feet, a 30-acre tract of land, a 40-acre tract, and a lake frontage of 100 feet. In the fall of 1922 Mr. Sisson started the resort which he is now managing, which also bears his name, and adjoins the Perrault Resort. The lodge of his present place has a surface area of 24x50 feet. It is provided with a ten-foot screened porch, 24 feet



JOHN SISSON AND FAMILY

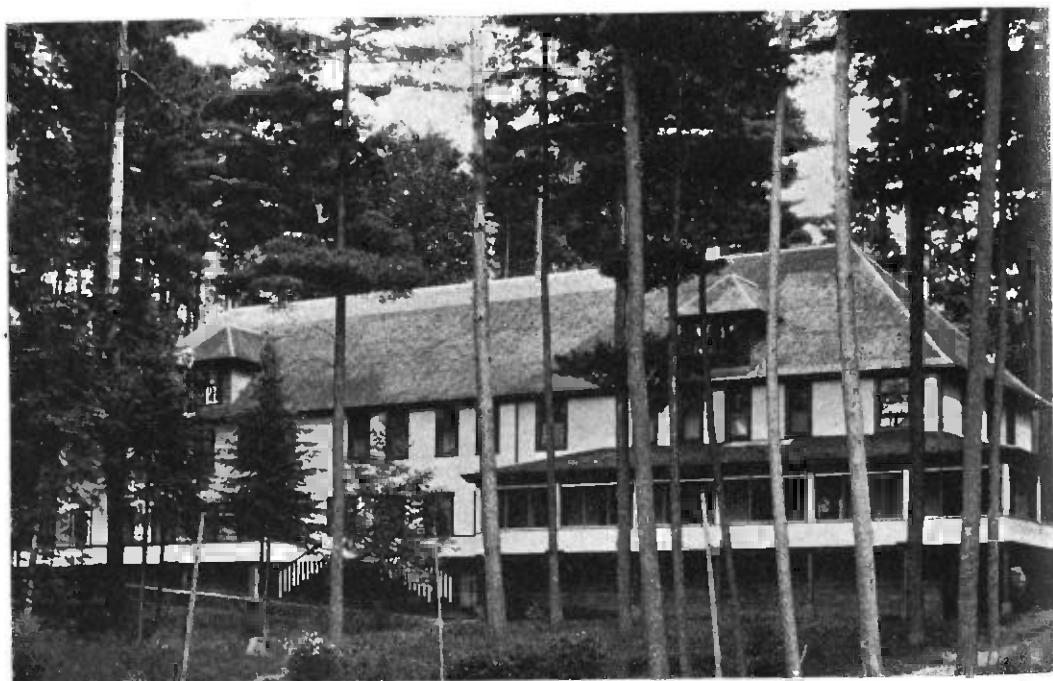
wide, in front, and a similar eight-foot porch at the rear. He also has four fine cottages of four rooms each, five acres of land with lake frontage and fine grounds, and his equipment of out-buildings and the various necessities or conveniences of a popular resort is full and ample. Among them should be mentioned a lake fleet of nine boats of the Rhinelander make, suitable for attaching motors. He raises or provides his own vegetables, cream, milk, butter and poultry, and furnishes guides for tourists. Besides building the two resorts mentioned, Mr. Sisson erected the entire set of buildings on the island in High Lake for William Paquette. A well known and popular citizen, he has served in the offices of town clerk and constable. Mr. Sisson was married Oct. 7, 1911, to Anna Neimeyer and they are the parents of one child, Margaret.

Frank J. Long, a state conservation warden residing in the town of Plum Lake, Vilas County, whose duties are many, onerous and important, is a native of Wisconsin, having been born in Clintonville, Waupaca County, Feb. 15, 1873, son of John and Emily (Thurlow) Long. The parents, who were married at Clintonville, Wis., came from eastern states, the father having been born in the state of New York on Nov. 5, 1833, and the mother in Maine on March 28, 1837. The former's active career was spent in the occupations of farmer and lumberman. It was in the late 50's that they came west and settled in Waupaca County, Wisconsin. After the Civil War broke out, John Long enlisted to fight for the Union and remained a soldier until its close, receiving an honorable discharge. In 1877 he and his wife moved to Shawano County, this state, where he died some 14 years later, on Oct. 20, 1891. His wife survived him 11 years, six months and 19 days, passing away May 9, 1903. They were worthy people who earned their living, paid their way, and lived in peace and concord with their neighbors, such as, in the main have built up the great state of Wisconsin. Frank J. Long was educated in the public schools of Shawano County. When of age to begin industrial life he went to work in a logging camp and he was subsequently connected with the lumbering business in one capacity or another until 1911. While engaged in that occupation he acquired a good geographical and topographical knowledge of this part of the state, its forest resources with their various kinds of timber, its cut-over lands, lakes, streams and soil, with its valleys and elevations, and in the year last mentioned he passed a civil service examination and was appointed a state forest ranger, being stationed in Vilas County. In 1915, having proved his worth, he was made state conservation warden, with a post situated on the northern shore of Plum Lake, Vilas County. He has charge of a crew of men and his duties include looking after the fish and game resources of his territory, guarding against and extinguishing fires and attending to reforestry work. In all these things he is well skilled and his reputation as a reliable official is well established. In addition to such remuneration as he receives for this work, he owns a farm of 126 acres in the town of Arbor Vitae. He is fraternally affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Long married Mrs. Della Thomas, who was born at Waterford, Erie County, Penn., daughter of Bertram and Phoebe (Craker) Sedgwick and whose ancestral lines show connection by blood or marriage with the Grant family to which Gen. U. S. Grant belonged and with that of the famous English novelist, Charles Dickens. Her parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and were in Waterford, that state, where they resided until they came to Washara County, Wis., in 1875, where they engaged in the time-honored occupation of farming. In 1879 they moved to Omro, Winnebago County, and later from there to Shawano County, where Mrs. Phoebe Sedgwick died Sept. 20, 1895. She was scarcely past middle life, having been born Feb. 2, 1846. Mr. Sedgwick, who in 1898 came to Vilas County to reside with his son-in-law, Frank, died Nov. 20, 1920. He was 83 years old, having been born March 16, 1837. Their daughter Della (Mrs. Frank J. Long) was first married to Bernard Thomas, and of that union two children were born, Ona Luella and Floyd, the former being now the wife of Michael Froelich of Sayner, this county. Floyd Thomas, who resides with the mother and step-father, is now a licensed guide. On Sept. 19, 1917, he went into the United States' service, becoming a member of Company H, 341st Infantry. He trained

at Camp Grant, Ill., and Camp Johnson, Florida, and his company had their outfit packed ready to go overseas when the armistice was signed; he served 19 months. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Long three children have been born, Melvin, Millard and Alton. Melvin, born May 10, 1899, is care taker for Joseph Hixon at his beautiful summer home on Plum Lake. He was married June 11, 1923, to Emma Decker. For four years he served as special state game warden. Millard, born April 15, 1901, served two years as special game warden and one year as deputy sheriff. He is now the proprietor of Plum Lake Lodge, situated on Plum Lake, Vilas County. He was married Aug. 22, 1922, to Jennie Johnson and has one child, Elaine Marie, who was born July 2, 1923. Alton, born Oct. 8, 1906, is residing at home with his parents.

Robert F. Loveless, proprietor of Virgin Forest Park on the shores of Alder Lake in the western part of Vilas County, was born at Balsam Lake in Polk County, July 4, 1871. As a young man he took up fishing, hunting and trapping, in which pursuits he became thoroughly expert, and also in guide work. In 1891 he came to what is now Vilas County, but which was then a part of Oneida, and took a homestead of 91 acres, being a part of the land surveyed by the government on Alder Lake. In this wild country he carried on his occupation of fishing, hunting and trapping, and in 1892 became guide in this region for the Southgate family of the Congress Hotel, Chicago, a position which he held for 30 years, or until the death of the head of the family in 1922. He was also guide for eight years for Marvin Hewett, Jr., vice president of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. In the spring of 1923 Mr. Loveless built at his present location a magnificent Park Hall, perhaps the finest in northern Wisconsin, 116x52 feet in dimensions. It is panelled with spruce and birch, the doors being all birch, and the walls are ornamented with 30 deer heads and also a large American eagle shot by himself. The dance hall measures 40x80 feet. Mr. Loveless rents this building to parties for entertainments. Owning three-quarters of a mile of lake frontage, he also rents sites to campers. He keeps boats for rent, handles cigars, tobacco, candies and ice cream, and his resort is lighted by electricity generated by his own electric light plant. The resort is on a chain of 15 lakes called the Manitowish Waters. Mr. Loveless has a small portable sawmill with which he cut every piece of timber in his buildings, the latter including four cottages which he rents out. He also has a fine house in which he resides, and plans to build about 40 more cabins in the immediate future. Mr. Loveless is a hardy, middle-aged man, but is the oldest and most experienced guide in this region, having followed the business, as well as hunting and fishing, for 32 summers and winters. Since coming to live here he has killed about 200 deer. He was married in August, 1903, to Hulda Swain, and he and his wife have been the parents of four children, three daughters and one son, namely, Leona, Ella, Dolly and Lloyd. The only son, Lloyd, died at the age of ten years.

Frank H. Laundrie, a prominent resident of the town of Winchester, Vilas County, and present chairman of the board of that township, was born at Peshtigo, Marinette County, Wisconsin, Sep. 22, 1887, son of Robert and Odeal (Duville) Laundrie. The mother died in 1903 and the father is now residing on a farm in Winchester Township, Vilas County. Frank H. Laundrie received his education in the schools near his home, and when a young man he began work for the Flambeau Lumber Co. in their sawmill at Lac du Flambeau, continuing there for seven years. He first came to Winchester in 1907, returning to Lac du Flambeau in the fall of the same year but coming here to settle permanently the following year. Here he began service with the Turtle Lake Lumber Co., and he has ever since been in the employ of this company. He started as carriage rider, and during his years of service with this company he has worked in practically every department of their sawmill and planing mill, gaining an unusually thorough knowledge of all the different branches of lumber manufacture. His present position is that of inspector of finished lumber. In 1915 Mr. Laundrie purchased 40 acres of cut-over land in what is now Section 18, town of Winchester, and here, while still carrying on his duties at the mill, he has built up a fine agricultural property; he has erected a good six-room house on the land and makes his home there, carrying



O. W. SAYNER AND SAYNER'S RESORT, MAIN LODGE

on the development of the farm. While these activities keep him very busy, Mr. Laundrie has always found time to devote to the advancement of the general welfare of his community. He has been an active worker in bringing about equal taxation of property, and has accomplished a great amount of good in this cause, particularly since his election to the chairmanship of the township board. His first election to this office was in 1920 as chairman of the town of Presque Isle, of which the present territory of the town of Winchester then formed a part. In 1923 when the latter township was set off from Presque Isle he was elected its chairman, and he is now serving in that office, by virtue of which he is a member of the county board; he is a member of the committee on illegal taxes in the latter body, and is one of the prominent figures in the administration of county affairs. He has been a strong supporter of good roads and several pieces of good road have been constructed in his town since he became chairman of the town board. Mr. Laundrie was married April 10, 1912, to Lucy Troyer, of Lac du Flambeau, and he and his wife have three children: Jesse, born May 19, 1913; Norene, born Feb. 28, 1915; and Mary, born Dec. 17, 1919. The family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Laundrie's fraternal affiliations are with the Modern Woodmen of America, of which he has been a member since 1905.

Orrin W. Sayner, one of the pioneers of Vilas County and the first settler in the town of Plum Lake, is one of the most popular and best-known resort men in northern Wisconsin. He was born at Aetna Green, Ind., March 8, 1861, son of George H. and Elizabeth (Hall) Sayner. The father, whose ancestors came from Holland, was born in Indiana; the mother, of English descent, was a native of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. George H. Sayner and family came to Wisconsin in 1862, making the trip across country with a team of oxen and a covered wagon; they settled first at Menomonie, Wis., and after two years there removed to Eau Claire, spending the remainder of their lives at the latter place; the father died in May, 1898 and the mother in May, 1911. Orrin W. Sayner received his education in the schools of Eau Claire and then worked with his father until 1883. For the following six years he operated one of his father's farms near Eau Claire, and in 1889 he came to Vilas County. After spending two years here in charge of a summer home for C. F. Tatum, in 1891 he settled at his present location in the town of Plum Lake. This was two years before any other settlers took up homes in the township; his nearest post office and trading point was Eagle River, and for two years he made the journey back and forth to this point on foot, carrying his provisions on his back. When the railroad came through in 1894 it located a station near his homestead, naming it Sayner in his honor, and on this site the village of Sayner as it exists today is located. A postoffice was established there in 1898 and Mr. Sayner was appointed postmaster, an office which he held for 25 years, resigning in December, 1922; until 1917 the office was located at his resort. This resort Mr. Sayner established in 1892, it being one of the very earliest establishments of this nature to be set up. Today he has one of the finest and best-equipped summer resorts in northern Wisconsin. His main lodge is 30x126 feet in dimensions, two stories high, with a modern kitchen 34x48 feet; there are ten finely furnished, all modern cottages, and the location, on one of the most beautiful spots on the shore line of Plum Lake, is ideal. Virgin timber 120 to 150 feet in height surrounds the place, Mr. Sayner having preserved this timber in the face of numerous offers of large sums of money. The magnificent trees and the cool clear waters of the lake form a picture that brush and canvas cannot equal, of beauty that even Nature has attained in but few places. Mr. Sayner is very popular with all his guests and does everything in his power to make everyone happy while stopping at his place. The fishing here is unexcelled, and is made available by a fleet of the finest row boats that money can buy; there are croquet grounds, a tennis court, etc., and there is little chance for a dull moment while stopping here. Mr. Sayner was married at Eau Claire, Wis., April 9, 1883, to Cora Van Valkenburgh, and he and his wife have had five children, namely: George W. and Silas M., both residing at Sayner; Mabel A., who is now Mrs. A. V. DeWitt and also resides at Sayner; Richard F., who is operating Trail's End Resort on Plum Lake; and Clark, who

was accidentally shot at the age of 12 years.

John Oxley, proprietor of Camp McKinley, on Wolf Lake, Vilas County, was born in England, Jan. 15, 1859, son of Phillip and Elizabeth (Hayhoe) Oxley. The family came to the United States in 1872 and located at Ontario Center, Wayne County, New York. Mining was the principal industry at that point, and Phillip Oxley followed that work for four years, after which the family removed to Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, where he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives. John Oxley attended school in England and in New York State. From April to September, 1874, he was at Hamilton, Canada, and he then returned to Wayne County, New York, where he remained for a year and a half, working on farms during the summer months and attending school winters. He next went to Detroit, Mich., and after staying there for some time he pushed on westward, locating at Wausau, Marathon County, Wisconsin, where he followed carpenter work and also worked for two winters in the woods. In 1882 he bought land in Marathon County and proceeded to develop a farm, building a log house and two log barns, with other necessary out-buildings, and going ahead with the clearing of the land. In 1919 he built an eight-room house. In conjunction with his farming operations he bought timber land from time to time and logged it off. After remaining in Marathon County until 1893, he came to Vilas County and with Oliver Goff established a resort on Clear Crooked Lake. He has continued in the summer resort business in Vilas County ever since that time, about 30 years in all. He established his present resort, Camp McKinley, in 1901, buying five acres on the south shore of Wolf Lake in Lot 8, Section 31, Township 43, Range 7. Today Mr. Oxley's place is one of the finest in this vicinity. His main lodge is 22x36 feet in dimensions, with office 18x22 feet and kitchen 16x32. There are 12 cottages for the use of the guests, besides a cottage for the help and Mr. Oxley's private dwelling house; with the exception of the home and two of the cottages, these are all log buildings of rustic design. Eighteen row boats and four canoes are maintained, and there is a fine boat landing and bathing beach. An excellent table is set, with an abundance of pure cream and milk and fresh vegetables, and with the luxury of a continual supply of pure home-made maple syrup. The location is at the very heart of the great lake and forest country of northern Wisconsin; in all directions from this center the clear, sparkling lakes radiate out, dotting the great primeval forest which stretches away on every hand, inspiring in its beauty, awesome in its solitude, soul-satisfying in its peace. There is excellent fishing in all these lakes, and they afford opportunities for canoe trips that will ever afterward be treasured among the pleasantest memories of a lifetime. Here at Camp McKinley health and glorious fun and peaceful respite from all the cares of life await the visitor, and the hand of welcome and hospitality stretched out to him will round out his satisfaction to the fullest. Mr. Oxley is a gentleman of the old school, and his guests are his friends, to be treated in the way of Christian love for all mankind. In addition to his resort interests Mr. Oxley owns 120 acres of land near by, which he uses for pasture and cultivation. The resort is now conducted under the firm name of John Oxley and Son, and Ralph Oxley, the junior member of the firm, has also proved very popular with the guests. In November, 1889, John Oxley was united in marriage with Albertine Goff, of Schofield, Wis. Mrs. Oxley died in 1902, leaving five children: Philip, Ralph, Evelyn, John, Jr., and Norma. Phillip married Aneta Ross of Antigo, Wis., and he and his family are now living at Woodruff, Wis.; his children are Ross P., Robert L., Raymond M., Russell J., Albertina A., and Eugene V. Of the other children of Mr. and Mrs. John Oxley, Sr., Ralph married Clara Wahl of Oconto Falls, Wis., and, as previously mentioned, is now associated with his father in the ownership and management of Camp McKinley. Evelyn is now Mrs. Fred J. Schmidt of Evanston, Ill., and has two children, Ralph and Betty. John Oxley, Jr., is living at Pekin, Ill., having charge of the extensive yards of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway there; he married Marie Purcell of Belvidere, Ill. Norma is working as a school teacher at Woodruff, Wis., and has made an excellent record in that profession.

Lewis W. Owens, chief engineer for the Vilas County Lumber Co. at Winegar, was born at Clearfield, Pa., Nov. 1, 1866. He received his education at that place and remained at home until he was 20 years old, after which, in 1886, he came west to Michigan and located at Sullivan, 14 miles from Muskegon, following sawmill engineering there until 1892. He then followed the same line in Charlevoix County, Mich., until 1907, and was next at Marenisco, Mich., until 1911. On Feb. 4 of the latter year he accepted his present position as chief engineer with the Vilas County Lumber Co. and came to Winegar. In addition to his work there he and his son-in-law, L. D. Brightman, conduct a service station and automobile repairing establishment at Winegar, dispensing gasoline, lubricating oils, and accessories in addition to doing a general repair business and conducting the agency for the Chevrolet car. Mr. Owens was married at Big Rapids, Mich., Nov. 21, 1889, to Dora Carman. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Owens, Fred, Gladys, and Arthur, of whom Arthur is now deceased. Fred is an engineer in the mill of the Vilas County Lumber Co.; he married Leona Counters and has two children, Dora and Geraldine. Gladys is now Mrs. L. D. Brightman and is the mother of one child, Shirley; Mr. Brightman's association in business with Mr. Owens has been mentioned previously. Mr. Owens is a very capable man and has taken an active and useful part in the public affairs of his community. He is now serving his third term as clerk of the town of Presque Isle, which includes the village of Winegar. He was justice of the peace for four terms, and for the past nine years he has been a member of the school board of Winegar. He is a member of the Masonic lodge and the Beavers. Besides his interests in Winegar he has farm land holdings in Michigan.

John Olson, proprietor of Amador Farm in Section 16, town of Conover, Vilas County, was born in Sweden, Aug. 16, 1863. He attended school in his native land, where he followed farming until 1883. In the spring of that year he emigrated to America, landing at Halifax, Canada, where he remained for a year, at the end of that time coming west to Chicago and thence going to Salina, Kans., where he was farming until 1886. He then went to Denver, Colo., where for awhile he was in the employ of the city and afterwards in that of the Church Bros., manufacturers of brick, sewer-pipes and other clay products, remaining with this firm for three years. In August, 1893, Mr. Olson made another trip westward, which brought him to Ione in Amador County, Calif., which was a gold mining country. There, in association with others, he leased land and dug for gold until 1906, meeting with a very satisfactory degree of success. The lure of the yellow metal then drew him to Goldfield, Nev., and from there to far-off Alaska, he walking the distance from Whitehead to Dawson City. After two years there he returned to California, where he had left his family, and for the next 12 years worked in the mines there. He had two brothers who, like himself had come to America, and were now farmers in the town of Conover, Vilas County, Wis. Not having seen him for 31 years, they now made a trip to California to visit him. The meeting was a happy one for all. While stopping at his home for the period of their visit, they discussed the subject of farming, and his brothers told him of some good land adjoining their farm in Vilas County, which with the necessary development might be made into a good farm. Figuring that he could lose nothing in buying it as a speculation, and with the idea of settling there later, he told them to purchase it for him, which they did on their return, our subject furnishing the whole amount in cash. In 1913 Mr. Olson came to Vilas County and took up his residence on it. He found that the land had been partly cut over and that there were many stumps and a good deal of brush on it, together with a considerable amount of hardwood timber. Making a clearing, he built a house and began the work of development. The work is still in process and up to date Mr. Olson has cleared 20 acres, besides erecting out-buildings, including a garage. He has also bought 40 acres more of adjoining land. In 1920 he set out an apple and plum orchard, the trees in which are already beginning to bear fruit. Mr. Olson has interests in gold mines in Goldfield, Nevada, and has in his possession several gold nuggets that he brought with him from California and Alaska. He was first married in

July, 1890, to Ida Carlson, who died in 1897, leaving three children: Ernest, now of Stockton, Calif.; Oscar, of Los Angeles, that state; and Axel, a resident of Iron County, Wisconsin. In 1900 Mr. Olson married secondly Anna Carlson, a sister of his first wife, and of this union four children have been born: Ellen, born in Summit County, Calif., in 1901 and now the wife of Elvin Wright of Stockton, Calif.; Ollie E., born Aug. 19, 1904, residing at home; Clarence, born Nov. 22, 1906; and Evylin, born Jan. 12, 1915, both at home with their parents. Mr. Olson and his family are members of the Lutheran Church. They are doing good work in developing the agricultural resources of the community in which they have made their home and have found Vilas County a good part of the country in which to live.

Stephen R. Van Bussum, proprietor of a music store in Eagle River, Vilas County, and also of a popular summer resort on Long Lake known as Van Bussum's Furnished Cottages, was born at Antigo, Wis., April 16, 1882. The father of our subject was for many years proprietor of a music store in Antigo, and after his death it was carried on by the family, including Barney Van Bussum, a brother of Stephen. In 1910 Stephen came to Eagle River and opened a similar establishment here, which he is still conducting, also retaining an interest in the Antigo business. He handles pianos, victrolas and other small musical instruments and has built up a profitable trade, his leading piano being the Cable. Besides victrolas he handles other grades of phonographs, also the Edison disc. Long Lake, on which the Van Bussum cottages are situated, is one of the famous Eagle chain of 27 navigable lakes, all of which are connected by waterways, affording opportunity for a day's motor-boat trip. Of the cottages there are 12, all furnished and of rentals from \$25 to \$40 per week, according to their size, the number and size of the rooms and general architectural advantages. The \$25 cottages contain two bedrooms, a living-room and kitchen combined, and front and rear porches. The \$30 cottages are a little larger, but with the same number of rooms, all, however, separate, with screens on porches and windows. The \$35 cottages have an additional bedroom, the rooms being separate, and large front and rear porches, while the \$40 cottage has the same accommodations but is roomier and furnished accordingly. Each cottage is provided with an army cot which can be used as an extra bed placed where desired. All are well equipped with furniture, heating appliances, refrigerators, crockery and cooking utensils and bedding except linens, several of which are equipped with fire places. These buildings are situated in a beautiful grove of pine, oak and white birch, and are about seven miles from Three Lakes and 18 from Eagle River by water, and about seven miles from either place by the fine auto roads. There are store and post office facilities at Clearwater Lake and mail is delivered at the cottages daily by marine mail route. The pike, pickerel and bass fishing in Long Lake is as good as anywhere in the chain, and this lake is also noted for its "muskies." There are also good bathing-beaches, with plenty of boats, motors and other facilities. Milk and cream are delivered daily at the cottages, and eggs and fresh vegetables can be secured from a nearby farmer. To this attractive resort Mr. Van Bussum adds from one to three new cottages each year. Mr. Van Bussum was married in 1910 to Clara Ewald of Eagle River, and he and his wife are the parents of seven children, who were born as follows: Norman, May 24, 1911; Donald, Nov. 4, 1912; Lyle, March 13, 1914; Lawrence, Feb. 12, 1916; Robert, Nov. 21, 1919; June, June 4, 1921; and Virginia, Sept. 17, 1922. The family are affiliated religiously with the Lutheran Church.

Axel Oberg, proprietor of the popular summer resort known as Big Twin Lake Lodge, two and a half miles from the village of Phelps, on Big Twin Lake, is a native of Sweden, born March 23, 1867. He was educated in his native land, and was a young man of 19 years when he came to the United States in 1867. Locating first in Worcester, Mass., he remained there for one year, but the powerful attraction of the West drew him to Chicago, where for some 11 years he worked as blacksmith in a wagon shop, a trade that he had learned in Sweden. In 1898 Mr. Oberg made a change in his mode of life, leaving the great city to enter the wilds of Vilas County, Wisconsin. On the southeast shore of Big Twin Lake he



STEPHEN R. VAN BUSSUM

bought 58 acres of land, which he broke for agricultural purposes, also building a house on it and for seven years he followed camp blacksmith work in the winters and land clearing and farming during the summers. In the meanwhile the increasing throng of summer tourists and visitors to the beautiful lake region aroused him to a realization of the advantages of his position on the bank of one of the finest lakes in the region, with its outer and picturesque setting of hill, dale and forest, and in 1910, therefore, he entered into what is now generally called the resort business, building and opening Big Twin Lake Lodge, which he has since remodeled and enlarged. It is now a two-story building, the main part of which is 26x36 feet in ground dimensions, and with a wing 18x24, and can accommodate 20 people, and in addition to this Mr. Oberg has a three-room cottage. The rooms are neatly furnished and the cuisine is the best the markets afford, the food being cooked and served in a manner to tempt even the most feeble appetite. The atmosphere of the lodge is homelike, as that of nature on the outside is pure and exhilarating. Fishing and hunting excursions are planned for the pleasure of guests, the lake furnishing muskellunge, bass, pike, pickerel and trout, and the woods several varieties of wild game in the open season, such as partridge and deer. Launching, boating and bathing are among the resort's ready resources and the guest would be hard to satisfy who could not find some pleasurable occupation for every hour of the day. Nor is he out of touch with the outside world for mail and telegrams are delivered daily. Mr. Oberg keeps five row boats, has live bait always on hand for anglers, and furnishes guides to those who wish to explore the beauties or seek the impressive solitudes of the surrounding country. He has added to his place until he has now 98 acres of land. As an interested citizen of his community he has served one year on the local school board. The religious affiliations of himself and family are with the Lutheran Church. Mr. Oberg was married Dec. 20, 1893, to Anne Caroline Iverson, who was born in Christiania, Norway, June 24, 1867, and who came to this country in 1881, locating in Chicago. Of this union two children have been born: Mabel, Sept. 20, 1895, and Harry, Nov. 12, 1897. Mabel is now a trained nurse, having been graduated as such from the Presbyterian Hospital in Chicago. Harry resides in Chicago.

Elmer Arthur Olson, cashier of the Phelps State Bank at Phelps, was born at Chicago, Ill., Aug. 15, 1888. He was educated at Van Humboldt Public School and the Crane High School and then entered the service of the National Biscuit Co., for whom he worked in the office, warehouse, and manufacturing departments for the next 17 years, resigning in June, 1921, to accept his present position as cashier of the Phelps State Bank, upon the duties of which office he entered June 13, of that year. Under his careful guidance the institution has had a steady growth and today is one of the strongest banks in Vilas County. Mr. Olson is one of the real "live wires" of the village and is a great believer in the future of northern Wisconsin. Although comparatively a newcomer in this locality, he has put his whole heart into its welfare and takes a keen interest in every project aimed at its development. Mr. Olson was married at Chicago June 10, 1913, to Verna L. Kleene, who was born in that city Aug. 21, 1890. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Olson: Frederick Howard, born June 28, 1914, and Elmer Arthur, Jr., born July 2, 1919. Mr. Olson is one of the stockholders and a director of his bank. He was elected treasurer of Phelps village and town in 1921, and again in 1922 and 1923. He is a member of the Welfare Club and of the Phelps Fish and Game Protective Association, which latter organization now has 40 active members. Mr. Olson is the owner of a fine summer home and 14 acres of land on the west side of Big Twin Lake. A man of more than usual ability, his coming here and the interest he has taken in furthering the community's welfare has been fortunate for this locality.

John W. Oliver, proprietor of Oliver Lodge, on Star Lake in Vilas County, was born in the town of Oswego, Oswego County, New York, July 1, 1865, son of John W. and Andelutia Charlotte (Robinson) Oliver. The parents are now both deceased. He was educated in the schools near his home in New York State, and started work for his own account at the age of 15 years, going to Chicago and enter-

ing the employ of Armour & Co. there. He did clerical work in their office until 1884, after which he returned to his former home in Oswego County, New York. While there, on Feb. 24, 1887, he was united in marriage with Emma Florence Farnham, who was born in the town of Oswego, Oswego County, New York, Feb. 3, 1863. In 1888 Mr. Oliver brought his bride to Chicago and resumed his work in the office of Armour & Co., continuing with them until 1909, in which year he came to Vilas County and bought the Waldheim hotel and cottages, on the east shore of Star Lake's north bay, in the town of Arbor Vitae, the locality, however, being now in the town of Plum Lake. This property he has ever since conducted changing the name to Oliver Lodge in 1914. Upon acquiring the resort he at once began on an extensive program of improvements, the first step being the remodeling of the hotel and other buildings. He has carried out this and many other improvements, and today his place ranks very high in the list of northern Wisconsin's summer resorts. Besides the main club room, there are 12 cottages for the use of the guests, a dining hall, several cottages for the help, and a number of other buildings. The main lodge is a two and a half story structure with 11 sleeping-rooms on the second floor; the arrangement on the first floor is very striking and pleasing; the office and a large club room take up the whole space, and they are separated from each other only by a massive solid stone fireplace, opening into both office and club room; the fireplace is very artistic in design, and adds to the beauty and comfort of the lodge. The stairway leading to the second floor is rustic in design, and this also lends to the general pleasing effect. This building looks out over Star Lake, one of the prettiest lakes in Vilas County. The sleeping-rooms, both in the main lodge and in the cottages, are exceptionally large, and are well furnished and inviting. The lake fleet consists of 25 fine row boats, all of the best type and construction obtainable, and well cared for; garage room is furnished for the guests' automobiles, and there are many other special features of comfort and convenience. Candy, smokers' supplies, and ice cream are dispensed, and a supply of live bait is always on hand; guides are furnished on request. The finest foods afforded by the market, appetizingly prepared and served in abundance, await the hungry sportsman on his return at meal time from the pleasures of the great outdoors. The surrounding waters afford excellent sport for the angler, yielding muskellunge, black and green bass, pike, pickerel, and brook trout; and in fact with bathing, boating, and an endless list of other recreations and pleasures, there is no lack of fun for the nature lover, no matter what his special bent or hobby. At the resort itself nothing has been overlooked that could add to the satisfaction and pleasure of the guest throughout his stay. From 17 to 20 people are employed in order to insure that the personal service be complete in every detail, and the whole is under the direct supervision of Mrs. Oliver, who is the most congenial of hostesses. Mr. Oliver has added to his land holdings and now has 100 acres; he operates a fine farm in conjunction with the lodge, raising all his own vegetables and fruit, poultry, eggs, etc., and having a fine herd of Guernsey cattle which furnish pure cream and milk for the tables at the resort. He has taken an active interest in the public affairs of his community, having served his township as side surveyor and as chairman, the latter office carrying membership on the county board; his career here has been of real benefit to this section of the country.

John Whitbeck, proprietor of Rocky Reef Resort, on Trout Lake in Vilas County, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 14, 1875. He was educated in the schools of Milwaukee and subsequently became a traveling salesman. Later he was with Morris & Co. of Chicago as buyer and branch house manager for five years, and then for three years he was engaged in the poultry and produce business at Charleston, Ill. In the spring of 1912 he came to Vilas County and bought Rocky Reef Resort, which he has ever since successfully conducted. This property, located on a point of land extending half a mile into Trout Lake from its southeastern shore, is a most attractive and highly developed watering-place, and is an ideal place for a thoroughly enjoyable and refreshing summer's stay. The buildings are on a high bluff, and this elevation ensures a cool refreshing breeze at



JOHN WHITBECK

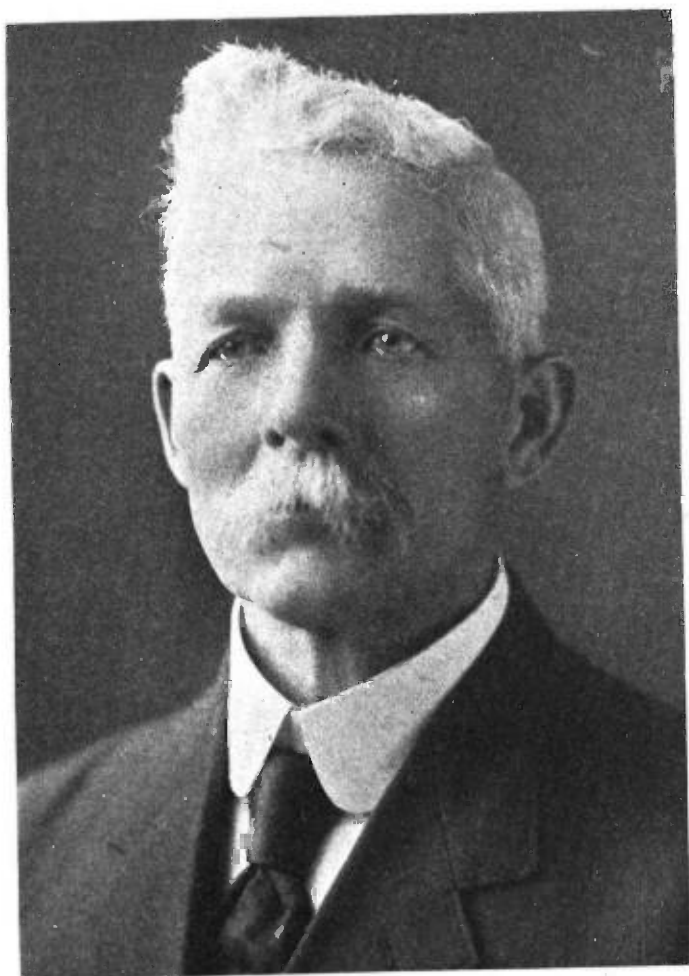
all times, bringing freedom from mosquitoes and other insects. The main lodge and all the cottages are finished in stucco, dashed with white, green and red pebbles, presenting a most striking appearance and indicative of the taste and progressive spirit of the proprietor. The large front porch of the main lodge is ten feet wide and completely screened, and there are other extensive porches on the south and east sides. The stairs leading to the porches have massive square posts, all stuccoed, the balustrades being panelled and inlaid with oyster shells producing an effect that must be seen to be appreciated. The interior arrangements and decorations are no less satisfactory. In the center of the main lodge is a large lounging-room, with a ladies' sitting-room adjoining, overlooking the lake. The lounging-room is provided with a large fireplace, and has a piano and all the features necessary for a delightful evening at cards, music, or other indoor recreations, in the genial spirit of good-fellowship which prevails at Rocky Reef. All the sleeping-rooms in this building are outside rooms, furnished with comfortable beds and scrupulously clean. Besides the main lodge there are 13 cottages, all tastefully furnished and with wide, roomy porches; most of these cottages overlook the lake, and they will contain from two to eight people each; they contain living and sleeping-rooms, all meals being served in the main dining-hall. The most careful attention is devoted to the cuisine; well kept gardens supply fresh vegetables for the tables and all the cream and milk used come from Mr. Whitbeck's pure-bred Guernsey cattle; eggs and poultry are furnished by his flock of White Rocks, and he also raises his own pork, his hogs being of the well known I. O. C. registered stock. To the country delicacies thus supplied the finest foods afforded by the market are added, and the result, when these are prepared and served in the Rocky Reef way, is something to tempt the most exacting connoisseur. An individual electric plant furnishes power and lights for the resort, and there are many other conveniences and pleasing appointments. The service is perfect in every detail; Mr. Whitbeck is ideally suited by temperament, personality and experience, to fulfill his capacity as host and he exercises a constant watchfulness to the end that the wishes of each individual guest shall be anticipated and served. The 14 acres which make up the resort grounds are a work of art in landscape gardening, with their parks, drives, and winding paths and trails; and back of all stands the brooding primeval forest, with its sense of solitude for which the race of man has an inborn craving. Boats are maintained by the management, not only on Trout Lake but on a number of adjoining waters, and he whose special bent is the art of rod and line can find no finer place for sport than here. Bathing, boating—in fact all the health-giving, enthralling recreations associated with the great outdoors, open before the visitor in all their enticement, and there is not a dull moment from first to last of a summer's vacation here, nor any room for care or melancholy.

George L. Paquette, superintendent of the sawmill of the Hackley-Phelps Bonnell Co. at Phelps, was born Oct. 11, 1877, at Montague, Mich., son of Peter and Fidella (Cartwright) Paquette. The parents were natives of Paris, France, and went to Canada in their youth; both later removed to New York and they were there married. Shortly afterward they settled in Montague, Mich., where they spent the remainder of their lives, the father being a sawmill man with the White Pine Lumber Co. for many years. They were the parents of four children: Mary, now Mrs. Daniel McDonald, of Montague, Mich.; George L., subject of this sketch; Lucy, now Mrs. Albert Thompson, of Muskegon, Mich.; and Maude, now Mrs. Jay Smith of New York. George L. Paquette attended the public schools in Montague, Mich., and subsequently learned the basket-making trade in the factory of the E. L. King Basket Co., following this trade for three years. In 1897 he started in sawmill work as a laborer with the W. H. White Company of Poyne City, Mich. When he severed his connection with this company 15 years later he was superintendent of their mill, his exceptional ability and his self-sacrificing loyalty to the interests of his employers having won him repeated promotion. In March, 1918, he came to Phelps as superintendent of mill and yard for the Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co. In 1920 when the mill commenced day and night operations he was relieved of his duties in connection with the yard, but was

later made barn superintendent and superintendent of construction and repairing of tramways. He now has 100 men under him. He is a thoroughly able man with a wonderful knowledge of the lumber business in all its branches. Besides his work in this line he has very broad interests and his sphere of usefulness in the community is a wide one. During the 15 years he resided in Poyne City he became a member of the band there, and on coming to Phelps he organized a 16-piece band, of which he is the director. He has developed this band into a fine musical aggregation and it is a valuable addition to the civic life. In 1921 Mr. Paquette was appointed justice of the peace to fill an unexpired term, and he was elected for a full term in 1922-23. His fraternal affiliations are with the Odd Fellows. Mr. Paquette was married June 12, 1917, to Mrs. Eva Simonson, who in maiden life was Miss Eva Evans; she was a daughter of James and Mary (St. Clair) Evans. Mrs. Paquette is the mother of two children by her first marriage: Alvin, now a government radio operator in Manistique, Mich.; and Rex, engaged in the same work on the ship "North Dakota" now stationed at Balboa, South America.

Charles A. Pierce, woods superintendent for the Vilas County Lumber Co., was born in Wabasha County, Minn., Nov. 10, 1863, son of Alfred and Mary (Sackett) Pierce. The father was born in New York State and the mother in Barrien County, Michigan; after their marriage they moved to Wabasha County, Minn., which was then a frontier country, and there the father drove a team and did hand breaking, and also for a time drove the stage from Rochester to Red Wing. In 1867 he removed to Mecosta County, Mich., where he first engaged in farming and later took up the ministry, becoming a Methodist Episcopal layman and following this profession until his death at Carson City, Mich., in January, 1922; the wife and mother had passed away in August, 1906. Charles A. Pierce was educated in the schools of Mecosta County, Michigan, and there grew to manhood. During this period he spent some time working at teaming in the woods, but made his home with his parents until he was 21 years of age. Since that time practically his whole career has been in the lumber industry. For 20 years he was with J. S. Weidman in Mecosta County, Mich., four years of this time being spent in the mill and the balance as camp runner and woods superintendent. He then began farming, but his efforts along this line were of short duration. In September, 1910, he became associated with the Vilas County Lumber Co. at Winegar as camp foreman, and in April, 1911 he assumed the duties of his present position as woods superintendent for this company, having charge of all their woods, railroads, logging, etc. This is a position of great responsibility, but Mr. Pierce has discharged its duties in a manner that is a credit to himself and his employers; he has proved himself a fine executive and a thoroughly able man. Fraternally he is a member of Not-away Lodge No. 424 of the Masonic Order at Weidman, Mich., and belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and the Maccabees. He has a farm of 120 acres in Isabelle County, Mich., and his career has been a most successful one. Mr. Pierce was married at Altona, Mich., Dec. 16, 1891, to Miss Effie Anderson. Six children as follows, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Pierce: Floyd C., Gary, Ethel, Howard, Walter and Ray. Floyd C. is living at Pontiac, Mich.; he married Ethel Boger. Gary, after having had previous military experience on the Mexican border, served during the World War in the Signal Corps, being overseas for 18 months; he was twice gassed and twice wounded, receiving bullet wounds in the leg and in the side. After spending some time in the hospitals in France he was returned to the United States with the rank of sergeant and remained here in training until his discharge at an Arizona camp, having at that time achieved the rank of lieutenant. Ethel is the wife of Jesse Troyer, who is connected with the Hubbard Springs Works of Pontiac, Mich.; she has one child, Donald. Howard Pierce died in infancy. Walter is also with the Hubbard Springs Works and lives in Birmingham, Mich. Ray is living at home and is a student in the grade schools.

William Persohn, a man of means and respected citizen now living retired at Eagle River, Vilas County, after a successful career in several lines of industry, was born in Germany, Sept. 2, 1848, son of Charles Persohn. At the age of six years he was brought to America by his father, who located at Waukesha, Wis.,



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and there he attended school. Then he accompanied his father to Appleton, in the vicinity of which city the latter bought a farm on which William resided until he was 19 years old. Preferring a mechanical trade to the life of an agriculturist, he then applied himself to learn that of shoemaker, in Appleton. After working at it there for some time he established himself in the shoe business at Shiocton, Wis., and later at Manawa. In 1888 he came to Eagle River and established a similar business here, also dealing in harness. He built up a good trade which obliged him at times to employ as many as five men, and conducted the business until 1921, in which year he sold out. A few years after coming to Eagle River, or in 1892, Mr. Persohn bought 40 acres of wild land on Loon Lake, subsequently adding other land until he had 200 acres, of which tract he cleared 75 acres, also building a residence and out-buildings, the barn being 40x56 feet, with 20-foot posts and an underground stable. The family resided on the farm, which the son managed, Mr. Persohn driving to and from his store in town. In 1917 he sold the farm and bought a residence property. Subsequently, however, he sold the latter, bought three lots and built his present bungalow residence. In addition to these activities, in 1911 he established a general store, including hardware and meat departments, for his son Robert and son-in-law, Joseph T. Nemachek, which was conducted under the style of the Persohn Co. until 1920, when it was sold to Adams Bros. For several terms Mr. Persohn served as supervisor on his town board, and showed himself a competent and painstaking official. He was married Feb. 26, 1874, at Shiocton, Wis., to Sophia Augusta Grier, who was born in Germany Jan. 18, 1847, and came to the United States with her parents in 1874, the family locating in the town of Freedom, Outagamie County, Wis. To Mr. and Mrs. Persohn four children have been born: Minnie, Helene, Robert and Arthur W., the last mentioned of whom died in infancy. Minnie, who married Louis Phillips, is now a widow and resides in lower Michigan; she has eight children, Maude Augusta, William Arthur, Ruth, Relva, Erving, Margaret, Claire and Lena. Helene, who is the wife of Joseph Nemachek, now lives in La Crosse and has six children living, namely, Lula Helen, Ruth E., Marion A., Josephine, Janet, and Loraine; two others, William and Joseph, died in infancy. Robert is assessor of Eagle River village and resides at home. Mr. Persohn and his family attend the Congregational Church.

Samuel W. Smith, a pioneer of Vilas County who is still an active factor in the ranks of business, being proprietor of a cement block factory in Eagle River, besides having additional interests, was born in Marquette County, Wisconsin, April 16, 1850, son of Judge A. D. Smith and wife. His paternal grandfather was John Smith of Ulster, N. Y., whose seven children are given in the family records as Robert, Doll, Benjamin, Angeline, Susan, Rachel and Abraham D. He is said to have been noted as a lover of fast horses and a successful breeder of them; he and his wife died in New York State. Judge A. D. Smith was born in Ulster County, N. Y., in 1813, while this country was engaged in war with Great Britain. When a young man he learned the carpenter's trade and was later superintendent of construction of the docks and locks for the Lehigh Valley waterway. He was a man of good education. He was married in 1834 at Wilkesbarre, Penn., to Pollie Bennett, who was born there in 1819; she had two brothers, Samuel and Josiah. To Judge Smith and wife were born 13 children, as follows: Angelina, who married L. B. Best; Susan, who became the wife of O. N. Hillyer; Addie, wife of Henry Douglass; Rachel, deceased; Eliza and Sarah, who died in infancy; Josiah B. and Robert N., who are both deceased; Samuel W., Benjamin F. and John A.; Clara, now Mrs. Galbraith, and Charlotte O., who married a Mr. McDonald and is now living. In 1846 Judge A. D. Smith came with his wife and children to Wisconsin, the journey from Pennsylvania being made with a covered wagon drawn by horses. For two years after arriving in this state they remained in its southern part, and then established a home near Briggsville, Marquette County. The Judge owned some 300 acres of land, partly in Marquette and partly in Adams County and thereon he died in July, 1890; his wife followed him to the grave in 1892. Samuel W. Smith was reared on his parents' farm, acquiring his education in the district

school. He resided at home for most of the time until he was 20 years old, working in the woods during the winters. In 1873, after his marriage, he began business on his own account, first embarking in the cranberry business, and for three years he followed agriculture. He then began lumbering as a jobber, and about that time took up his residence at Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids), Wis., where he remained for a number of years, except that for two years he operated a farm. Of the rest of the time six years were spent in logging for the Sherry-Cameron Co., and, being fortunate enough to own both logging and railroad construction outfits, he filled railroad contracts during the summer seasons. In 1889 Mr. Smith came to Eagle River, Vilas County, and purchased the Denton House, which was then the leading hotel in the village. He increased its guest capacity and considerably improved it in other ways also, remaining its proprietor until 1910, when he sold it to A. J. Austin. Then erecting a factory near the bank of Eagle River, he engaged in the concrete block manufacturing business, which he is still carrying on with good success. He is also agent for the Hardy-Ryan Abstract Co., dealers in real estate and loans. He has taken an active and prominent part in the building up of Eagle River and was particularly active in the organization of Vilas County in 1893, spending much of his time in Madison for that purpose. For the first county officials he selected a set of men regardless of their politics, but who were so unexceptionable with respect to their personal records that they were all appointed by Governor Peck and sat as the first officers of the county. In addition to his family residence Mr. Smith owns two city lots, also seven acres on the north bank of the Eagle River, on a part of which his cement block factory is located; also 80 acres of cut-over land near Conover. He formerly served as chairman of his township board, as such becoming a member of the county board also; he was a member of of the last board of supervisors of assessments of Vilas County and for many years a member of the board of education. A Catholic in religion, Mr. Smith has been an ardent worker for his home parish; at the time the first church edifice was built here he canvassed all the logging camps in the vicinity to raise funds to help meet the necessary expenses, and he did the same at the time the parochial school was built. He is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters. In politics Mr. Smith is a staunch Democrat and he was appointed by President Cleveland as postmaster at Eagle River. He has always been a strong advocate of temperance; he has endeavored to be a useful citizen and he has succeeded also in becoming a popular one. He was first married in December, 1873, to Alice Walsh, who was born in Quebec, Canada, daughter of Patrick and Bridget (Murphy) Walsh. She died April 13, 1910, leaving no children. Mr. Smith was married secondly Sept. 13, 1911, to Emma Herman, daughter of Jacob and Sophia (Peterson) Herman, and of this marriage one child, Wesley, F., was born Oct. 28, 1912. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Earnest Workers Aid Society, the Woman's Club and the W. C. T. U.

Joseph A. and Andrew L. Peelen are the well-known proprietors of the resort known as "Peelen's St. Germain Lakes Lodge," located on Fawn and Big St. Germain Lakes in the town of Farmington, Vilas County. Joseph A. Peelen was born and educated in Milwaukee, Wis., and after studying at Marquette University he became connected with the Allis-Chalmers Motor Co. Later he was with the International Harvester Co., and in his work with this corporation he attained the high position of assistant production manager. Andrew L. Peelen was also educated in Milwaukee, and after completing a course at the Spencerian Business College he became assistant store manager for the Wallace & Smith Co. In the fall of 1921 the two brothers came to Vilas County and purchased the private home of Joseph Blair, including 48 acres of land in the town of Farmington. Here they established their present resort, an unusually fine property. The main lodge is 30x70 feet in dimensions, and includes a commodious lounging room, an office, a large kitchen, and a dining room 30x40 feet. There are five fine cottages, and all the accommodations are of the best, the tables being supplied with fresh vegetables from the management's own gardens and with milk and cream from its dairy. Muskellunge, bass, pike, and pickerel abound in this locality, and the scenery is that which can only be found in the beautiful lake-dotted woods of northern Wis-

consin. The spacious verandas of the lodge overlook beautiful, sparkling water and are swept by the refreshing breezes of the pine woods, and the cottages are ideally located along the lake shore. In building up this property the Peelen brothers have performed a real service toward increasing the popularity of Wisconsin's vacation land. Joseph A. Peelen was married Oct. 4, 1921, at Eagle River, Wis., to Selma Ahola, and to this union a son, Joseph, Jr., was born May 18, 1923. Andrew L. Peelen was married Sept. 23, 1919, at Milwaukee to Martha Mages. A daughter, Genevieve, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew L. Peelen Aug. 8, 1920.

John C. Curran, generally regarded as the original pioneer settler of Rhinelander, was born in Huntingdon County, Quebec, Canada, Aug. 22, 1838, son of Patrick and Julia (Finnegan) Curran. The father was a native of Ireland who emigrated to the province of Quebec in 1798, and it was there that he married Julia Finnegan, who had come to Canada with her parents when a child. John C., who was one of 13 children, acquired a limited education in district schools. He became industrially active in the lumber business, and, coming to the States, worked in the woods of Essex County, New York, until 1855, when he came to Wisconsin. He made his first western home at Jenny (now Merrill), Lincoln County and worked in the woods and rafted lumber on the river until 1857. In that year he went up the Eagle River to a little above the site of the present village of that name, and there he prospected in land, made hay and engaged in other pioneer occupations. He also acted as camp superintendent for Helms & Co., lumbermen. In the fall of 1859 he returned down the river to the site of Rhinelander and built a house within the present city limits. All this section at that time was included in Marathon County. Mr. Curran was the first settler on the site of the present city, and conducted a trading-post for the Indians which was also a stopping-place for travelers on their way up or down the river. The nearest railroad station was Berlin, 170 miles distant, whence Mr. Curran had to haul his goods. He continued in that business until 1864, about which time the land came into the market, and he then commenced logging, buying the land from the government, in the meanwhile continuing his lumber business and farming. He eventually cleared 150 acres, which he sold in 1883. He also conducted a store where he first settled until 1882. He took a leading part in getting Oneida County organized, was the first chairman of the Pelican town board and also served in that capacity at a later period, in politics being a Democrat. In 1883 he became a member of the school board, on which he served for a number of years. In 1890 he platted an addition to Rhinelander, which is known as Curran's Addition. On Sept. 27, 1870, Mr. Curran was married in Canada to Lizzie Sloan, who was born in that Dominion in 1850, daughter of Patrick and Julia (Atkins) Sloan, the parents being natives of Ireland who came to Canada when children. The children born of this union were Julia M., Thomas B., Lizzie Pearl, Muriel J. and Frances M. Mr. Curran was brought up in the Roman Catholic faith but was liberal in all things pertaining to the general social welfare, being the organizer and patron of one of the first ward schools in Rhinelander, which was named in his honor, the "John C. Curran School." About 15 years ago he went west with his family and after stopping for a while in several places, finally settled in Everett, Wash., where he at last accounts was still living. Since leaving Rhinelander, however, he has suffered severe misfortunes, having lost an eye, and also two daughters, who were both burned to death when their clothing caught fire from a chafing-dish which was being used at a party.

Thomas A. Wight, who is connected in an industrial capacity with the Wisconsin Veneer Co. of Rhinelander, Oneida County, and is also serving as alderman from the Sixth Ward, was born May 18, 1878, in Green Bay, Wis., son of Albert and Eliza (Baxter) Wight. The parents were both born at Rensselaer Falls, N. Y., where they grew up and were married, coming west and settling at Green Bay, Wis., in 1879. The father, who was in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., died May 14, 1899. The mother, surviving her husband a few years, passed away Nov. 9, 1907. Albert Wight was a Civil War veteran,

having enlisted in August, 1862, in Co. K, 21st Wis. Vol. Inf. He was wounded in both legs at the battle of Chickamauga, and, being taken prisoner, was confined in Libby prison for 72 days; he was honorably discharged in 1864. He and his wife Eliza had seven children: Edward, now a ship builder at Manitowoc, Wis.; Anna, wife of P. O. Jeffries of Green Bay, Wis.; Charles who is in the milk business at Green Bay; Joel, who died in August, 1919; Mamie, wife of William Ferrington of Green Bay; Thomas A. of Rhinelander; and Lina, now Mrs. Bidwell Rathbun of Rhinelander. Thomas A. Wight acquired his education in the Green Bay schools and at the age of 13 years went to Greenleaf, Brown County, Wis., where for three years he worked as a cheese maker. In 1894 he returned to Green Bay and became clerk in a grocery store there, a position that he retained until 1899, in the fall of which year he came to Rhinelander. Here he found employment in the W. D. Harrington grocery store, where he worked until Mr. Harrington's death, at which time the store was sold to S. D. Nelson, and for the latter proprietor Mr. Wight worked until 1918. In October, 1919, he was appointed city clerk by Mayor S. D. Sutliff, remaining in that office until May, 1921, and during the same period serving as secretary of the school board. Since the latter date Mr. Wight has been in the employ of the Wisconsin Veneer Co. Prior to his appointment as city clerk he served his ward (the Sixth) as alderman and in May, 1922, he was again elected to that position. As a good citizen he has helped largely to promote local interests, both of the city and county and enjoys considerable popularity. He holds lodge membership with the Eagles and Odd Fellows, and attends the Congregational church with his family. Mr. Wight was married at Green Bay, Oct. 1, 1897, to Julia Wegner, who was born at that place, March 27, 1879, daughter of Julius and Augusta (Luedtke) Wegner. Her parents, natives of Germany, came to America in the late 60's and were married at Watertown, Wis., settling at Green Bay in 1876. There the father died May 20, 1907; the mother is still residing there. They had in all five children: Mary, who is deceased; William and Charles of Green Bay; Julia, now Mrs. Thomas A. Wight; and Gusta, wife of Henry Schaut of Green Bay. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Wight are as follows: Allen, born June 20, 1901, now assistant bookkeeper for the Rhinelander Refrigerator Co.; Elaine, born June 26, 1903, who is the wife of Harvey Nowland of Rhinelander; Helen, born Aug. 7, 1915; and Thomas J., born Dec. 20, 1918.

George Wetzel, proprietor of the Wetzel Art Studio at No. 28 N. Fourth Street, Tomahawk, Lincoln County, was born at Hayton, Calumet County, Dec. 31, 1882, son of Joseph and Minnie (Modelin) Wetzel, who were farmers by occupation. The father was a native of Baden, Germany, and the mother, who was of Scotch ancestry, was born near Hayton, Wis., and it was in the latter place that her marriage to Mr. Wetzel occurred in the early 70's. Both she and her husband have passed away, the former dying in 1894 and the latter some years later. They had eight children: Henry, now of Powers, Ore.; Joseph E., deceased; Sarah, who is Mrs. Frank Lynch of Kimberley, Wis.; Frank of Buffalo N. Y.; Anna M., wife of Emil Pautz of Clintonville, Wis.; Jennie, now Mrs. Henry Clausen of Grand Haven, Mich.; George, of Tomahawk, Wis.; and Susan, who lives in West Somerville, Mass., a suburb of Boston. George Wetzel had but limited educational opportunities. For about two years—from the age of 16 to that of 18—he worked as a farm hand. Then in the summer of 1900 he began learning photography with Ulrich Moeckli of Sheboygan, Wis., with whom he remained for three years. He then went with A. S. Ralph of Oshkosh, Wis., and later with Harry Lyman of that city. On leaving Mr. Lyman he became an organizer for the Modern Woodmen of America in the Oshkosh and Sheboygan districts and remained in that territory until Jan. 1, 1920, having for the last ten years of that time operated a studio in Sheboygan. He then sold out and until Nov. 1, 1920, was a salesman of Ford cars for a Mr. Theiman of Sheboygan, on the date last mentioned taking possession of his present studio in Tomahawk. This had been started in 1888 by Charles A. Seidel, who in 1913 sold it to a Mr. Downie, from whom Mr. Wetzel purchased it about a month before he took possession. The studio is well equipped with all the necessary cameras, lenses and accessories for both portrait and com-



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mercial work and he has a good trade in both the principal branches of his profession. Above the studio is a flat which he occupies as a residence. Mr. Wetzel was married June 17, 1905, to Frances M. Gerth, who was born in Plymouth, Sheboygan County, Wis., Sept. 14, 1882, daughter of William and Amelia (Kueper) Gerth, who were later residents of Sheboygan. The father was a native of Saxony, Germany, who came to America and to Wisconsin in 1848, during the revolutionary times in Germany. The mother was born at Stockbridge, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. George Wetzel are members of the Congregational church, and also of several societies, Mr. Wetzel belonging to the local Masonic lodge and Eastern Star Chapter, also to the camps of Modern Woodmen of America and Royal Neighbors of Sheboygan, Wis., and to the Tomahawk Commercial Club, while Mrs. Wetzel is a member of the Eastern Star Chapter and the Royal Neighbors.

Louis L. Thomas, son of a pioneer northern Wisconsin resort man and himself one of the prominent figures in this industry here for many years, was born at Rockland, Mich., Jan. 4, 1871. In October, 1876, when he was not quite six years old, he came to Wisconsin with his parents, Leonard and Mary (Draper) Thomas. The family located at a point on Lac Vieux Desert where there had been a trading post and post office during the Civil War, and here the father resumed the trading, which had been abandoned. He carried this on for several years, and in 1884 he established Lac Vieux Desert Resort, the first to be put into operation on Lac Vieux Desert and the only one on this lake until 1902. Soon after establishing the resort, Mr. Thomas, Sr., had the misfortune to break his leg, and consequently the management of the property fell upon his son, Louis L., subject of this sketch. The father died Feb. 8, 1898, and the wife and mother passed away May 30, 1911. Louis L. Thomas only attended grade school for one term; his father, however, was a great student and a man of fine scholastic attainments, and he spent many hours in teaching his son. The latter was also a great reader, as soon as he had acquired sufficient knowledge to enable him to read comprehendingly, and by these means he acquired an excellent early education despite the fact that he did not attend school. He was not satisfied with this, however, and after reaching mature years he earned and saved money expressly for the purpose of continuing his education. When he had acquired sufficient capital he took a course in the high school at Spirit Lake, Iowa; later he supplemented this with a course at Boston, Mass., and two years after this he took up commercial law at Norman University, Ada, Minn. He then returned to the resort on Lac Vieux Desert, assumed full management of the property, and continued its development and upbuilding. He made this one of the most successful resorts in Northern Wisconsin; its popularity became so great that many prospective guests had to be turned away every season for lack of room, and up to the time he sold it in 1921 he was greeting each season many guests who had made this place the headquarters of their summer outing each year since it was first established in 1884. He could accommodate from 50 to 60 persons, having 13 cottages, a main lodge and club house 20x30 feet in dimensions, and a laundry and dining hall for the help. His resort maintained a fine fleet of row boats and launches, and at one time boasted a number of birch-bark canoes. The original cabins were constructed of logs, but during the time that he operated the property he installed a sawmill, and with this he sawed lumber for the cottages he subsequently built. The grounds at first consisted of 40 acres, but in 1901 Mr. Thomas purchased an additional 20 acres adjoining the original tract on the south, and on this he erected his private residence in 1903. His resort was always particularly noted for the excellence of its cuisine, for its homelike atmosphere, and for the fine personal qualities of its owner and its hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas. It was a Mecca for hunters every fall, the shooting in this locality being unrivalled, and it was also a great gathering place for fishermen. Besides conducting this property Mr. Thomas developed a portion of his land for agricultural purposes, and he carried on farming for many years; he also followed logging and lumbering, buying tracts of timber land and logging them off, and he did considerable cruising and guide work; he is one of the best posted men on the lakes as to the haunts of the fish and wild game. Mr. Thomas sold his resort,

including 38 acres of land, to F. C. Porter in the spring of 1921, and since that time he has lived practically retired in the fine home he built in 1903, on the 20-acre tract adjoining the resort property. His residence is beautifully located at the southwest end of Lac View Desert, at the head of the Wisconsin River. Mr. Thomas was married June 30, 1901, to Emily Boness, of Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Mrs. Thomas was wonderfully successful as hostess at the resort, and she takes a prominent part in the social life of the community.

Lewis F. Rasmussen, proprietor of Butternut-Franklin Lake Lodge, on the north shore of Butternut Lake in Forest County, was born in Denmark Feb. 16, 1884. He received his early education in his native land, and supplemented this with business courses after coming to the United States in 1906. Here he first located at Racine, Wis., where he was in the contracting business until 1913 and then in the hotel business until 1918. It was in 1918 that he came to northern Wisconsin and purchased his present resort property, which is just across the line from Vilas County in Forest County. The resort then consisted of a main lodge and seven cottages; Mr. Rasmussen has made extensive improvements in the main lodge and cottages, and has erected six new cottages, besides making other additions, so that today the place is complete in every respect, with a main lodge, 13 cottages, barns, work shop, laundry, garage, and other buildings. The main lodge comprises a dining room, recreation room, office, kitchen, and serving room, and is excellently appointed in every way; a large stone fireplace in the recreation room lends to the artistic effect as well as adding to the comfort; the whole place has a cheery home-like atmosphere, and the large screened porch commands an unusually beautiful view. The cottages are all well screened, and are nicely furnished. A large, well kept lawn surrounded by virgin timber, increases the charm of the surroundings. The place is an ideal one for a thoroughly enjoyable and refreshing summer's outing, and it has a particular appeal for the fisherman. Butternut and Franklin lakes are at the head of the Pine River, and are accredited with being the best bass lakes in the whole lake region of northern Wisconsin. Splendid muskellunge and pike fishing can be had in lakes situated within easy walking distance of the lodge, and the resort's fleet of 21 row boats, a large launch, and two canoes, is spread out over five different lakes, Butternut, Franklin, Beach, Three Johns, and Boes. Franklin Lake lies within ten minutes walk, and from this and the fact that the grounds front on Butternut Lake the lodge derives its name, Butternut-Franklin Lodge. The grounds include 20 acres of virgin timber and have nearly half a mile of lake frontage. There are accommodations for 50 people, and the service compares favorably with that of high-priced city hotels. The cuisine is a particularly noteworthy feature; nothing but the best obtainable is served on the tables; fresh vegetables and berries are produced on the property, and pure cream and milk come from the management's own dairy herd. Mr. Rasmussen is well fitted by training and personality to fill the role of host, and under his able administration of the affairs of the resort there is nothing lacking to complete the guest's satisfaction throughout every minute of his stay here. Live bait is always kept on hand, and guides are furnished on request. Confectionery, smokers' supplies, etc. are dispensed, and two large trucks and a touring car are maintained to furnish transportation. Mr. Rasmussen was married July 5, 1909, to Eleanor Jensen, and Mr. and Mrs. Rasmussen have two children, Elmer and Irma. The family are members of the Lutheran Church. In December, 1922, Mr. Rasmussen took his family to Europe, visiting his old home country, Denmark, and also travelling through Norway and Sweden; they returned in April of 1923.

George D. Richards, general superintendent of works for the Vilas County Lumber Co. at Winegar, was born at Breckenridge, Colo., Oct. 6, 1877, and was educated in the schools of Denver and of Des Moines. He began as a wage earner at the age of 16 years, when he became a bell boy in the Kirkwood Hotel at Des Moines. After remaining with the hotel for a short time he followed various occupations in different parts of the country for three years, and in the winter of 1898-99 he came to Owen, Wis. and entered the employ of the John S. Owen Lumber Co., his first work with them being in railroad construction; when he left them in

1920 he had achieved the position of yard superintendent. While living at Owen he served the village as clerk for 12 years, as justice of the peace, and as chairman of the commercial club for three years. He was also prominent in lodge circles at that place, being a charter member of the Knights of Pythias lodge there and serving for eight years as their grand representative. Mr. Richards is also a member of the Masonic order, the Beavers, and the Modern Woodmen of America. On Jan. 1, 1920, he came to Winegar as yard foreman for the Vilas County Lumber Co. His rise was rapid, and he is now general superintendent of all their works here, and owns stock in the company. He is a man of exceptional ability, a fine executive, and he has taken a useful part in the public affairs of this community, being elected chairman of Presque Isle board in 1923, a fine tribute to his capabilities by the residents of this locality.

Jack Rutherford, one of the best known hunters and trappers of northern Wisconsin, residing in Winegar, Vilas County, was born Nov. 12, 1871, in Waupaca Wis., son of Robert and Eliza (Spikes) Rutherford, the father being a native of Scotland and the mother of Ireland. Robert Rutherford learned the trade of tailor in his native land and after coming to the United States followed it for several years in Boston. In the early 60's he came to Wisconsin and established a tailoring business in Weyauwega, following it there for several years. He then moved to Waupaca, where he continued till 1892, when he moved to California. Jack Rutherford as a boy attended the common school in Waupaca, after which he assisted his mother on the farm which had been purchased by his father before the latter's death, remaining at home until 1891. In 1892 he went west and was for eight years in the employ of the Kimball & Clark Lumber Company at Kimball, subsequently working four years for the Montreal Lumber Company at Myres. During the 12 years that he was with these two lumber companies he followed trapping during the winter months. It was in 1905 that Mr. Rutherford came to Winegar, Vilas County, where he has since made his home, and is engaged in trapping, hunting and guiding. Mr. Rutherford recently sold some property he owned east of Winegar and purchased 40 acres on Anna Lake with 55 rods of fine lake frontage, where he is building a new home. Mr. Rutherford was married July 16, 1891 in Waupaca County, Wisconsin to Mary Larson. They are the parents of one son, Harry, who works for the Vilas County Lumber Company in Winegar.

William H. Radcliffe, proprietor of the Eagle River Telephone Co., was born Nov. 2, 1879, in Bancroft, Wis., son of John and Anna (Ragan) Radcliffe. He attended school in Minocqua, Oneida County, and later in Eagle River, being graduated from the high school here in 1898. After that he taught school one year in Vilas County. In the fall of 1899 he entered the agricultural department of the University of Wisconsin, where he took a short course and for a brief period after that he was engaged in farming near Eagle River. In 1902 he returned to Madison and, re-entering the University, took the dairy course. Then he operated a creamery for a year and received his certificate as a competent butter maker Nov. 1, 1903. He had to give up that work, however, on account of his health, and for four years afterwards worked for his father and brother Arthur, who were operating a livery stable and logging business. In the spring of 1908 Mr. Radcliffe purchased the business and appurtenances of the Eagle River Telephone Co., which was then a very small concern, having a few phones in the village and a few in nearby resorts. He has since built up the business to respectable proportions, having now over 300 phones, with offices & exchange in his residence on Main Street, Mrs. Radcliffe acting as bookkeeper. In 1922 he started the underground system in Eagle River and he expects to incorporate the concern in the near future. Mr. Radcliffe was elected in 1906 as treasurer of Vilas County and served in that office for two years, during which time his brother Arthur assisted in handling the telephone business. He was appointed sheriff in 1911 to fill the unexpired term of his father who was killed in 1911, and in 1915 and 1916 he served as clerk of the circuit court. In addition to these public activities he was a member of the light and water commission for three years, so that for a number of years past he has had a good deal to do with public affairs. In all such matters he has shown himself thoroughly efficient

and dependable and is so recognized by the people of Vilas County generally. Mr. Radcliffe was married June 22, 1915, in Oshkosh, Wis., to Ruby B. Fuller, daughter of John C. and Edna (Blinn) Fuller, her parents being prominent residents of that city, John C. Fuller being connected with the Morgan Lumber Co. Mrs. Radcliffe has also been active more or less in public and social affairs. She had charge of the food pledge cards during the war, helped to organize the Red Cross here, was a member of the Vilas County Council of Defence and chairman of the Vilas County Woman's Committee. She also took a prominent part in organizing the Cemetery Association. She is a member of the Eastern Star, the Woman's Club and the Episcopal guild, while Mr. Radcliffe is a member of the Masonic Blue Lodge. Both are members of the Episcopal Church. One child John C. was born to them, May 26, 1919.

Charles Richards, formerly owner and proprietor of the Eagle River Review, and a man held in high esteem by all who knew him well, was born at Roxbury, Dane County, Wis., Nov. 22, 1845. When seven years old he was left fatherless, and with a brother three years older, soon became the main support of his mother and two younger children, the two boys working on farms in the then pioneer section of central Wisconsin and receiving less for a month's labor than many modern children expend upon a toy. When 16 he responded to Lincoln's first call for troops but was rejected on account of his youth. In December, 1862, he succeeded in passing and enlisted in Company D, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry. Starting as a private he received in succession all of the different non-commissioned officers' titles. He was with General Banks in all his campaigns, including the disastrous Red River expedition and was present at the siege and surrender of Port Hudson, after which he was promoted for gallantry in action. It was a matter of lifelong regret to him that his lieutenant's commission, granted at Washington, did not reach him until after peace had been declared. He was mustered out at Brownsville, Texas, in May, 1866, having been detained in the army a full year after the close of the war owing to his rank of sergeant-major which entailed on him the duty of looking after the return of war supplies. After his discharge he spent the summer in a business expedition covering the northern portion of Mexico, and then located in Waco, Texas, where he resumed the family occupation of milling. Returning to Wisconsin in 1868, he had charge of flour mills at Portage, Pardeeville and other places in that vicinity for several years thereafter. At Pardeeville on May 21, 1871, he was united in marriage with Cornelia E. Tripp, with whom he spent nearly 46 years in happy wedlock. Mr. Richards first acquired a practical knowledge of journalism in the office of the Hancock News at Hancock, Waushara County, Wis., in 1887. In the following year he established the Packwaukee Independent. Selling that paper a few years later to the Marquette County Epitome, he went to Fort Atkinson and founded the Jefferson County Democrat, disposing of that soon after, he purchased the Markesan Herald which he operated for about two years and then selling that returned to his old home at Packwaukee. In 1912 with his son they became the owners of the Eagle River Review and with which he was actively connected until his death on May 24, 1917. Mr. Richards, although deprived by the circumstances of his youth of the advantages of higher education, was a man of splendid intellectual powers, which he used to good purpose in systematic reading and reflection, and had acquired a vast and accurate amount of knowledge. It is presumable that his success might have been marked, had he had the advantages in early life that are customary in this day. He was intensely public-spirited and reared his family in the belief that at all times public welfare was to be considered before personal profit. He would have been a wealthier man had he clung less closely to this ideal, but in Marquette County where he lived for nearly forty years, he is remembered as a man who was purely unselfish in his desire and efforts to advance civic interests, and a man who paid his debts to the last dollar at all times. He was once treasurer of Marquette county, held various town offices and was for years active in the G. A. R. and every activity of interest in his community. Mr. Richards at his death was survived by his wife who joined him in death five months later, on Nov. 3, 1917, leaving one son, Verne who was



VERNE RICHARDS

associated with him in the ownership of the Review, and two daughters, Mary, a teacher in Minneapolis, and Pearl, teaching in Racine. Besides these were two brothers and a sister; Robert, of Chatfield, Minn., Fred of Lyons, Kas., and Mrs. G. H. McIntyre of Portage.

Verne Richards, present owner and publisher of the Eagle River Review, was born in the town of Scott, Columbia County, Wis., on Feb. 9, 1872, son of Charles and Cornelia (Tripp) Richards. As a boy he attended district and graded schools in Marquette County and at the age of 15 began a business life that has known no interruption up to the present time. From the time of leaving school until becoming one of the owners of the Review, he was engaged in the calling of his father's family, that of merchant and custom milling, at Packwaukee. From 1882 to 1900 the "Richards Mill" had the reputation of manufacturing and shipping more buckwheat flour to Chicago than any other mill in Wisconsin, and later for some years supplied dealers direct and sent its product as far west as Washington and Oregon. Part of the mill property consisted of 160 acres of land covered with a heavy growth of oak timber. As the subject of this sketch grew to manhood, he prevailed upon his father to clear and convert a large portion of land into a crop producing farm to be operated in connection with their mill. Together they did this, removing the timber by the simple process of giving it to people in town who would cut it and pile the brush. The first twenty acres was then broken with the early pioneer method of a breaking plow pulled by six pairs of oxen. The remainder was cleared in the same manner, but pastured for a few years and then broken with an Oliver steel plow, using three horses. At the time of disposing of the place, the son who then had been in charge of it for some years, left it a farm of 140 acres upon which every kind of farm machinery could be safely used. Mr. Richards when not occupied in his mill, worked with his men at whatever they might be doing and there was no part of the daily farm routine that he was not familiar with and none that he has not done a great deal of, so that when practical farm matters are under discussion he has no difficulty in selecting the practical farmer from the theoretical one. In January, 1912, he and his father became the owners of the Review, having purchased it from O. E. Bowen. The paper was then located on Division Street, in the building originally built for it. The death of his father in 1917, made him sole owner and manager. In 1919, he replaced the old newspaper press which had done service for many years with one of the latest two cylinder newspaper and job presses, and enlarged his home print section from two to four pages. The following year he purchased the corner lot and building on Division and Railroad streets, and after moving into it installed the first linotype typesetting machine ever seen or used in Vilas County. In 1921 he sold that property to C. C. Knox and bought the corner lot at Division and Main streets where he built a concrete block office building of a design that meets with much approval from every newspaper man who sees it. His business enterprise has been supported by a liberal patronage by his town and for which he freely expresses his appreciation. In 1922 he enlarged his paper from the former eight-page size with four pages printed at home, to a twelve-page paper with six pages of home print and frequently finds that it is necessary to print extra pages to properly accommodate his customers. Having a large share of public spirit, he is always ready to lend his aid in promoting any practical project for the benefit of the community in which he lives, and his county, state and nation. To successfully conduct a newspaper in either a large or small town requires an ability not possessed by every man, even among those capable of success in other fields, but he has demonstrated in the success of the Review and the respect in which it is held by his town and county, that he is one of those possessing that ability. Politically, Mr. Richards is what may properly be called an Independent Republican and believes that ultra-radicalism is just as harmful to the majority as ultra-conservatism and a compromise between the two extremes is the best solution for many of the political problems of the day. He is a bachelor and his nearest relatives are his sisters who spend their vacations with him in Eagle River.

Merrick Richmond, an early settler in the village of Eagle River, who was a conspicuous resident of it for many years, and a man held in high repute, but

who has passed away, was born in Madison County, New York, March 20, 1833. He was there educated and after leaving school learned the machinist's trade, which he followed subsequently for some years. Then coming west, he settled in Waupaca County, where he spent 20 years of his life as a farmer. At the end of that time, or in 1886, he came to Eagle River, Vilas County, Wis., and went into the hotel business, and as a hotel proprietor he was known to the end of his days, or until his death on April 24, 1908. He was one of the most respected citizens of the village, known to all, old and young, and liked by all, being a genial companion ever ready to lend a helping hand to those in need, and his character and personality now form one of the pleasant reminiscences of former days. He endured his last illness, extending through several weeks, with patient fortitude, and met the final summons bravely like the true man he was. Mr. Richmond married Ruth Obern, who, with four children, survived him, the latter being Earl, Philny, Hattie and Amy.

Earl D. Richmond, a thriving merchant of Eagle River, Vilas County, engaged in the drug and jewelry business, was born in Waupaca County, Wisconsin, May 22, 1880, son of Merrick and Ruth (Obern) Richmond. He was about six years old when his parents moved to Eagle River and for some years thereafter he attended the public schools here. In 1902 he entered the University of Wisconsin, taking the pharmacy course and he was graduated from that department with the class of 1906. For the next four years he was employed at Shell Lake, but in August, 1919, he returned to Eagle River and opened a store which he has conducted up to the time of this writing, but is just completing a new store on Wall Street, next to the First National Bank, 36x60 feet in ground plan, with a 12-foot space reserved for a barbor shop, and he expects to occupy the new building in November, 1923. When he opened his present place (his first) he included a jewelry department, as he had learned that business while in Shell Lake. He carries a complete stock of drugs, including the Rexall patent medicines, and includes among his stock Eastman kodaks and Victor phonographs. The store is located on Railroad Street, between Division and Spruce. Mr. Richmond belongs to the Masonic lodge at Shell Lake. He was married Oct. 13, 1908, in Odanah, Ashland County, Wis., to Elsie Neimann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Neimann. Her father is now deceased, but her mother is living and a resident of Shell Lake. The family circle of Mr. and Mrs. Richmond has been enlarged by the birth of five children, Walter, Eugene, Dewayne, Ruth and Harriett.

Alois Sailer, a well known and respected citizen of Eagle River, Vilas County, who has been connected with railroad work for many years, was born in the state of Baden, Germany, Jan. 27, 1861. He was educated in his native land, which he left for the United States in September, 1882. On his arrival in this country he made for the Northwest, locating at Monico Junction, Oneida County, where he found work as "cookie" in the railroad shanty, being thus employed until the end of November. After that he was employed for two years on a work train, with Antigo as his home town. At the end of that time he quit railroading for awhile and bought 40 acres of timber land on the Wolf River branch of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western railroad, in Langlade County, and on this tract built a house and barn, also clearing seven acres of the land. He then traded the place for a tract of 80 acres, on which he lived two years. At the end of that time he returned to railroading, going to work as section hand on the Antigo & Wolf River branch of the road above mentioned, which in 1893 became a part of the C. & N. W. system. In three years and a half he was promoted to be section foreman, with headquarters at Harrison, Lincoln County, and was there four years. His next place of residence was Arbor Vitae, where he did both railroad and planing-mill work. Then he returned to Antigo to follow railroad work. On July 14, 1897, Mr. Sailer came to Scott, Vilas County, and was section foreman there for five and a half years. His next location was at Conover, on the same section, where he remained for five years and nine months, and on April 28, 1908, he was transferred to Eagle River, where he has been section foreman for the C. & N. W. Railway ever since. Mr. Sailer was first married, April 8, 1883, at Antigo, Wis., to Ethel

Schneider, with whom he lived in happy wedlock for 32 years, when on May 15, 1915, her death put an end to their union. She left seven children: Mary Theresa, who married David Schlack; Anna, now Mrs. Ed Lamon of Three Lakes, where her husband is postmaster; Mollie, who is a bookkeeper and stenographer in Appleton; Alois, married, who studied law but is now doing office work in Milwaukee; Fred William, a cement contractor of Eagle River; Margaret, now Mrs. Harry Olkoski of Three Lakes; and Francis Joseph who married Esther Carlson and resides in Eagle River. Two other children, Freda and Agnes, died in infancy. The three sons were all in the service of the United States in the World War and returned home uninjured. Mr. Sailer was married secondly, Jan. 27, 1920, to Mrs. Lottie Carpenter, whose maiden name was Lottie Coonan. She was born at Ellenburg, Clinton County, N. Y., March 12, 1866, and was first married, May 28, 1883, to Wren Carpenter, who died Jan. 2, 1911, at Tocomo, Wash. They were married at Marshfield and came to Eagle River in May, 1891, Mr. Carpenter being connected with the lumber business as cruiser, estimator and superintendent of logging camps. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter were as follows: Lee T., of Seattle, Wash., a civil engineer who married Sophia Snider; Rollie, a cruiser and woodman of Portland, Ore., who is married and by his wife Blanche has one child, Grace; Grace, wife of Victor Dahl, of Portland Ore.; Lelia, a trained nurse practicing her profession in Chicago; Francis, of Eagle River, camp foreman for the Wisconsin-Michigan Lumber Co., who married Lois Kirkpatrick; and Daniel F., who died in infancy. Mrs. Lottie Sailer, like her husband, is a member of the Catholic Church, belonging also to the Ladies Aid Society, the Royal Neighbors and the M. B. A. and W. C. T. U. After woman suffrage came in she was elected a member of the village board. She and Mr. Sailer are stockholders in the Krefel Company of Eagle River, and both have a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

Rev. Arthur F. Shank, pastor of St. Peter's Catholic Church at Eagle River, was born at Appleton, Wis., May 9, 1896, son of John and Anna (Kneisel) Shank. The parents are natives of Wisconsin and have been residents of Milwaukee since 1899; four children were born to them, as follows: Joseph, now professor in Regis College at Denver, Colo.; Marie, who was Mrs. McCormack and is now deceased; Arthur F., subject of this sketch; and Raymond, now of Milwaukee. Arthur F. Shank came to Milwaukee with his parents when three years old, and was educated in the parochial schools there, for five years at St. Lawrence College, for two years at St. Bonaventure's College in Detroit, Mich., and then at St. Francis Seminary in St. Francis, Wis., and St. John's University at Collegeville, Minn. He was ordained June 12, 1921, and his first charge was St. Anthony's Church at Park Falls, Wis. He was installed in the church at Eagle River Oct. 22, 1922, and is well liked by the members of the parish and by all who know him. He has outside charges at Phelps, Conover, State Line, Monico, and Pelican Lake, and is doing a great and useful work throughout all this territory.

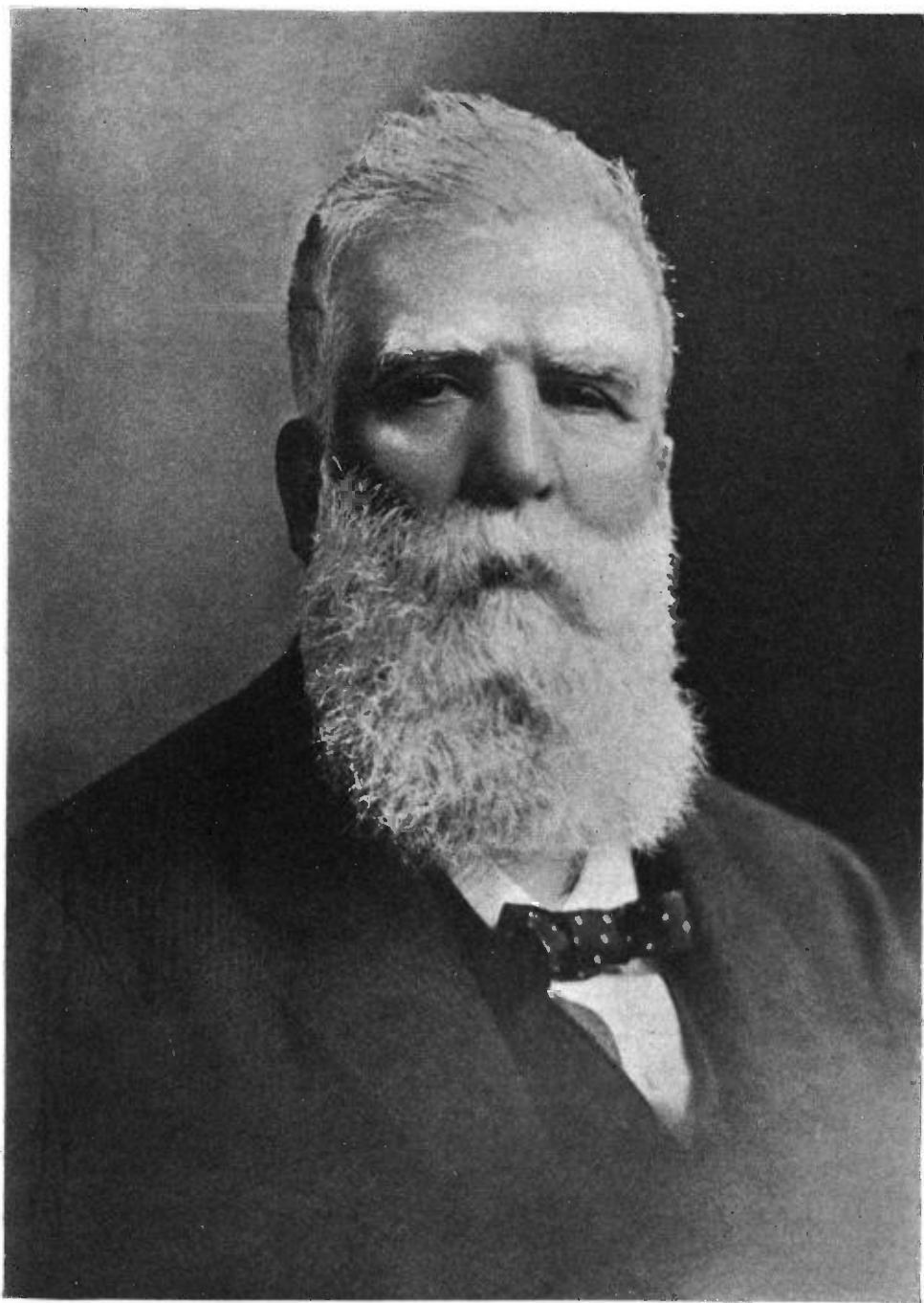
David Schlack, an active business man of Eagle River, Vilas County, proprietor of an ideal ice cream and confectionary resort, was born in Germany, June 1, 1873. He was educated in his native land and came to America in 1900, staying for about four months in New York City. In July the same year he came to Eagle River, Wis., entering the employ of the C. & N. W. Railway for which corporation he worked three years. Then for five years he was engaged in the saloon business at Conover, at the end of that time establishing a similar place in Eagle River in the building in which he is now located. In 1916 Mr. Schlack converted his place into a first class ice cream and confectionary resort. He has greatly improved it and its fittings include one of the finest soda fountains in the city. He also handles cigars, tobacco and smokers' supplies and carries a line of local souvenirs to supply the tourist trade. It was in 1907 that he bought his present building—a one-story, brick-veneer structure 21x62 feet, with full basement, located in Railroad Street. He also owns one of the nicest residences on Wall Street. Mr. Schlack was married Dec. 14, 1903, to Mary Sailer, and he and his wife are the parents of four children: Marion, born Dec. 1, 1904; Alois, born July 26, 1906, and Agnes, born Dec. 12, 1907. The two elder children are attending the high school and the youngest

the graded school. Mr. Schlack was reared in the Lutheran faith, while Mrs. Schlack is a Catholic.

W. H. Bradley, who was responsible for much of the development of Tomahawk and surrounding territory, was born at Bangor, Me., Feb. 25, 1838, and died at Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 7, 1902. He came west with his father Daniel W. Bradley in 1855, and during the following winter they were on the Au Sable River in Michigan. In 1860 they commenced buying timber on the Red River, hiring it sawed at Oshkosh until, in 1862, with others they erected a mill at that point. In 1865 they went to Muskegon, Mich., from which place they operated on the Muskegon, Manistee, and Pere Marquette rivers, erecting a mill at Muskegon in connection with Wheeler, Hopkins, & Co. in 1867. In 1877 W. H. Bradley returned to Wisconsin, locating in Milwaukee, and from 1880 to 1886 Bradley Bros. & Co. operated on the Chippewa River, the latter part of the time under the name of the State Lumber Co. Mr. Bradley also operated on the Wisconsin River waters as the Bradley Co. and the United States Lumber Co., with principal offices at Tomahawk. He was interested in mills here with a brother, J. W. and a cousin, Levi Bradley, and he carried on very extensive operations. In 1886, in connection with the C. M. & St. P. Railway he organized the Tomahawk Land & Boom Co., built a large dam here, and in 1888 erected his first Tomahawk mill. He was connected in a financial way with most of the town's enterprises, was the largest owner of the Marinette, Tomahawk & Western railroad with its 62 miles of main line, and was a heavy stockholder in the "Soo" and Milwaukee roads, being at the time of his death one of the board of directors of the "Soo". He organized a company conducting a large department store at Tomahawk, with six branch stores along the line of his railroad, and was interested in a large number of lumber concerns and timber and land companies. He was instrumental in securing for Tomahawk the splendid schools and hospital there, and every church in Tomahawk was well supported by him. A man of fine public spirit, he was as well known for his strict integrity, and his word was as good as his bond. He left Tomahawk four weeks previous to his death, being conscious that his end was approaching, and he passed away at his home in Milwaukee. Two days before his death he married Miss Marie Hannemeyer, his private secretary for 20 years, and one-third of his wealth went to the bride of two days, and one third to his adopted son, William T. Bradley, the other third being divided between his two brothers, Edward and James W. Bradley.

Robert B. Tweedy, one of the leading business men of Tomahawk, was born in Milwaukee, Sept. 27, 1864, son of John H. and Anna M. (Fisher) Tweedy. The father was a native of Connecticut and the mother of Boston, Mass. It was in 1836 that they settled in Milwaukee, then quite a small place, and it required no effort for Mr. Tweedy, a man of liberal education and a lawyer by profession, to take a prominent place in the community. He grew up with the place and in a few years his reputation extended so far beyond its limits that he was elected one of the representatives to organize the territory of Wisconsin into a state and settle the vexed boundary question, for which purpose conventions were held, one in 1846 and another—the final one—in 1847-48. He was on a later occasion a candidate for the office of governor. Robert B. Tweedy was reared in Milwaukee and acquired his education partly there and partly in Boston, Mass. He subsequently followed railroading in the employ of the Wisconsin Central Railway, being thus occupied until 1901, and after the death of Mr. Bradley in 1903 he had charge of the Bradley holdings and later as president, which position he still retains. At Milwaukee in 1891 Mr. Tweedy was united in marriage with Edna Bradley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bradley, her father being a brother of William H. Bradley above referred to, who was for many years one of Lincoln County's foremost citizens.

August H. Stange, prominent lumberman of Merrill, which city has been the recipient of many valuable benefactions at his hands, was born near Stettin, Germany, Oct. 10, 1852, son of C. F. and Caroline Stange, and came to the United States with his parents when he was but one and a half years old. The family



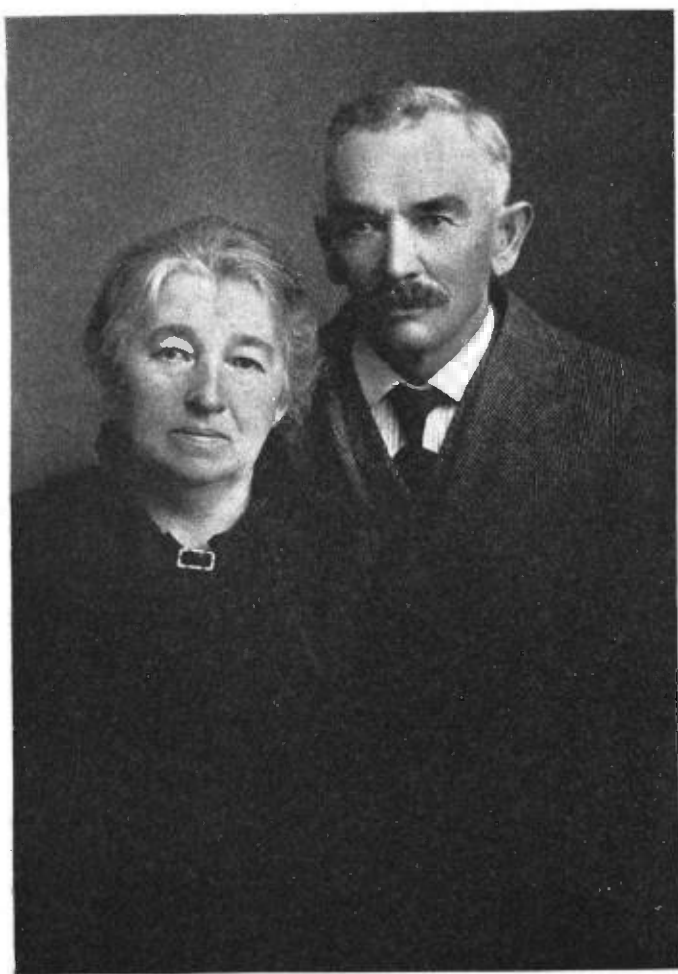
W. H. BRADLEY

here located at Watertown, Wis., where August H. acquired a common-school education. When little more than a boy he began earning his own living. He acquired his first experience as a lumberman in a yard and planing-mill at Watertown, and at the age of 18 we find him at Racine as foreman of a sash and door factory, planing mill, and lumber yard. The years spent in Racine were a valuable preparation for the larger field of operations which opened to him when he came to Merrill in 1881 in company with the late Henry W. Wright. Soon after this he became a member of the Wright Lumber Co., and a few years later Mr. Stange started in business under his own name. In 1895 he organized and incorporated the A. H. Stange Co. with a capital of \$250,000, and the business is now the largest of its kind in the Wisconsin River valley; it manufactures sash, doors, blinds, boxes, etc., and its goods are sent not only over the United States and Canada, but also to foreign countries, principally to the British Isles and South Africa. The company owns its own logging railroads, etc., and employs about 1100 men in its mills, factories, and logging camps. In addition to these interests Mr. Stange is connected with a number of other timber, land, and lumber companies, and he controls the Lincoln County Bank at Merrill besides being interested in a number of other financial institutions. In 1907 he erected the beautiful Badger Opera House, and in the same year built the Badger Hotel, one of the most modern in the state. His benefactions to Merrill in the form of beautiful and extensive parks, etc., are recounted in the portion of this volume devoted to the history of that city. Among his public-spirited enterprises was the gift of the grounds and sufficient funds for the erection and completion of the German Lutheran Church there, one of the most beautiful houses of worship in Merrill and costing approximately \$35,000. In February, 1874, at Racine, Wis., Mr. Stange was united in marriage with Miss Emily Miller, daughter of William and Hattie Miller. Six children have been born to this union: Hattie, Charles, Adelaide, August, Emily, and Lydia.

Nathaniel A. Garrison, a well known citizen of Eagle River was born in Schuyler County, New York, March 20, 1848, son of Marvel and Catherine (Saylor) Garrison. The parents, born, reared and married in New York State, settled in Lower Michigan in 1858, the father conducting business as a builder and contractor. He was born in 1820 and died in Lower Michigan in 1905; his wife, born in 1824, died in 1898. They had ten children: Harriett, now deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; Frank who died in the Civil War; John, who works in the pension bureau at Washington, D. C., Nathaniel A., of Eagle River; Esther, who is married; Mary, deceased; Spencer, now in the state of Washington; and Henry and Kate of Grandville, Mich. Nathaniel A. Garrison acquired a common school education in Michigan and subsequently taught school for five years, at one time holding the position of county superintendent. He then turned his attention to mechanical employments, doing carpenter and mill work. In 1890 he came to Eagle River with the Sheridan Lumber Co., with whom he remained three and a half years, after which he was foreman two years for the Jerry Lumber Co. He was then employed three and a half years with the Phelps Lumber Co. at State Line, and subsequently with the Mason & Donaldson Lumber Co. of Rhinelander. Then he went back to the carpenter's trade for awhile and in 1908 went to Michigan to build a mill for Andrew Emmerson. In the second year of his stay there he had the misfortune to lose his left hand, after which, up to 1923, he was employed as tender of the Otter Rapids power dam. He is now overseer of a large summer home on the west shore of Yellow Birch Lake in Vilas County. In 1914-15 and also in 1918, 1919 and 1920 Mr. Garrison taught the Muskelunge school in the town of Farmington. In 1899 he served as register of deeds for Vilas County. He is a charter member of the Masonic Lodge at Eagle River. Mr. Garrison was married July 14, 1871, in Lamont, Mich., to Mary J. Rely, daughter of Daniel and Lucinda (Hatch) Rely; her parents are now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Garrison six children have been born: Frank, of Chicago; Marion, deceased; Fannie, of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Ora, who is Mrs. Mose Meserey of Portland, Ore.; Marvel, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Lillian, now Mrs. J. H. Doyle of the Panama zone, her husband being a captain in the regular army of the United States.

Emmet W. Zimmerman, postmaster at Phelps, was born at Trimble, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1878, son of Joseph and Lydia (Johnson) Zimmerman. The parents were natives of Ohio; the father is now living at Albany, Ohio, while the mother died Jan. 11, 1906. Emmet W. Zimmerman was educated in the country schools of Ohio and graduated from the high school at Glouster, Ohio with the class of 1899. He then entered the University of Ohio at Athens, Ohio, and after graduating from the commercial department there he became bookkeeper for the Hy-sylvania Coal Co. at Trimble, Ohio. In 1903 he became a traveling salesman for the Cashocton Sign and Novelty Co., remaining in that work for about two and a half years. He then went to Cincinnati and established a novelty store at Elmwood, a suburb of that city, which he sold out after conducting it for two years. The next three years he was engaged in the insurance business at Cincinnati, Ohio with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., resigning to accept a position as traveling salesman with the Phillips-Carey Mfg. Co. of Cincinnati, with whom he remained for two years, being located at Chicago and at Des Moines. In July of 1914 he came to Phelps and entered the employ of the Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co., remaining in their office for three and a half years. In 1918 he accepted a position as manager of the Kerr farms, from which work he resigned after meeting with an accident in which he suffered a broken leg in 1920. He then took the civil service examination for postmaster and was appointed to the office at Phelps March 17, 1922, under President Harding. Mr. Zimmerman has a great deal of influence in the community, and this influence he has always directed toward furthering the best interests of the village and surrounding territory. He is a member of the Welfare Association of Phelps. He served as a member of the school board for six years and as assessor of Phelps village and township for three years. Mr. Zimmerman was married Oct. 26, 1902 to Elizabeth Woodyard, at Carpenter, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman have three children: Madrice, who was born March 4, 1904, and is now a graduate of the Antigo, Wis., high school; Paul, born April 29, 1906, a student in the high school at Phelps; and Ruth, born April 14, 1911, a pupil in the Phelps grade school.

David C. Jones, a leading merchant of Tomahawk, also conducting a brokerage business in land, lumber and logs, was born on a farm near Monticello, Marquette County, Wis., Jan. 15, 1862, son of John and Jane (Pritchard) Jones. The parents were natives of Wales who came to this country as young people and were married in Newark, Ohio. It was about 1853 that they came to Wisconsin, settling on the Marquette County farm, which was their subsequent home. There the father died in 1867 and the mother more than half a century later, in 1920. Their family numbered ten children: John, now deceased; Richard, of Monticello, Wis.; Anna, who married E. W. Whitsen of Tomahawk but is now deceased; Margaret Reynolds of Tomahawk; William, of Jim Falls, Chippewa County, Wis.; Eli, of Luverne, Minn.; David C., of Tomahawk; Robert, of Bird Island, Minn.; Edward, who is living in Monticello, Wis., and Ellen Jane, deceased, who was the wife of Robert Luke. David C. Jones acquired his elementary education in rural schools and for a year and a half subsequently attended the Monticello High School. He resided on the home farm until he was 19 and then went to Castleton, N. D., where he engaged in a meat business, conducting a shop for two years, at the end of which time he sold out and entered the employ of the McCormick Harvester Co. as salesman and collector at Castleton. After two years in that occupation he came to Tomahawk and entered the mercantile business, opening a store on Wisconsin Avenue, where he carries a full line of staple and fancy groceries. Since 1921 he has been engaged in the brokerage business, as already intimated, dealing in land, lumber and logs. A Republican since he first took an interest in politics, Mr. Jones has served his ward several times as alderman and is still in that office. He also served on the county board of supervisors several terms and in 1912 was a delegate to the LaFollette Republican Congressional Convention at Chicago. Fraternally he belongs to the Masonic Blue Lodge, the Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America in Tomahawk, and to the Elks lodge in Merrill. He is a stockholder in and a member of the board of directors of the Tomahawk State



MR. AND MRS. JOHN AMENT

Bank. Mr. Jones was married July 4, 1898, to Saloma Peppler, of Reed City, Michigan, where she was born July 7, 1874, daughter of John and Clara Peppler. There were six children born of this union, namely: Reva, who died; Grace, who is the wife of Harold Eittrien of Tomahawk and has two children, Harold and Willis; Richard and Raymond (twins), both of whom died in infancy; Willis, who died at the age of seven years; and David, who is a pupil in the high school. Besides losing four children, Mr. Jones suffered another bereavement in the death of his wife, who passed away Oct. 19, 1919. He affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and helps to support both that church and others, though not a member of any. His surviving children are members of the Congregational Church.

Charles M. Johnson, a well known citizen of Tomahawk, Lincoln County, where for many years he has been engaged in the hotel business, was born in Sweden, March 8, 1856, son of John and Christina Carlson, the parents being also natives of Sweden, where they spend their active lives engaged in farming. Of their eight children there are four now living, namely: Reka, wife of Anton Paulson, residing in Sweden; Charles M., of Tomahawk, Wis.; Anton, who was associated in business in Tomahawk with his brother Charles for 15 years, but who returned to Sweden where he now lives, having married there; and Alfred, who also lives in Sweden. Those deceased are Olaus, Mary, Adolph and Caroline. Charles M. Johnson was reared in Sweden, where he attended school. He subsequently worked as a common laborer and also to some extent as a sailor. In 1882 he came to the United States, locating first in Minnesota, where he found work on farms, and later settling in Wausau, Wis., where he remained seven years. In 1890 he came to Tomahawk and engaged in the hotel business, operating a bar in connection with it. It was in the busiest days of the lumber industry, when the village was building up and men were constantly coming here, or passing through, to work in the mills or woods, and Mr. Johnson got a good share of their patronage. He is still conducting the hotel and also a soft drink parlor in connection with it. He has also bought timber lands, logged the timber from it, and then sold the stump land for farms. While in Wausau he worked in the mills, and he remembers that when he first came to Tomahawk, almost this entire region was covered with heavy timber, with a small clearing here and there made by a homesteader, while stumps were still standing in the main street, and there were no sidewalks. There was a small lake on Main Street and another where the Community Building now stands, both of which were subsequently filled in. Mr. Johnson is a stockholder in the Bank of Tomahawk, also in the Bradley Bank and in the Tomahawk Iron Works. He is fraternally affiliated with the order of Eagles. He was married in 1890 to Matilda Hanson, who was born in Sweden and came to Wausau with her parents, who are both now deceased. She died in 1918, having been the mother of six children, all now living, namely: Mary, Alfred, Ada, Hulda, Alvira and Elna. Alfred is married and lives at Madison, Wis., where he is foreman in the roundhouse of the C. M. & St. P. Railway. Ada lives in Nebraska and is the wife of Prof. W. P. Harnes. Mary is now keeping house for her father.

John Ament, now living retired at Merrill, Lincoln County, after a long and industrious career, chiefly as a logger but to some extent as farmer, was born in Germany, March 15, 1851. He was educated in the christian public schools of his native country and there grew to manhood and was married, Aug. 23, 1877, to Barbara Mueller, who was born March 17, 1859. In 1882 he and his wife crossed the ocean to make a new home in the freer atmosphere of the great American republic. They settled in the town of Hamburg, Marathon County, where Mr. Ament purchased land and built up a fine farm. There he followed agriculture until 1890, in which year he disposed of his farm and moved to Lincoln County, buying 30 acres of land there. His main business there, however, was logging on large tracts of timber land which he purchased, and in time became a prosperous well known citizen. At times he was asked to serve in public office, but always declined, preferring to give his time and attention to business and family affairs. But though he declined office he did take an active part in various ways in promoting the interests of Merrill and Lincoln County. In 1920 he gave up the work of a

farmer and logger, turned over most of his property to his various children, and retired. In 1922 he bought a small piece of land on the shore of Big Bearskin Lake in Oneida County and built a fine cottage, where he and his faithful wife spend their summers, their permanent home, however, being at Merrill. When Mr. Ament in the fall of 1923 built a fine Kellystone stucco bungalow at 1726 W. Main St. Mr. Ament is a stockholder in the Merrill Woodenware Co., and a member of its board of directors; also a stockholder in the American State Bank of Merrill and the Olhoff Lumber Co. of that city. He and his wife have been the parents of twelve children, Joseph, Kondie, Mary, John, Jacob, Lawrence, Charles, Sophia, and Veronica (twins), Clara, Eleanor and Harry, whose individual record in brief is as follows: Joseph the owner and manager of an 80-acre farm in Scott township, Lincoln County. He married Lizzie Rohrbacher and they have nine children, Dorothy, Anastasia, Marion, Francis, John, Edward, Joseph, Harold and William. Kondie is the wife of Otto Zimmermann of Merrill and has one child Margaret. Mary is the wife of George Jensen and they own and conduct the Bearskin Heights Resort on Bearskin Lake, Oneida County. They have had five children; Catherine (deceased), Jerome, Aloise, George and William. John (fourth child of Mr. and Mrs. Ament) was drowned in the Wisconsin river when 27 years old. Jacob, now a farmer of Rock Falls, Wis., married Helen Shannon and they have one child, Jacob John Otto. Lawrence resides in the town of Scott, Lincoln County. Charles, a resident of Merrill, married Victoria Walters and has three children, Ruth, Lawrence and Charles. Sophia resides at home with her parents. Veronica married Dr. Irvin Peters of Wausau and they have one child, Irvin John. Clara is now Mrs. William Cotter of Antigo, Wis., and her children are Margaret, Barbara and Patrick. Eleanor is conducting a "beauty parlor" at Chicago. Harry, who is operating the home farm in the town of Scott, Lincoln County, married Mildred Horgan. The Ament family are members of the Catholic Church.

A. A. Koppa, prominent among the progressive business men of Rhinelander, Oneida County, in which city he is proprietor of a fine drug store, was born in Wausau, Marathon County, Wis., July 11, 1890. His parents, Joseph J. and Anna (Szuminski) Koppa, were natives of German Poland who came to the United States in 1870, locating first at Little Rock, Ark. In 1873 they moved from that place to Marathon County, Wis., and may be numbered among the early settlers there, as that county was but thinly settled at the time. As the lumber industry was flourishing and Joseph J. Koppa was a master sawyer, he easily found work, and was practically never idle for the rest of his life unless he wished to be. He died in Wausau, Jan. 20, 1920, being survived by his wife Anna, who now resides with her son the subject of this sketch. A. A. Koppa acquired his elementary education in the public schools of Wausau, later graduated from the high school and in 1910 entered Marquette University, from the pharmaceutical department of which institution he was graduated in the class of 1912. During the next nine years he worked in a number of large drug stores in different towns of Wisconsin, thus adding to his store of practical knowledge pertaining to his profession. When ready to engage in business for himself, he came Sept. 12, 1921, to Rhinelander and purchased the drug store of F. L. Hinmann & Co., located at No. 22 South Brown Street. In the time that has since elapsed he has made it one of the best stocked and best equipped drug stores in the city, carrying a complete line of drugs, toilet articles and sundries, smokers' supplies, and everything that could ordinarily be found in a large city drug store. These advantages, together with the courteous treatment of customers by Mr. Koppa and his assistants have made this place one of the most popular emporiums in Rhinelander. "Energy and efficiency" is his motto, and in both respects he sets an example to all his employees. Aside from his achievements in business, Mr. Koppa has on every suitable occasion interested himself in the general welfare of the community and has helped to keep the car of progress moving. He is a Catholic in religion, and a member of Rhinelander Council No. 2032, K. of C., and of Rhinelander Lodge No. 598, B. P. O. E. A lover of clean sport, he is one of the city's skilled bowlers. On June 23, 1919, Mr. Koppa was

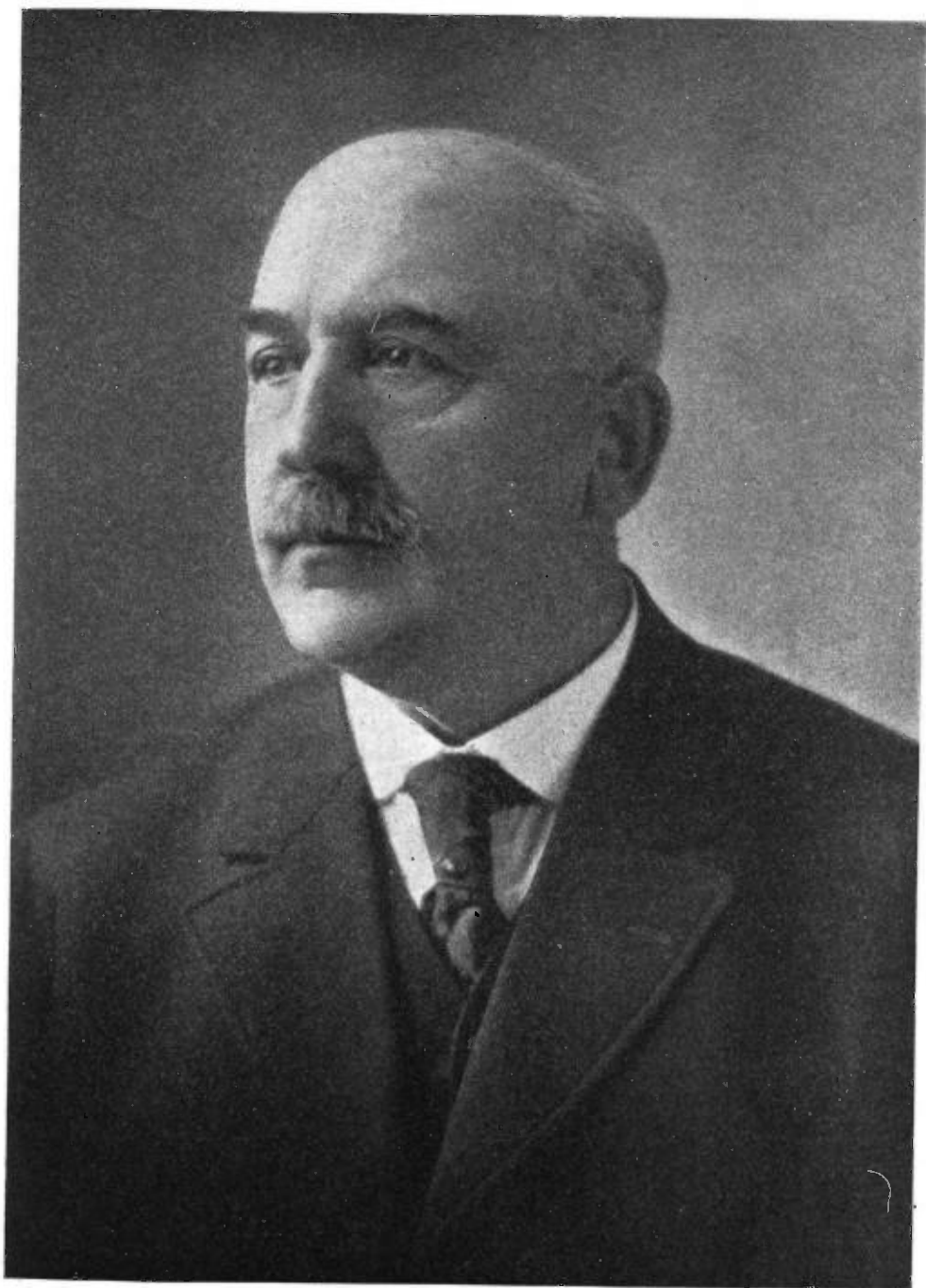
married to Michaline Kamrowski of Stevens Point, and he and his wife are the parents of two children; Mary A., born Aug. 28, 1920, and Catherine G., born Oct. 19, 1922. Mrs. Koppa is a member of the Woman's Club and the society of Catholic Ladies.

Adolph G. Kushman, present chairman of the town of Enterprise, Oneida County, was born at Schofield, Marathon County, Wisconsin, May 23, 1887, son of Julius and Anna (Genz) Kushman. The parents were natives of Germany and came from there to the United States as young people; they were married at Wausau, Wis. In 1900 the family removed to Oneida County and located in the town of Enterprise, first taking a homestead but later selling it and buying 80 acres of cut-over land in the same town. Here by hard work and sacrifice on the part of the whole family they succeeded in building up a fine agricultural property, and on this land the father followed farming until 1922, when he sold the place; he is now living retired at Oshkosh, Wis. Adolph G. Kushman attended school at Schofield, at Merrill, and in Oneida County. He remained at home, assisting his father in the operation and development of the farm and logging in the woods during the winter months, until he was 21 years old. He then served in the United States Navy for 18 months, after which for two years he worked as a freight brakeman on the "Soo" line. He next engaged in the general mercantile business at Enterprise in partnership with R. Schoeneck, their establishment being known as the Enterprise Cash Store. Selling out in 1917, Mr. Kushman went into the business of buying tracts of timber land, logging off the timber, and selling the logs, which business he has ever since followed in addition to other lines. A man of ability far above the average, he has been eminently successful in all his operations; at present he owns more than 500 acres of land in the town of Enterprise. In 1920 he set to work to build up a farm on a 120-acre tract of his land bordering on the village of Enterprise. He had previously built a good residence there, and in 1921 he erected a fine barn; he has brought a good portion of his farm under cultivation and has been very successful in its operation, as in all his other fields of endeavor. This place is in Section 21, town of Enterprise, and all his land holdings are within two miles of the village of Enterprise. Mr. Kushman is one of the leading citizens of this locality; he has been a member of the township board of supervisors for 10 years, and he was elected chairman of this body in 1916 and again in 1923, being the present incumbent of the office, which office carries with it membership on the county board. He also served on the school board of his district, and in many other ways has used his natural powers to the advantage of his community. Mr. Kushman was married June 3, 1914, to Emma Beyers, who was born at Big Rapids, Mich., May 13, 1891. Mr. and Mrs. Kushman have three children: Gertrude A. M., born April 3, 1915; Esther M., born July 11, 1918; and Harold A., born June 1, 1921. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church at Enterprise.

John W. Kelley, district attorney for Oneida County, was born in Oshkosh, Wis., Jan. 13, 1887, son of John and Mary E. (Monaghan) Kelley. Both parents were from the East, the father being a native of St. Johns, N. B., and the mother of Calais, Me. The father came west to Oshkosh in 1880 and in that city he and his wife were married. He was a prominent lumberman in that part of the state and so continued until his death on July 31, 1922. His wife, who is still living, resides on the farm with a daughter in the town of Little Rice, Oneida County. Their children are: Thomas J., proprietor of an ice cream business in Tomahawk; John W., of Rhinelander; Mary E., wife of Robert Netzel, a farmer in the town of Little Rice, Oneida County; George E., also a farmer in that town, and Charles P., who is with the Tomahawk Motor Co. John W. Kelley as a boy attended school in Tomahawk, his education being afterward supplemented by a course at the Rhinelander Business College and a law course at Marquette University. On May, 14, 1917, he enlisted in the United States' service at the officers' training camp at Fort Sheridan, Ill., where he remained until Nov. 27, 1917. He then received a commission as second lieutenant in the Officers' Reserve Corps, Field Artillery, and on Dec. 27, 1917, sailed for France. In January, and to February 1, 1918 he attended the artillery school at Saumur, and from Feb. 1 to March 1 the same year theartil-

lery school at Vincennes, France. Then until July 16 he was stationed at Saumur; and from the latter date to Aug. 27, 1919, was with the field artillery of the Second Division, during which time he saw action on several different fronts. He received a citation for bravery in action Oct. 4, 1918, and was awarded the Croix de Guerre, and a few days afterwards, Oct. 10, he was commissioned first lieutenant. On Dec. 13, 1918, he started with the army of occupation for Germany and served with that army until July 30, 1919, returning to the United States early in August, and being discharged at Camp Grant Aug. 27, 1919. His division was cited for bravery in the Argonne sector. In July, 1920, Mr. Kelley successfully passed the Wisconsin state bar examination at Madison, and in October the same year he opened a law office in Rhinelander. He soon proved himself an able lawyer and in November, 1922 was elected to his present office as district attorney for Oneida County. He is chairman of the Oneida County Soldiers' Relief Commission and belongs to various societies including the Law Fraternity at Milwaukee the Delta Theta Phi college fraternity, the American Legion, the Knights of Columbus and the Eagles. He has made a good impression on the people of Rhinelander both professionally and socially and has numerous friends. Mr. Kelley was married in Tomahawk, Wis., Oct. 7, 1920, to Helen M. Dwyer, daughter of Patrick and Mary Glynn Dwyer, now residents of Prentice, Wis. He and his wife are the parents of one child, Mary Eileen, who was born July 19, 1921.

John D. Cutter, M. D., one of the very few original pioneers of the city of Tomahawk who are yet living, and a man well and favorably known throughout Lincoln County, was born in the city of Bangor, Maine, Jan. 26, 1858, son of William and Harriett (Benjamin) Cutter. The father was also a native of the Pine Tree State, having been born in the town of Greene Sept. 20, 1913. During his active career he was engaged in the land and lumber business, the pine forests of Maine being then a considerable source of wealth. In the early 30's he visited Wisconsin, perhaps to get some idea of its timber resources, but did not remain. He died in Brewer, Maine, Feb. 10, 1869. His wife Harriett was born at East Livermore, Maine, Nov. 24, 1823. After his death she came west to Milwaukee, where she passed away some 28 years later, on Jan. 28, 1897. They were the parents of seven children. John D. Cutter acquired his elementary education in the public schools of Bangor, Maine, after which he entered the State College, now the State University of Maine, at Orono, from which he was graduated in 1879 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He then entered the Medical University of New York City, where he received his degree of M. D. in 1881. Thus equipped he located in Big Rapids, Mich., where he began the practice of medicine, and there he remained until 1886, when he came to "The Forks", now Tomahawk, and opened an office. It was on Dec. 19, 1886 that the stage on which Dr. Cutter was riding rolled up to the site of the present flourishing city, but which at that time was anything but an attractive prospect. Indeed, it was not until the following year that the village was laid out and an effort made to give it the appearance of a civilized community. But Dr. Cutter has remained ever since and has shared the fortunes of the place. He has been successful in his profession and built up a good practice, now occupying commodious offices in the upper part of the post office building. From time to time he has rendered efficient public service in other matters. He served four years as superintendent of the Tomahawk schools when that office was elective, and he served four terms as mayor of the city. In politics he has always been a Democrat. There is probably no man in Tomahawk better informed in regard to the history of the city and county and his knowledge of it is personal and not depending upon hearsay. He was one of the charter members of Tomahawk Lodge No. 243, F & A. M., and was its master for five terms. He was also a charter member of Wisconsin Valley Lodge, K. P., and served two years as its chancellor. On Aug. 14, 1895, Dr. Cutter was united in marriage with Helen B. Philleo, who was born at Grand Rapids, Wis. (now Wisconsin Rapids), on Feb. 9, 1873, daughter of Benton and Isabelle Philleo. She was graduated from the high school of her native city and for some time before her marriage was a teacher. She is a member of the Congregational Church, of which Dr. Cutter, though not a member, is a liberal supporter.



JOHN D. CUTTER, M. D.

Herman Korth, who since 1895 has been a resident of Eagle River, Vilas County, where he is engaged in business as contractor and builder, was born in Germany Jan. 25, 1872, son of Fred and Hannah (Salsweidel) Korth. The parents, who came to America in 1882, for a year and a half resided at Neenah, Wis., after which they moved to Wittenberg, Shawano County, where until 1907 Fred Korth was engaged in farming. His wife died in 1905, after which he made his home with his daughters until his death. The children in the family were: Tina, now Mrs. Frank Smith of Winnebago County, Wis.; William, of Rhinelander; Gusta, who is married and lives in Colorado; Herman, of Eagle River; August, of Eagle River; and Bertha, who is the wife of Fred Kregler. Herman Korth had but limited school advantages but in time improved his education by home study. He lived on the home place until 14 years old, at which time he began to shift for himself. At the age of 22 he began to learn the carpenter's trade, and in 1895 came to Eagle River, where he has since followed it, working both for others and for himself. Since 1900 he has been engaged in general contracting and building and has erected some of the finest residences in Eagle River, also having put up the buildings of several popular summer resorts. Among the residences in town may be mentioned those of Finn Lawler and George Hall. He has a pleasant home and has just completed a fine stucco bungalow which he expects to sell; he also owns other city property. Twenty-six years ago he joined the Modern Woodmen of America, of which order he has since remained an interested member. Mr. Korth was married March 29, 1894 to Carrie Amel, who died July 5, 1918, leaving six children, as follows: Gladys, now Mrs. Merle Moses of Clearwater, Wis.; Earl, a law student in Wisconsin State University; Edward; Ruby, a student in the high school; Vera, who is attending Walderly Academy at Heins, Wis., and Luella, residing at home. On June 17, 1922, Mr. Korth was united in marriage with Anna Ervin, of Eagle River.

William Doering, who in his day was one of the best known men of Lincoln County, a pioneer of the town of Schley, and after whom the village of Doering was named, was born in West Prussia, Germany, April 24, 1848. After attending school in his native land he worked there as a teamster and stage driver, being thus occupied until 1880. Then with his wife, whom he had married two years previously, he emigrated to the United States, and, coming west to Du Page County, Illinois, settled at Elmhurst, a town not many miles northwest of Chicago. There he engaged in farm labor and operated farms until 1897, in which year he came to Lincoln County, Wisconsin. Here he brought 160 acres of heavy timber land in Sec. 24, town of Pine River, or in that part of the town of Pine River that is now the town of Schley. It was a place hard to reach, as there were then no roads in the vicinity except the "tote" roads rudely constructed by the loggers. These he followed for years between his place and Merrill, with provisions packed on his back for use of the household. He had built for his first residence a small log house and proceeded to log the timber on his land, for which he received six dollars per thousand feet after it was sawn into lumber. Three years later, or in the year 1900, Mr. Doering got the railroad built from Gleason south to the village or station of Doering, donating the right of way to the company. He continued in the logging business for many years, and at one time owned 22 40-acre tracts of timber land, and for many years he operated a custom saw mill in partnership with his sons. He also donated three acres of land for a cemetery in Doering, which he caused to be laid out and among his various public spirited acts he helped to build many miles of roads. He was among the foremost to advocate and adopt new improvements and operated the first threshing-machine ever worked in this locality, and he also got many new settlers to locate here or in the vicinity. In the year 1900 he built a hotel and saloon, which he operated for five years. In 1918 Mr. Doering left the farm and thenceforth resided in the village until his death, which occurred Feb. 27, 1920. He was a man greatly regreted and one who had stamped his personality indelibly upon the pages of local history. Mr. Doering was married Feb. 14, 1878, in Germany, to Theresa Arndt, who was born in West Prussia April 27, 1857. She survived him and now resides in a pleasant little home just east of the village of Doering. They had a family of eight children: Tillie, now Mrs. Charles

Hubbard of Langlade County; Frank, who resides in Doering; William W., who died Dec. 4, 1918, Anna, now Mrs. Ray Frye of Antigo; Albert of Chicago; Selma, wife of Guy Drew of the town of Schley, Lincoln County; Harry G., who lives in Doering, and John, who resides with his mother. Harry G. Doering, who was born Sept. 16, 1898, in the village of Doering, and who acquired his education in the district school and in a business college at La Crosse, Wis., was associated with his father in the latter's business enterprises and since his death has been manager of the estate. He was married Oct. 18, 1923 to Katherine Bloechel and resides at Doering.

John S. Griffith, secretary and manager of the Mohr Lumber Co. of Tomahawk, Lincoln County, was born at Batavia, Ohio, in 1873, the second in order of four children, son of Thomas and Anna M. (Ebersoll) Griffith, both of whom were born in the Ohio country like John S. The father died in 1885 and the mother on March 19, 1923. The subject of this sketch was educated in his native state, attending common and high school. He came to Wisconsin in 1890, and was married in 1902 to Maude M. Mohr, daughter of C. F. Mohr, president of the Mohr Lumber Co. Mr. Mohr had settled in Portage, Wis., in 1855 and was engaged in farming and mercantile business until 1893. He then entered into the lumber business, in which he continued until his death in 1923. Mrs. Mohr, whose maiden name was Mary Eike, and who was reared near Baraboo, Wis., died in 1913. Mr. Griffith became connected with the Mohr Lumber Co. in 1900. He has identified himself closely with the best interests of the city. His fraternal society affiliations are with the Masons. He and his wife are the parents of two children, Robert Mohr and Mary Virginia.

Peter Kurtzweil, a well known citizen of Rhinelander, who has had a busy career of many years as logger, timber cruiser and general lumberman and is still in the harness, was born at Mosinee, Marathon County, Wis., April 17, 1873, while his parents, George and Mary (Rhodes) Kurtzweil, were on the way from Fond du Lac County to Marathon County. The parents, who were born, reared and married in Bohemia, had come to America in 1859, settling in Fond du Lac County, Wis., where the father, in addition to farming, conducted a potash factory. After selling out and moving to Marathon County in 1873, he took a homestead of 94 acres, the land being covered with heavy timber. Making a small clearing he built a house and set to work to develop a farm. This was arduous work and for years he made but slow progress but was eventually successful and continued farming until well advanced in years. He died at the ripe age of 90, on Aug. 20, 1922. His wife is still living, being now 87 years old. They had a family of twelve children, Joseph, John, Martin, Kate, Frank, George, Peter, Mary and Marie (twins), Elizabeth, Louise and Charles, all of whom are now living but Kate. Peter Kurtzweil acquired his elementary education in the rural school of his district and subsequently (after his marriage) took a business course. He grew to manhood on the home farm, which he helped his parents to develop, the difficulty of the task, owing to the heavy original timber growth, serving to harden his muscles and strengthen his powers of endurance, though often, when tired out, he would have preferred easier work. At the age of 25 he left home and engaged in the logging business in Marathon County on his own account, thus continuing until 1903. He then went to Crandon, Forest County and for one year worked in that locality or vicinity as a timber cruiser. After that for four years he followed logging in Marinette County. It was in the year 1908 that he came to Rhinelander, since which time he has resided here, following the lumber business in its various branches, both cruising and logging, and also farming, having a farm at Big Horsehead Lake in the town of Newbold. In the town of Monico he has a lumber camp. Mr. Kurtzweil is a stockholder in the Oneida State Bank and owns his residence at 521 S. Oneida Avenue. He is a member of the Catholic Church and also belongs to the Knights of Columbus and the local lodge of Eagles. Mr. Kurtzweil was married April 15, 1903, at Halder, Marathon County, Wis., to Lucy Sausen, who was born at Campbellsport, Wis., May 20, 1879. Their home life has been broadened and brightened by the birth of six children, as follows: Bernice M., Dec. 5,

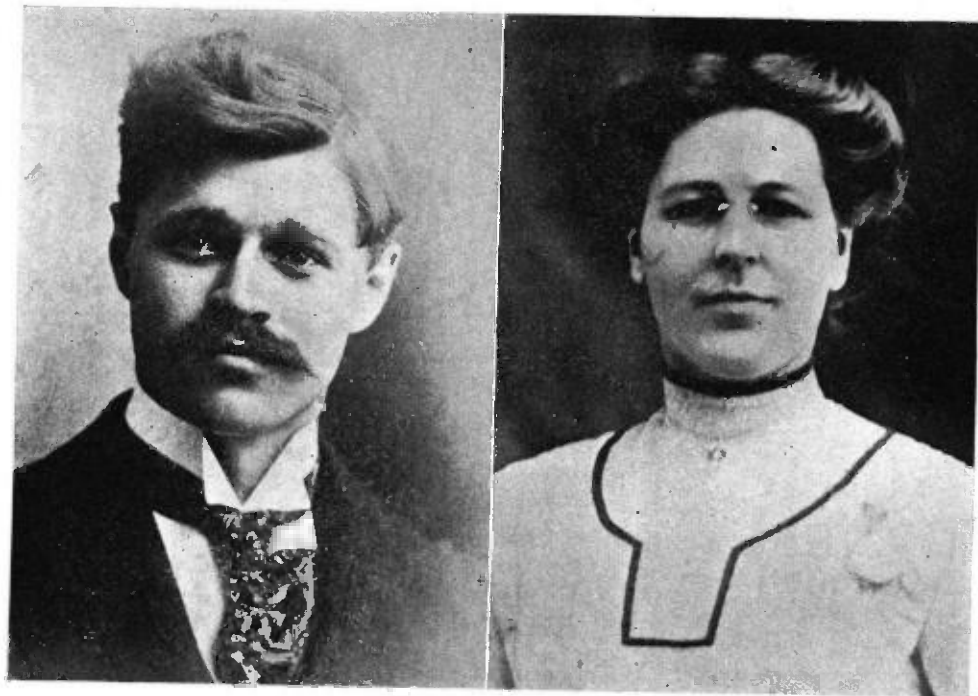
1905; Mabel S., Sept. 3, 1908; Alice E., Aug. 30, 1910; Helen M., Feb. 20, 1914; Lucy Jane, June 27, 1917, and George A., Aug. 13, 1920.

Harry H. Hoffman, prominently associated with the Merrill Woodenware Co. at Merrill, was born at Sheboygan, Wis., Nov. 2, 1882, son of John J. and Rosa E. (Anschuetz) Hoffman. Both parents were born in Germany, the father on June 12, 1842 and the mother on Oct. 2, 1843. They came to America with their respective families as children and both grew up at Saginaw, Mich., where they met and were married. The father was educated for the ministry, finishing his studies at Buffalo, N. Y., and followed this profession in the Lutheran Church all his life; he was a very highly cultured and finely educated man, speaking seven different languages and having a wide reputation as an orator. Soon after his marriage he came to the town of Berlin in Marathon County, where he subsequently served for many years as a minister; the family next went to Sheboygan, where Harry H. was born, and when the latter was eight years old they came to Merrill to live. At the time of his death, which occurred Nov. 20, 1915, the Rev. John J. Hoffman held a pastorate in New Orleans, La., the mother died at Merrill on Feb. 25, 1923, after having made her home here with her children for 32 years. All the children lived here at one time. William, the first-born, died at the age of nine years; there were ten others, as follows: John E., now deceased; Mark G., a resident of Pensacola, Fla.; Jacob J., twin brother of Mark, deceased; Clara, who is living at Ann Arbor, Mich., the wife of Filibert Roth, dean of the forestry department of the University of Michigan; Philip E., living at Miami, Fla.; Adolph E., of Minneapolis; Otto E., a resident of Vintondale, Pa.; Edward A., of Detroit, Mich.; William P., living at Cleveland, Ohio; and Harry H. Harry H. Hoffman attended grade and high school at Merrill, and subsequently for a time he read law in the office of his brother Mark, who at one time was county judge of Lincoln County. He left his legal studies to take up marine engineering, which he followed for the next ten years on the Great Lakes. He returned to Merrill in June of 1910 and entered the employ of the Merrill Woodenware Co. as bookkeeper. He has built a successful career for himself in this company and is now one of the directors of the concern and its secretary and office manager. On Jan. 1, 1908, Mr. Hoffman was united in marriage with Lillian G. Wisner, of Merrill. Mrs. Hoffman was born at Big Rapids, Mich., March 17, 1883, daughter of Leonard B. and Adeline (Johnston) Wisner, and came to Merrill with her parents when she was three years old; she attended and taught in the rural schools of Lincoln County for two years subsequently. Her father was born at Kalamazoo, Mich., Feb. 27, 1859, and her mother at Frederickton, N. B., March 22, 1859. The mother, who was educated at St. Johns, N. B., taught school for several years and met Mr. Wisner while living at Big Rapids, Mich. They were married there on Feb. 6, 1882, and have been residents of Merrill since 1885. The father has been head sawyer in lumber mills since he was 21 years old. There were five children in their family, as follows: Lillian G., now Mrs. Hoffman; Emma L., who is the widow of H. G. Schneider and is teaching in the Merrill schools; Leonard R., a graduate of the agricultural department of the University of Wisconsin, now operating a farm in the town of Merrill adjoining the city of that name; Grace I., who is Mrs. Milton A. Fischer of Dodgeville, Wis.; and Helen L., living at Saginaw, Mich., the wife of E. P. Chandler of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman have been the parents of two children, of whom one, Shirley Rose, is now deceased; she was born April 20, 1911, and died April 23, 1914. Garth Leonard, born July 6, 1912, is living at home. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church at Merrill, and Mrs. Hoffman is an active worker in the church and Sunday School; Mr Hoffman is also prominent in this connection, being a trustee of the church. Mrs. Hoffman is well known in the literary and club circles of the city; she is a member of the Monday Club, president of the Woman's Alliance, and is prominent in Masönic work, being past matron of Pine Forest Chapter No. 96 of the Eastern Star and holding a commission as grand representative of the grand chapter of Wisconsin; she also belongs to the Royal Neighbors of America. Mr. Hoffman is a member of the blue lodge and chapter in the Masonic lodge and belongs to the Equitable Fraternal Union.

Robert J. Gillie, who has proved himself a live factor in the development of the manufacturing interests of the city of Tomahawk by the erection of a saw mill and wood working establishment which he is operating successfully, was born at Twinsburg, Ohio, Feb. 20, 1876, son of Robert and Jessie (Hamilton) Gillie. The father, was born in Scotland, Sept. 3, 1840, and the mother in Hamilton, Ontario, Oct. 25, 1851. They came to the United States in 1857, settling in Ohio, where he conducted a saw and grist mill, besides farming. After living there until 1905, he retired and moved with his wife to Cleveland, where he died Jan. 22, 1909; his wife died Aug. 11, 1914. They had six children, Robert, Edith, William, Jean, James and Hattie. Robert J. Gillie was reared and educated in Ohio, attending common and high school. In 1896, at the age of 20, he came to Rhinelander, Wis., where for two years he worked in mills and factories. In 1898 he came to Tomahawk, entering the employ of W. H. Bradley as greaser in Mill No. 2. After that he took up carpenter work, being employed by others, and so continued until 1904, when he started contracting and building on his own account. It was in 1910 that he founded his present establishment, erecting a building which he equipped with saws, planers and other machinery, and in which he began the manufacture of frames, sash and doors and mouldings. In 1916 he bought a portable saw mill, which he operated in various places sawing logs, but later installed in a building erected for the purpose close to his original plant, and in it he now saws the lumber to supply his wood-working plant as well as lumber for general distribution. He also owns a farm of 160 acres which he is devoting to general farming and dairying, having 40 acres under the plow, the balance being in cut-over and pasture land. He is meeting with good success in both his enterprises and is a well known and respected citizen of Lincoln County. On Jan. 29, 1901, Mr. Gillie was married in Tomahawk to Laura Jarvis, who came to this place with her parents, John and Sophie Jarvis, before the advent of the railroad, when they had to travel by stage from Herford Junction. Both her parents are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Gillie are the parents of three children, all sons, namely: Robert Johnston, born Aug. 20, 1904; John Newell, born Sept. 29, 1913, and Warren Harding, born March 3, 1921.

Henry J. Kuehne, one of the early settlers in Eagle River, Vilas County, where he is still living, being actively engaged in carpentry and residential construction work, was born in the town of Newton, Manitowoc County, Wis., son of John and Margaret (Felker) Kuehne. The parents were natives of Germany who came to the United States when young people. They married in Wisconsin and settled on a farm in Manitowoc County, where they made their home for the rest of their lives. They had three children: Henrietta, who is deceased; John, also deceased, having passed away March 11, 1923, and Henry J., of Eagle River. Henry J. Kuehne resided at home with his parents until he had reached the age of 18 years. He then spent two years in travel, working at whatever he could find to do in the places he visited. In 1881 he arrived in Antigo, Wis., where he remained for three years, being engaged in common labor. Then in 1884 he came to Eagle River and opened a meat market, which was the first in the village. His trade was somewhat limited, as there were but 15 families here when he arrived, but he continued to operate the market for two years, after which he worked in the sawmills until they closed down. Soon afterwards he took up carpenter work, which he has now followed for 20 years. He has worked on many of the good residences in Eagle River and also built the Black Oak resort on Black Oak Lake. He is fraternally affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America and attends the Congregational Church. Mr. Kuehne was married in September, 1883, in Kewaunee, Wis., to Sophia Lutz, daughter of Lawrence and Fredericka (Boni) Lutz, her parents being natives of Germany who, after coming to the United States, engaged in farming in Kewaunee, County, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Kuehne have three children, Myrtle, Lawrence and Fern.

Lawrence J. Kuehne, agent for the American Railway Express Co., at Eagle River, Vilas County, was born in this village, Feb. 9, 1891, son of Henry J. and Sophia (Lutz) Kuehne. He acquired his education in the local schools, being grad-



MR. AND MRS. ROBERT J. GILLIE

uated from the high school in 1909. He then taught school in Vilas County three years, after which he entered the University of Wisconsin at Madison, Wis., where he took a one year course in electrical engineering. He then spent one year at Armour Institute, Chicago. In 1914 he returned to Eagle River and opened an electrical shop and store, carrying a complete line of electrical and sporting goods. In 1915 he became agent for the American Railway Express Co., in which position he has since continued. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to the local Blue Lodge. On Sept. 6, 1916, Mr. Kuehne was married in West Bend, Wis. to Frances Leins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Leins. Her father is now living at West Bend, Wis., but her mother is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Kuehne have two children: Mary E., born in August, 1917, and Harriette E., born Feb. 12, 1920. Mrs. Kuehne is a member of the Eastern Star Chapter and of the Earnest Workers Club.

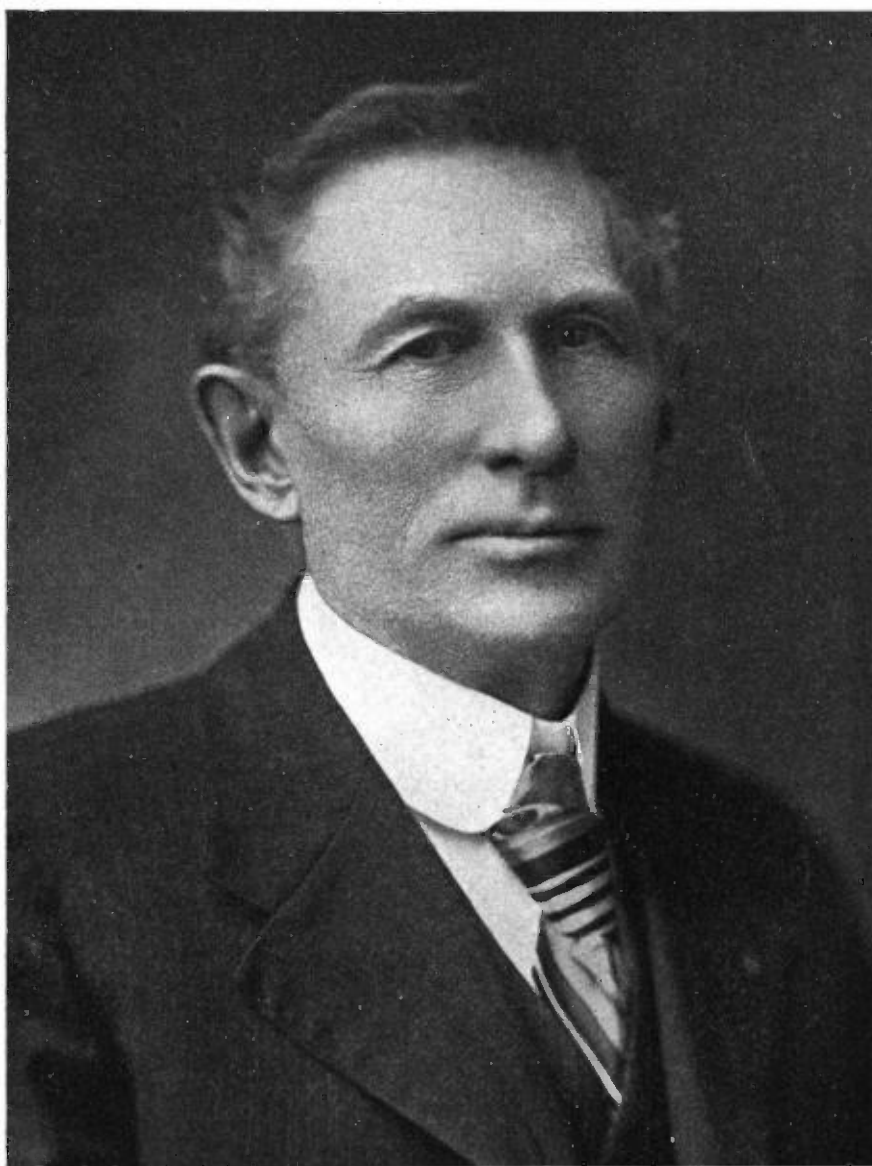
Frank P. Kennedy, one of the active business men of Three Lakes, Oneida County who has also taken a prominent part in public affairs, was born in the town of Ackley, Langlade County, Wis., March 4, 1883, son of John H. and Mary E. (Aird) Kennedy. Both parents were natives of Wisconsin, the father having been born in Dodge County and the mother in Kaukauna, Outagamie County. They were married in Phlox, Langlade County, settling on the farm in the town of Ackley, that county on which the subject of this sketch was born. There they resided until the year 1900, when they moved to Three Lakes, Wis., John H. Kennedy finding employment here as foreman of logging operations during the winter and on the landing for Woodruff & McGuire and so continuing until that company ceased operations in this vicinity, after which he bought a farm south of the village and turned his attention to agriculture. In 1909 he was chairman of the Three Lakes town board and therefore a member of the county board, and he also served one year as assessor. His latter years were spent in the village, where he died Aug. 18, 1914. His wife, who survived him, is now a resident of Little Falls, Minn. Their family numbered five children: Frank P., and James M., of Three Lakes, Wis.; Ellen E., wife of Frank Lavery, foreman in the N. P. Ry. yards at Little Falls, Minn.; John, of Los Angeles, Calif.; and Sarah M., wife of Ben Billstein, now assistant county auditor at Little Falls, Minn. Frank P. Kennedy as a youth attended school in Antigo, Wis., and at the age of 17 years came to Three Lakes with his father, like him entering the employ of the Woodruff & McGuire Co. When they closed their mill he went to work for F. S. Campbell in the woods, at time also working on the latter's farm, and was thus employed for several years. After that he was for two years in the employ of the B. M. Louk Livery Co. In 1912 he became warehouse manager for the L. Starks Co., and was thus occupied until the fall of 1916, when he took a logging contract on Long Lake, since completing which he has been warehouse manager for the Peter Fox Sons Co. of Chicago. Since 1917 he has also acted as agent for the Hartford Fire Insurance Co., the North British & Mercantile, and for the First National Accident Insurance Co., of Fond du Lac. For 12 years he served efficiently as town clerk and has taken an active part in promoting the new school building and the electric light and power plant which will soon be constructed in the village. Fraternally he is affiliated with the order of Beavers. Mr. Kennedy was elected Chairman of the town of Three Lakes, April 8, 1923. He was also elected vice president of the Peoples State Bank of Three Lakes, which was organized Sept. 4, 1923. On Oct. 30, 1912, he was married in Clintonville, Wis., to Lesa Erickson, daughter of Carl and Mamie (Nelson) Erickson. Her father is now deceased, and her mother, having contracted a second marriage, is now Mrs. A. E. Beach of Three Lakes. To Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy four children have been born: James C., Feb. 6, 1914; Kathryn M., March 11, 1916; Frances P., March 9, 1918, and Virginia M., Aug. 26, 1921. The religious faith of the family is that of the Catholic Church.

Herman G. Foster, in former years a well known business man of Tomahawk, but who passed away some five years ago, was born in Plover, Portage County, Wis., June 10, 1886, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Foster. After graduating from the Tomahawk High School, he entered the office of the Gillett Lumber Co., a

brokerage concern, with whom he acquired a knowledge of the business. Then with his brother Elmer, he engaged in the same business himself, having an office in the post office block, and a successful business was done up to the time of Mr. Foster's death, which occurred Nov. 3, 1918. In addition to the lumber business he and his brother operated a gravel pit, selling their gravel to the highway commission. On March 10, 1903 Mr. Foster was united in marriage with Lillian Zastrow, who was born in Tomahawk, Wis., Sept. 22, 1888, daughter of August and Elizabeth (Oelhafen) Zastrow, and who now resides on S. Tomahawk Avenue. Mrs. Foster was educated in this city, being graduated from the high school with the class of 1908. In 1921 she purchased the Princess Theatre, a moving-picture theatre on W. Wisconsin Avenue, which she is now operating, and in other ways also she has shown good business ability, as in 1918, before her husband's death, she purchased 200 acres of wild land in the town of King, hired eight men with whose help she cleared 90 acres of it, and, having sowed it with winter rye, sold the tract to Foster Bros. She was reared a German Lutheran but is not now affiliated with any church. Mr. Foster was a member of St. Mary's Catholic congregation and belonged also to the Knights of Columbus Council and to Knights of Pythias lodge in Tomahawk. They had no children of their own but adopted a son, Hugh W., who was born Sept. 21, 1917.

August Zastrow, a well known pioneer of Tomahawk still residing in this city, was born in Germany, Dec. 26, 1856. As a baby of two years he was brought to America by his parents, who settled in Marathon County, Wisconsin. There he grew up, but had little schooling, and when 16 years of age he became connected with the lumber industry, cribbing logs down the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers from Wausau to St. Louis. He worked for John Oelhafen when the latter logged Reb Hill adjacent to Wausau, and he continued in his employ for about 15 years. It was in 1887 that he came to Tomahawk, which was the year in which the village was platted, and for some time he followed the carpenter's trade, finding plenty to do during the influx of settlers. He then engaged in a business for himself in which he continued up to 1917, since which time he has been practically retired. He now makes his home with his daughter, Mrs. Herman G. Foster. He was reared in the German Lutheran faith. Mr. Zastrow was married Oct. 3, 1880, to Elizabeth A., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Oelhafen of Wausau, and he and his wife began domestic life together in that city. They had four children: Carl, now a resident of Tomahawk; Emma, also of Tomahawk, who is now a widow, her husband, Herbert G. Fuller, formerly city treasurer, having died Nov. 10, 1915; Anna, who is now Mrs. Thomas Nash of Tomahawk, and Lillian, born Sept. 22, 1888, who is the widow of Herman G. Foster and lives in Tomahawk.

William Drever, president and treasurer of the Tomahawk Steel & Iron Works, Tomahawk, Lincoln County, was born in Hamilton, Ontario, Oct. 30, 1858, son of Thomas and Mary (Chinnock) Drever. The parents were married in England, of which country the mother was a native, the father having been born in Scotland. Immediately after their marriage they set out for Canada, their journey to the Dominion, therefore, having somewhat the character of a honeymoon trip, and after their arrival they made their home in Hamilton. In course of time they became the parents of seven children, three of whom are now living, namely: Thomas, of Burlington, Ont.; Mary, who married Isaac Riggs of Stratford, Ont., and is now a widow; and William, of Tomahawk, Wis. William Drever was educated in Hamilton, attending common school up to the age of 13 years. At 16 he began an apprenticeship to the machinist's trade and served at it for four years, his wages for the first year being \$2.00 per week, for the second year, \$3.00, and so on in the same ratio, so that during his last years' service he was receiving \$5.00 a week. His employers were the Joe Kelly Iron Works Co., of Hamilton, and he finished learning his trade with them in 1878, remaining with them subsequently as a journeyman up to 1880. He then came to the States, locating first in Detroit, Mich., where he remained a year, and from there going to Muskegon, in which city he entered the employ of Alexander Rodgers, the same Mr. Rodgers who in 1888 founded the Tomahawk



WILLIAM DREVER

Iron Works, of which the Tomahawk Steel & Iron Works are a later development. Mr. Drever who came to Tomahawk with Mr. Rodgers, continued in his employ here, the latter soon becoming associated with W. H. Bradley. On Mr. Rodgers' death in, or about, the year 1904, the Bradley interests acquired the plant and Mr. Drever was made manager, continuing in that position until he purchased the concern at the time of Mr. Bradley's death. Its more detailed history may be found in the chapter dealing with that of the city of Tomahawk. Mr. Drever may be numbered among the pioneers of the city, since it was but a year or two old when he first made his home here. He soon became one of its best known citizens and served for some time as alderman from his ward subsequently to its incorporation. He was married June 1, 1888 to Elizabeth Hall of Muskegon, Mich., but who was born in Brampton, Ont., in April, 1861, and accompanied her parents, John and Elizabeth Hall, to Muskegon when a babe. Mr. and Mrs. Drever have had but one child, Margaret C., who was born in Tomahawk March 17, 1898, and is now the wife of William G. Bauman, vice president and general manager of the Tomahawk Steel & Iron Works. The family are members of the Congregational Church. In politics Mr. Drever is independent, while his fraternal society affiliations are with the local Masonic lodge, the I. O. O. F., the Beavers and the Equitable Fraternal Union.

Benjamin J. Gahan, a prominent citizen of Tomahawk, engaged in the furniture and undertaking business, was born in the town of Springfield, Adams County, Aug. 3, 1865, on the farm of his parents, Benjamin and Nora (James) Gahan. The parents were of Canadian birth, the father born on Prince Edward Island in 1811 and the mother in Ontario in 1843. Their families came to Wisconsin in 1855, the two families settling in the same neighborhood. After their marriage at Mauston, Wis., the parents of our subject settled on the farm in Adams County on which the latter was subsequently born. There they made their home for some 30 years, or until 1895, when they came to Tomahawk to live. Here Benjamin Gahan, the father, died in 1902; his wife, surviving him twelve years, passed away in 1914. Their own family numbered in all ten children, namely: Margaret, now deceased, who was the wife of C. B. Dewing of Tomahawk; Thomas, residing in Gilbert, Minn.; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Frank Erickson of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Benjamin J. and John W., (twins) of Tomahawk; Mary, deceased, who was the wife of John Minn of Milwaukee; Isabella, also deceased, who was Mrs. Dana Billings of Mapes, N. Dak.; Mae, deceased; George, of Grand Rapids, Mich.; and Leo of Milwaukee. Benjamin J. Gahan remained on the home farm until about 16 years of age, at which time he began working as a farm hand for others. For nine years, or until his marriage, he was employed in the lumber industry, working in the woods in winter and log driving in spring. Then on June 30, 1891, at Mauston, Wis., he was married to Mary L. Noonan, daughter of Patrick and Anne (Fox) Noonan. She was born Sept. 8, 1865, on a farm near Elroy, Wis. There her father, who was a native of Ireland, subsequently died, and his wife Anne remained on the farm until 1894, when she came to Tomahawk; here she passed away in 1909. It was in this city that Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin J. Gahan began their home life, and for the first two years they conducted the Tomahawk Hotel on Tomahawk Avenue. In the spring of 1893 he bought the Lakeside hotel, which he conducted with the assistance of his wife until 1900. He then rented and subsequently followed the carpenter's trade in and about Tomahawk until the spring of 1909, when he laid the foundation of his present business by going to Chicago and taking a course in embalming and undertaking. In September, the same year, in partnership with his brother, John W., he opened his present furniture and undertaking business at the corner of Wisconsin Avenue and Third Street, under the firm name of Gahan Bros. The business proved successful and the partnership was continued up to May, 1921, when Benjamin bought his brother's interest and is now the sole proprietor. He owns and occupies a good house at 123 Somo Avenue. In politics he is more or less independent, voting for the man rather than for the party, and he was alderman four terms from the Third Ward. Mr. and Mrs. Gahan have had six children, Joseph, Benjamin P., William A., Genevieve M., M.

Collette and Andrew J. Of these children, the first, Joseph, born Dec. 2, 1897, died in May, 1905. William A., born Feb. 19, 1901, was graduated from the Tomahawk High School and is now employed in his father's store. Genevieve M., born Jan. 15, 1903, was also graduated from the Tomahawk High School, and in 1920 from the Merrill Business College and is now bookkeeper in her father's store. M. Collette, born in February, 1906, is a graduate of the Tomahawk High School, and Andrew J., born May 16, 1910, is a student in the same school. Benjamin P., born March 1, 1899, has a longer record including service in the World War. He entered the army on May 10, 1917, as a member of the Wisconsin National Guards, and was assigned to Company A., 119th Machine Gun Battery. After training at Camp Douglas, Wis., he went from there with his company to Waco, Texas, where he was transferred to the 32d Division, and in February, 1918, he went over seas, being landed at Brest March 4, and sent to a hospital, as, while on the vessel he was attacked with scarlet fever. On his recovery two or three weeks later he rejoined his division and was soon engaged in actual fighting. He saw service in Alsace-Lorraine, in the Argonne forest, on the Meuse and at Chateau Thierry. During the battle at the last mentioned place he and a comrade were sent back to headquarters for reinforcements and on their return were cut off by the enemy and reported missing, but in three days he rejoined his company. After the armistice he served with his company with the army of occupation on the Rhine until May, 1919, when he embarked at Brest for home, being landed at Hoboken, N. J. After resting there a few days the company came west to Camp Grant, at Rockford, Ill., where they were discharged May 28, 1919. On the same day Benjamin P. Gahan enlisted in the regular army and was assigned to the aviation department. He served at Camp Bragg till Oct. 14, 1920, and was then transferred to Fayetteville, N. C. In the middle of December, 1921 he came home and remained until June, 1922, when he returned to North Carolina. At present he is in a hospital at Camp Grant. The Gahan family are members of the Catholic church and of St. Mary's congregation in Tomahawk, which Benjamin J. served as trustee for twelve years. He is a member of Tomahawk Council No. 2066, K. C., and of Lodge No. 216, C. O. F.

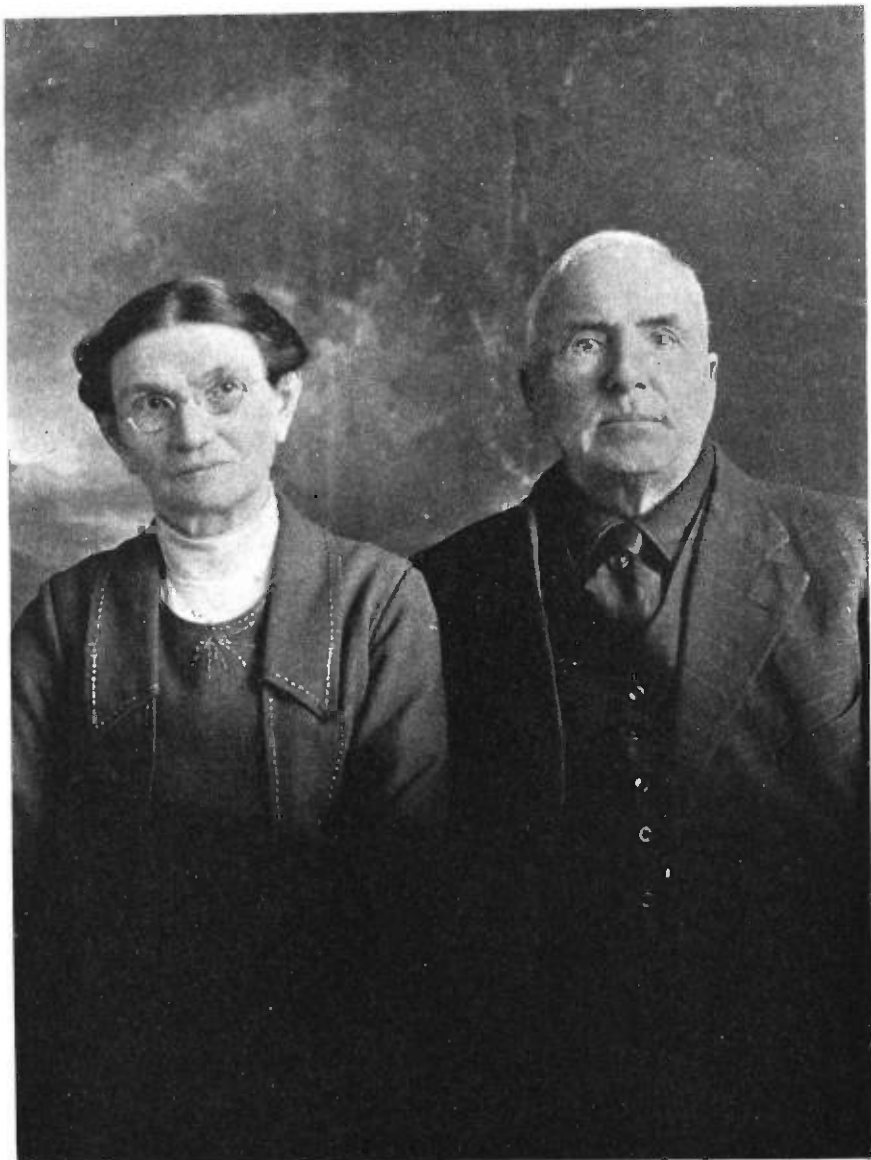
Rev. Joseph D. Krubsack, pastor of Christ's Evangelical Lutheran Church at Eagle River, was born in Dodge County, Wis., March 18, 1888, son of David and Anna (Wagner) Krubsack, the parents being natives of Wisconsin of German ancestry. The mother is now deceased, while the father is still living and is a farmer at Einbarrass, Wis. The subject of this sketch acquired his early education in public and parochial schools in Dodge County. He then entered the Northwestern College at Watertown, Wis., from which he was graduated with the class of 1911. His theological education was obtained in the Lutheran Seminary at Wauwatosa, Wis. and he was graduated there in 1914, being ordained to the Lutheran ministry in September, that year. His first charge was at Osceola, Wis., where, however, he remained only two months, at the end of that time going to Amery, Wis., where he had a charge until Thanksgiving Day, 1915. He was then transferred to Mattoon, Wis., where he made a longer stay, remaining until May, 1920, when he came to Eagle River to take charge of Christ's Evangelical Lutheran Church. He has since built up the congregation to about 200 souls, with about 145 communicants, and also has preaching stations at Three Lakes, Conover, State Line and Tamarack, serving those places as time and opportunity permit. Mr. Krubsack was married at Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 12, 1914, to Malita Hilgendorf, who was born at Juneau, Wis. He and his wife are the parents of three children: Edward, born Aug. 24, 1915; Dorothy, born Oct. 23, 1916, and Eleanore, born March 17, 1920.

Norman Lafayette Kinney, who enjoys the distinction of having been the first regular farmer in Vilas County, and is now engaged in house and land improvement, residing at Eagle River, was born in Barford, Province of Quebec, Canada, July 23, 1857, son of Oliver and Sarah (Banfield) Kinney. The father in his younger days had followed the logging industry in that state of Maine and was accustomed to handle ox teams. From Maine he went to Lower Canada, where he engaged in

farming. Hearing of the gold discoveries in California in 1849, he at once set out for that distant territory, making Cape Horn passage on a sailing vessel, the voyage taking six months and 21 days, and on his arrival joined in the search for the precious metal. He continued it but a short time, however, for, being a religious man, he found himself unable to stand association with the rough and dissolute characters who swarmed to the mining camps from all parts of the world—many of them adventurers of the lowest type, whose loud-voiced profanity, loose lives, and disregard for the most elementary morals, or even for human life, repelled him, and he therefore took a job as cook for wages of \$100 a month, and after saving \$300 returned to his home in Canada, no better off financially but with a wealth of experience that made him more contented with his former lot. At this time he already had a family of 13 children, who, as well as his wife, were delighted to see him return safely home. This large family was subsequently increased by the birth of the subject of this sketch, making 14 children in all. Oliver Kinney died in 1878 and his wife in 1888. Norman L. Kinney had but limited opportunities for obtaining an education, but for a short time attended a rural school in his neighborhood. His parents were farmers and he remained with them until he was 19, at which time he was united in marriage with Alice May. Two children were born of this union; Ellsworth, now in Los Angeles, Calif., and Nettie, who is now Mrs. John Pety of Tacoma, Wash. After awhile Mr. Kinney got tired of farming in Canada, and, leaving his family at home, went to Grand Rapids, Mich., where he had a brother in the lumber business. There he took steps to improve his education, learning bookkeeping through home study and taking writing lessons at a commercial college in Grand Rapids. He then went north into the woods where the camp and sawmill of his brother were located and took charge of a crew of men in the logging department. He learned to scale logs in the woods and to scale and tally lumber at the mill. Having thus gained some practical experience in the lumber industry, he came to Wisconsin, and after working two or three months in Rhinelander, came to Eagle River and entered the employ of the T. J. Sheridan Co. as foreman in their mill, for one year superintending the work of taking logs from the river. He then built a boarding-house, which he conducted for two years, at the end of which time he sold out and took a homestead of 168 acres in the town of Eagle River, the place, however, being now in the town of Lincoln. There he built a small house, and the first year broke two acres of the land, but raised only 30 bushels of small potatoes. During the following winter he worked in a meat market at Eagle River and in the next spring got a cow and resumed the work of clearing his land. The first corn he raised was of the hard flint variety. This was the first land broken for farm purposes in Vilas County, and besides raising the first corn and building the first corn crib (which is still standing) he raised the first buckwheat in the county. In the second year of his agricultural experience he rented a quarter acre of land on the river bank and on it raised over 100 bushels of good marketable potatoes, besides 10 bushels of small ones. He continued, however, to live on his original farm, and in order to have a better residence he borrowed \$200, with one hundred of which he bought a small house in Eagle River, paying the other hundred to August Radke (still a resident here) to move it to his farm and set it up, uniting it with the building he had erected himself so as to form one dwelling-house, which proved sufficiently commodious. He also put up necessary out-buildings, and later erected one of the largest barns then in Vilas County, it measuring 30x65 feet, with 20-foot posts. When times were hard in the early days Mr. Kinney would buy stock and graze them on the wild lands on his farm and in the vicinity and in the fall would kill them and peddle the meat in Eagle River and surrounding lumber camps. For his place of slaughter he made a windlass, cutting the wheel from a large pine log, and near the river bank he set it up, using two croched trees for the uprights, with the wheel suspended between them; though of crude construction it answered the purpose. Mr. Kinney lived on his farm until 1910, when he practically gave it to his son, and in the following year he made a visit to his old home in Canada. On his return to Eagle River he began buying residence property and farm lands, remodeling, painting and otherwise

improving the houses and renting them. He made a success of this line of enterprise and now owns eight houses in Eagle River, also 20 acres of tillable land within the village limits. In addition to this he has 40 acres of land in the town of Lincoln and 160 acres in the town of Conover, and to a small extent he carries on a general real estate business. He was the first man in Vilas County to raise alfalfa, and is now cultivating 14 acres of it, which he has found profitable. Since early manhood he has been an enthusiastic hunter, trapper and fisherman, and every fall finds him with his gun on his shoulder tramping the woods in quest of game, some of which he never fails to bring home. This he disposes of, realizing from \$150 to \$200 dollars every fall. He is a member of the Congregational Church and for ten years was one of its trustees.

Stanley Korpál, proprietor of Clover Range Dairy Farm, in the town of Washington, Vilas County, and an official of that town, was born in Lincoln County, Minnesota, April 14, 1891, son of John and Elizabeth (Bratkowski) Korpál. The father was born in Posen, Germany, May 13, 1851, and the mother was born in the same city Aug. 22, 1854; they were married in Germany July 15, 1877, and came to America in 1881. Here for three years they resided at La Salle, Ills., and then, in 1886, removed to Lincoln County, Minnesota, purchased land, and began the development of a farm. But money was scarce and times were hard, and soon failure seemed imminent. Mr. Korpál Sr., however, was a man who did not know the meaning of defeat; he did not give up his plan, but locating with his family in St. Paul, he remained there until he could earn money to proceed. When this had been obtained, they returned to the farm and were successful in completing its development, building up a nice 160-acre farm with a good home and an adequate set of buildings. In 1904 they sold that place, and the following year came to Vilas County and purchased 224 acres of land, of which 104 acres were in Section 2 and 120 acres in Section 11 of what is now the town of Washington. Some time later they sold the 104 acre tract, continuing the development of the 120 acre farm in Section 11. This was all brush land when they acquired it, and a vast amount of hard work was required to put it into shape for agriculture; the same courage and resourcefulness that had overcome all obstacles in developing the farm in Minnesota were again successful here, however, and today this property is one of the leading farms of Vilas County. Mr. Korpál Sr. carried on farming here until 1920, at which time he built a comfortable little home just across the road from the farm, where he and his wife are now living practically retired. Four children, as follows, were born to these parents: Agnes, born Jan. 17, 1880, now Mrs. John Hauser, her husband being a farmer on Lynx Lake in the town of Washington; John Jr., born Aug. 24, 1885, who resides with his parents, and has been patrolman on the Vilas County roads for the past two years; Veronica, born Dec. 26, 1888, now Mrs. Edward Hauser of Chicago and Stanley, subject of this sketch. Stanley Korpál received his education in the schools of Lincoln County, Minnesota, and has since followed farming at home all his life, with the exception of the time he spent in military service during the World War. He helped his father clear, break, and develop the farm in Vilas County, and he now owns the building and 80 acres of the land and carries on operation of the entire 120 acres. He does general diversified farming along the most modern lines and makes a specialty of potatoes, raising a large crop of these each year, and he also devotes a great deal of attention to dairying. He has a fine herd of Holstein cattle with a pure-bred sire at the head, and he is recognized as a competent and successful farmer. He enlisted in the service of the United States during the World War, entering the Beloit College U. S. Training Detachment on Aug. 15, 1918. After two months at Beloit he was sent to Camp Crane at Allentown, Pa. for one month and then left for Camp Merritt, N. J. for embarkation. He sailed for overseas Nov. 13, 1918, and landed at Liverpool, England, Nov. 24th. From Liverpool he proceeded to Winchester and then to Southampton, and from the latter point he went to LaHavre, France, and thence to Bordeaux, where he was in the ambulance corps at Beaudesert Hospital Center June 15, 1919. He was then sent to Camp Genecart for re-embarkation; he arrived in New York July 7, 1919, and was discharged at Camp Grant,



MR. AND MRS. HENRY DUDLEY

Ills., July 14, 1919. During his service in France he was granted a week's furlough, and he made use of this to visit many of the famous battlefields and other points of interest; he was at the fields of Chateau Thierry, Rheims, Verdun, and Soissons, and then went on to Paris and Bordeaux. At the close of his army career he returned to the farm in Vilas County and has since continued the operation of the property. He is highly regarded in his community, has been township treasurer and treasurer of the Washington school board, and is at present serving as assessor of the town of Washington. He is a stockholder in the Farmers & Merchants State Bank of Eagle River, and in the Eagle River Co-operative Creamery. His fraternal affiliations are with the Catholic Order of Foresters and he is a member of the Catholic Church. Mr. Korpál was married June 30, 1920, to Frances Gonia, of Chicago, who was born March 18, 1890.

Herman Ketz, owner of Pine Grove Farm in the town of Washington, Vilas County, was born in Germany, March 27, 1869, son of August and Minnie (Balk) Ketz. The parents were natives of Germany and came from that country to the United States in 1885, settling at Chicago and spending the remainder of their lives there; the father died on Jan. 19, 1897 and the mother on May 27, of the same year. Eight children, of whom four are now living, were born to these parents; the full list is as follows: Herman, subject of this sketch; August, who died in Germany; Carrie, deceased; Minnie, deceased; Gottfried, who is engaged in farming in the town of Washington, Vilas County; Augusta, who died in Cleveland, Ohio; Tillie, now Mrs. Pelke of Cleveland, Ohio; and Rudolph, who is also residing at Cleveland. Herman Ketz received his education in Germany; on first coming to America he worked at farm labor near Bensonville, Ills., for one year, after which he became private coachman for Isaac Ruble of Chicago. After two years of this work he was for four years with the Anderson Press Brick Co. of Chicago, and he was next in the employ of the Atkinson Car Spring Manufacturing Co. for about two years. After leaving this company he was with the Deering Harvester Co. until 1892, when he entered the employ of the West Chicago Street Car Company, with whom he remained until 1901, driving a horse car at first and later becoming a motorman. In 1901 he went to Niles Center, Ills., where he worked in greenhouses for two years, and he next went to Morton Grove, Ills., where until 1907 he worked in greenhouses and in a pickle factory. He then conducted a retail business for his own account for 10 years, and in 1917 he came to Vilas County. Here he purchased 104 acres of wild land in Section 2, town of Washington, established his home, and proceeded to develop a farm. Ability and hard, persistent effort brought him success in the great task of clearing and improving his property; he now has about 30 acres in tillable condition, and has erected a good set of buildings. He carries on general farming, and intends working more and more into the dairy business. He is one of the solid and reliable citizens of the community, highly thought of by all and has served as treasurer of his town since 1919. He is a stockholder in the Eagle River co-operative creamery, and takes a deep interest in all problems which affect the development of this section of the country. Mr. Ketz was married at Chicago, Ills., Aug. 4, 1894, to Miss Anna Planekovske, and Mr. and Mrs. Ketz have had seven children: Elsie, now deceased; Hattie, who is Mrs. Robert Kubenik of the town of Washington, Vilas County, where her husband is engaged in farming; Edna, now Mrs. John Lenzen of Niles, Ills.; Della who is Mrs. Roy Mayo and is living at home; and William, Ruth, and Arthur, also living at home.

Henry Dudley, after whom the village of Dudley in the town of Russell, Lincoln County, was named, is a typical pioneer of Wisconsin whose personal history is well worth considering, as in various things it had a more or less historical significance, at least with reference to this region. Mr. Dudley, who is still living, and hale and hearty for one of his years, was born in Jefferson County, Wisconsin, near Watertown, Aug. 13, 1848, son of Anthony and Sarah (Telyea) Ducheian, the parents being French-Canadians. When Anthony Ducheian was young his father died, and he went to New York to live with an uncle (by marriage) whose name was Dudley, which name he took for himself when he went out into the world

to make his own living. It was in Rochester, N. Y., that Anthony Dudley was united in marriage with Sarah Telyea. Not long after, some 15 or 20 Rochester families emigrated to Jefferson County, Wisconsin, and Mr. and Mrs. Dudley joined them, settling on a piece of heavy timber land in the vicinity of Watertown. There they remained for a number of years, or until the beginning of the Civil War period, when they moved to Berlin, Green Lake County, Wis., where for ten years they kept a hotel and boarding-house. They next moved to Centralia, Wood County (now part of the city of Wisconsin Rapids), but later settled on a farm in the town of Rudolph, that county, where Anthony Dudley died in December, 1878. His wife Sarah died in Merrill about 1913. They had a family of 16 children, among whom were: Amelia, born in St. Catherine, Canada, who is still living, and who has a son, Frank, in Oshkosh, Wis.; Sarah, Modeste, Sophia, Pauline and Ellen (first) are deceased; Ellen (second) living in Dakota; Olive, now Mrs. George Boyer of Dakota; and Frank of Wisconsin Rapids, Wis. Henry Dudley, the direct subject of this sketch, had but small educational opportunities. He lived with his parents until arriving at the age of 20 years, and then in the winter of 1868-69 went to the pineries on Wolf River to work for Reddick & Wellington of Winneconne. For the next 15 years was engaged in the lumber industry in one branch or another, working in the woods and on the river for the same firm. Then for two years he was with John Kern at Eagle River, and subsequently worked a year in a saw mill at Merrill. For some years in the early 80's he was accustomed each spring to take the horses of the lumber company from Eagle River to Wausau for summering, and returned on foot, packing blacksmith's small supplies, such as bolts and hasps. It took him five days to make the trip. In the fall of 1886 the company with whom he was employed asked him to establish a camp or station as a stopping-point for the "tote" teams coming to Wausau or returning again to the camps in the north woods. Accordingly on Dec. 1, 1886, he established such a place on Prairie River, about 40 miles northeast of Wausau and 20 from Jenny, which latter place is now known as Merrill. The station consisted of several log cabins with trough roofs, very crudely built. At that place the heavy timber had already been cut and carried off. This station was the site of the present village of Dudley, which was later established and named after the subject of this sketch. The country from Merrill to Green Bay was then an almost unbroken forest. Above Dudley the next station was Pelican and the next after that Eagle River. Soon afterwards Mr. Dudley established a supply store for woodsmen and Indians, there being many of the latter in the vicinity, and some of the Indians he employed in various kinds of work, such as log driving on the river, cutting roads, etc. The log buildings comprising the original station consisted of a cook shanty, sleeping-room, stable, store and saloon, and one of the five is still standing, having gone through various mutations since serving its original purpose, at one time having been used as a schoolhouse, at another as a town house, and now as a storehouse. It was through Mr. Dudley's influence and exertions that the first school was started here, as the place was not then in any organized district and there were no public funds available for such a purpose. He was also the first postmaster, keeping the office in his log store. The equipment was some that had been discarded by the village or city of Merrill, and Mr. Dudley still keeps it as a relic of pioneer days. The post office was maintained at Dudley until 1911, since which time the mail has come by rural route from Gleason. After conducting his log store for a number of years Mr. Dudley erected a new store building. He was finally succeeded in business by a Mr. Blanchard and the latter by a Mr. Hayman, who sold to Jacob J. Callson, the present proprietor. Mr. Dudley later built a large residence and hotel, where he made his home until December, 1921, when he built a fine bungalow house with complete modern appointments, opposite the old home but on the other side of Prairie River. Soon after coming to this locality Mr. Dudley homesteaded 160 acres of cut-over land on the site of the present village, and he was the first homesteader in the territory now embraced in the town of Russell. His pioneer experiences were many and varied. For years he drove logs from Eagle River to Jenny (Merrill), and at the latter place made up lumber fleets which he floated down

the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers to St. Louis. The lumber delivered, the men returned to Eagle River or Jenny by train to Berlin, Wis., and, if lucky, journeyed the rest of the way by stage, though they were often obliged to make it on foot, a distance of over 80 miles. While he was Dudley's first postmaster his daughter Olive acted as his assistant, taking care of the office while he was working on his farm. He was, and still is, a Republican in politics but held no public offices except that of president of the school board, in which position he served for many years. He built the present frame school building of District No. 2 at Dudley. He also planted the first trout fry in Prairie River, the fry being supplied by the government, and trout now abound in the stream, attracting sportsmen from many parts of the country, some of them men of note in business or professional circles. Mr. Dudley has been particularly happy in his domestic life. He was united in marriage at Jenny (Merrill), Wis., Dec. 9, 1873, to Augusta Ristow of that place, who was born in Germany March 26, 1854, and came with her parents to America in 1858, the family settling in Marathon County just south of Jenny. The father died in the army while serving as a soldier in the Civil War, his wife surviving him nearly half a century and passing away in 1913. Mrs. Dudley is still living and in December this year (1923) she and Mr. Dudley, if they are still preserved, will celebrate their golden wedding. They have had six children, Olive J., Walter E., Francis R., Sarah A., Pearl, and Harris. Olive J., born Aug. 1, 1874, is now Mrs. Edward Hall of Canada. Walter E., born Oct. 9, 1876, is the head of a stock company interested in the timber business in the west, and having its headquarters in Boston, of which he was the promoter and organizer. Sarah A., born Dec. 16, 1878, is now Mrs. Elmer Kritchfield of Wheaton, Ill. Francis R., born Oct. 3, 1880, who is living in the old family home in Dudley, married Millie Lorge of Merrill, Wis. and has three children, Edith, Loraine and Delmer. Pearl, born Aug. 8, 1888, is now a trained nurse in Chicago. Harris, born March 29, 1894, resides in the old home in Dudley, and so far has not married. He and his brother Francis purchased their father's farm and are now operating it, engaged in general farming and dairying. They have about 100 acres under cultivation, and their cattle are pure-blooded Brown Swiss, with a pure-bred sire at the head, one of whose grandmothers was the first Swiss cow owned in Wisconsin, having been imported from Europe. During the winter the two brothers followed logging. Mr. Dudley, with his wife and children are members of the Lutheran church. There is a tradition in the Dudley, or Ducheian family of royal blood, and one of Mr. Dudley's great grandfathers served under Napoleon.

Robert McGlinn, a resident of Winchester, Vilas County, who is well known for his knowledge of the lakes and woods region, was born in the town of Remington, Wood County, Wisconsin, Aug. 10, 1880, son of John and Helen (Cleveland) McGlinn. The parents were both natives of Wisconsin and were the owners of a large cranberry marsh in Wood County; the father is now deceased and the mother is residing at Babcock, Wis. Robert McGlinn received his education in Wood County and remained there until he was 18 years old. He came from there to Minocqua in 1898, and he has ever since worked as a guide in the lake region, being one of the oldest guides in point of service in this locality. During his residence at Minocqua he did trapping during the winter months. In 1908 he came to Winchester, and this place has since been his home. He owns a nice residence here, and conducts a restaurant during the winter months. He has taken a useful part in the public affairs of his community, and in 1923 was elected to the office of assessor of the town of Winchester. He is one of the respected citizens of his village. Mr. McGlinn was married at Hurley, Wis., May 22, 1911, to Miss Pearl Duranso. Mr. and Mrs. McGlinn have seven children: Helen, Dorothy, Robert, James, John, and Earl (twins).

Edward Houlahan, a pioneer of the city of Tomahawk, and one of its principal business citizens today, and who has been closely connected with various phases of its growth and development, was born on a farm in Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, son of James and Margaret Houlahan. The parents came to the United States from Ireland in the early 40's, while still single, taking passage on the ship

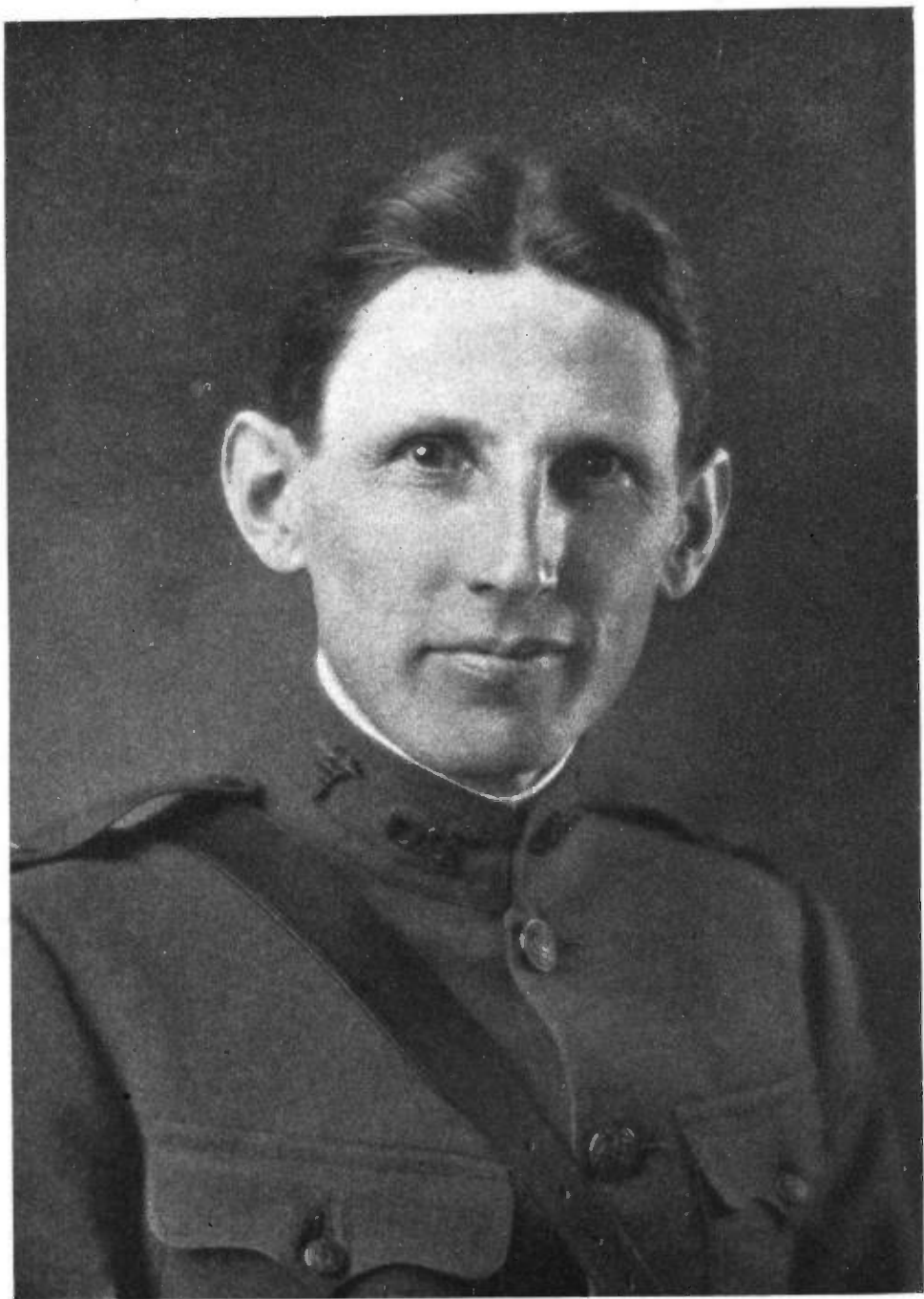
"Baltic," which took six weeks to cross the Atlantic. They landed at New York, being doubtless glad to set foot on solid ground oncemore, and for awhile remained in that city, where they were married. It was in 1845 that they came west to Wisconsin, settling on land in Fond du Lac County, where they engaged in farming. On retiring from active work many years later they took up their residence in Stevens Point, where James Houlahan died Nov. 26, 1893. His wife subsequently made her home with her son Edward and daughters until her death Dec. 11, 1903. There were eight children in the family, of whom seven are now living, namely, Mary, Kate, Ellen, Richard, Edward, Bernard and George; the one deceased is John. George is a dentist at Stevens Point, Wis.; Mary married Daniel McCullough of that city; Kate is the widow of Mike Doyle, formerly of Belfield, N. D.; Ellen, the wife of Robert Phelan of Stevens Point; Richard, lives in Madison, Wis., and Bernard lives in Hurley. Edward Houlahan was reared on his parents' farm in Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, attending district school when young and assisting his father until he was 20 years old. He then drifted into the lumber industry, in which he was busy for some years, working in the woods near Mosinee as chopper and felling timber on the Wisconsin, Yellow and Black rivers; also rafting and driving logs on the Wisconsin River, which he did altogether at intervals for 12 years. In addition to this he worked in the mills at Mosinee. In 1886 he went to Hurley, Wis., where he conducted a hotel for two years, and then in 1888 he came to Tomahawk, which place was just starting out on its career of prosperity, having been platted in the previous year. Here or in this vicinity he engaged in logging, buying timber land, which he sold after cutting and logging the timber, and in that business he has been engaged up to the present time. In early days he did his freighting on the old "tote" road connecting Merrill and Otter Rapids, taking one week for the trip and sleeping on the ground under wagons. He still has considerable cut-over land for sale. Mr. Houlahan is one of the best known citizens in Tomahawk, having at various times prominently served the public in official capacities. He helped to write the original charter of the city and was one of its alderman when its general charter was adopted. At different times he has capably filled various municipal offices, having been a member of the Police and Fire Commission, member of the County Jury Commission, assessor, which office he has filled for 18 years, and a member of the Park Board, of which he is now president. He is a stockholder in the Bank of Tomahawk and is a member of two fraternal orders, the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic Knights. Mr. Houlahan was married at Stevens Point, Wis., on Nov. 11, 1885, to Nora Shea, who was born at Erin, Wis., April 21, 1856, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Shea. Her parents, now deceased, were natives of Ireland, and at one time Thomas Shea was a school teacher at Hartford, Wis., and also a merchant. Mr. and Mrs. Shea had four sons and four daughters and six of the children are now living. Nora Shea, who was one of a family of eight children, was reared to young womanhood at Stevens Point. In 1888 she came with her husband to the then new city of Tomahawk, which was her subsequent home until her death on June 29, 1923. She was a most worthy woman, whose life was devoted to her home and family and to her christian duties as a member of the Catholic Church and of its Altar Society, she taking an active part both in its services and in its outside activities. She had long been a patient invalid, and her passing brought keen sorrow to her family and numerous friends. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Houlahan were the parents of eight children, of whom the four now living are: Edward S., a graduate of Wisconsin University, who is employed in the office of the paper-mill in Rhinelander; Mida, wife of W. D. Sutliff of Tomahawk; Thomas J., superintendent for the Ashland Leather Co., of Ashland, Ky., and Rosella, who resides at home with her parents. Two children died in infancy and two others, Marguerite and Loretta, are also deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Houlahan also reared a daughter of the former's brother, Katherine Houlahan, who is a graduate of the Tomahawk High School. Besides her husband and children Mrs. Houlahan was survived by two sisters and two brothers: Mrs. Ed Esker and Mrs. Margaret Mullen of Stevens Point, Thomas Shea of Chicago and Frank Shea of Montana; also by eight grand-children.

Hans P. Hansen, one of that useful class of citizens who are building up the agricultural resources of Lincoln County by turning wild land into good farms, and whose place is located in Section 9 in the town of King, was born in Denmark, May 28, 1848, his parents, Hans Jensen and Marie Hanson, being natives of that country and the father a farmer by occupation. They came to the United States in 1870, settling in Michigan, where Hans Jensen bought a farm, which he operated until he was killed in 1882 by a falling tree. His widow continued to reside on the place for a while but finally went to South Dakota with a son, where she died in 1920 at an advanced age. Mr. and Mrs. Hans Jensen had seven sons, of whom four are living; Jens in Michigan, Nels in Ashland, Wis., Ole in Minneapolis and Hans P., the subject of this sketch. Those who died were Fred, George and Lars. Hans P. Hansen, who, after the Scandanavian custom, took his father's first name, with the addition of "sen" (or son), as a boy went to school in Denmark, where he later worked as a common laborer until reaching the age of 20 years. By that time his parents had decided to emigrate to America and he accompanied them, realizing that he had little chance for self advancement in his native land but that the United States offered abundant opportunities to the industrious and deserving. After his arrival in this country he worked on his parents' farm and also at times in the woods in the vicinity of Grand Rapids. In 1873 he married Hannah P. Clinker, a native of Denmark like himself and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hans Clinker, who had remained in their native land. In 1884, two years after his father's death, Mr. Hansen came to Merrill, Wis., and was employed in railroad construction work under Tim O'Connell until Mr. O'Connell had completed his contract. He then took up his residence in Rhinelander, being joined by his family whom he had left behind in Michigan, and for six years he worked there as a common laborer, finding plenty to do, as it was in the early days of that city, when it was building up rapidly owing to the development of the lumber industry there. At the end of that period he came to Tomahawk, and began to advance a little in position, as he was a fireman and engineer in mills for three years and subsequently worked seven years as electrician in the employ of W. H. Bradley. By this time he had realized that if he remained a mere wage earner he could never do much more than make a bare living, and that in order to really prosper he must work for himself. The only way to do this was to get on the land, and so in 1898 he homesteaded 160 acres in the town of King, and set to work in an effort to wrest fortune from the soil. Those who have tried it know that this is no easy task, particularly when you have to begin at the beginning, as Mr. Hansen had to do. There were no improvements on the place, the land being all covered with timber, and he began accordingly by making a small clearing and building a log hut or house, in which he and his family took up their quarters. His subsequent experience was much like that of all pioneers who have to fight the battle with nature. Progress was slow but fairly steady and each year found him with a little more land cleared and in a better position than the one before, but the first years were hard ones and there was no luxury and none too much comfort in the Hansen home. But things have changed since then. When the right time came Mr. Hansen bought 80 acres more, adjoining his original tract, and he has since cleared a part of that. He has now 95 acres cleared and under cultivation. When prosperity began to dawn upon him he replaced his original log house with a good frame one and built a substantial barn and other useful or necessary buildings, he and his family personally doing all the work. The farm is now operated by himself and his son Theodore under the firm name of Hansen & Son. They are engaged in general farming and dairying, have a herd of 25 registered and grade Holstein cattle and are milking on an average 15 cows. They make specialties of dairying and potato raising, and are well supplied with all necessary machinery, including a grain separator and a Fordson tractor. It has taken a good many years to develop this fine place into its present condition, but the labor has been well spent and the Hansen farm is now numbered among the best in the county for its size. Mr. and Mrs. Hansen have three children, two sons and one daughter, namely: Clifford C., who is a farmer in the town of Lincoln; Dadmar Victoria, widow of John Woodcock and a resident of New York

City, and Theodore H. The last mentioned was born in Michigan in 1883, was educated in the schools of Tomahawk, Wis., and has always remained at home helping his parents to improve the farm. The elder son, Clifford, in July, 1918, entered the United States service, becoming a member of the Engineer Corps of the "Cactus Division," and being stationed in Texas until after the armistice was signed.

Julius Johnson, a well known resident of Tomahawk, of which city he was one of the pioneer settlers, was born in Christiania, Norway, Nov. 4, 1865, son of John and Sophie Johnson, who were natives of that country, the father being a blacksmith by trade. Neither he nor his wife ever visited America, but both spent their lives in their native land. There were at least five sons in the family in addition to the subject of this sketch, but their names are not now remembered. Julius Johnson as a boy attended school in Norway and remained in that country until 1882, when he came to the United States. He first located in Minnesota, where he worked at farming, and from that state went to Iowa, where he was similarly employed, also working for a time in a brick yard in Mason City. When the city of Tomahawk, Wis., was started in 1887 Mr. Johnson was among the crowd who rushed in seeking profitable employment in the mills or woods, or in the construction of the various buildings which were rapidly put up. The "Soo" railway over which he traveled from Iowa only ran as far as Bradley, from which place he walked to Tomahawk. He found the town site covered with timber, and there were two stores, one saloon and another building on Fourth Street. His first employment was on the dam of the Tomahawk Boom Company, and after it was completed he worked in a lumber camp on the site of the present Mohr lumber plant, from which land he helped to cut the timber, and he was also employed for some time in the Bradley mill. For many years he has followed the occupation of saw filer during the last five years having been in the employ of Frank Thieler. He is a member of the Lutheran Church and belongs to several fraternal orders, including the Maccabees, the Odd Fellows and the Equitable Fraternal Union. Mr. Johnson was married in 1898 to Anna Loftus, whose parents, Thomas and Anna Loftus, now deceased, were farmers at Sand Creek, Dunn County, Wis. Of this union three children have been born: Alice and Helen, who reside with their parents, and Julia, who is the wife of Carl Bronsted of Tomahawk.

Conrad J. Coon, proprietor of Camp Franklin Lodge, which is situated on Trout Lake and is one of the large summer resorts of Vilas County, was born at Jackson, Miss., Sept. 15, 1860, son of Conrad J. and Minnie (Wergin) Coon. The father was a native of New York State and the mother was born in Berlin, Germany; the father died May 5, 1887, and the mother now makes her home with her son Conrad J. Conrad J. Coon came north with his family when a child; after a short period of residence in Milwaukee the family removed to Oshkosh, Wis., and he was educated in the grade and high schools of the latter city. After completing school he followed farming and various other occupations until 1893, when he came to Vilas County and bought 40 acres of virgin timber land on the south shore of Trout lake. Here he at once began the establishment of his present resort, erecting the main lodge that year and proceeding with the development of the grounds. The enterprise was a success from the start, and Mr. Coon has made additions and improvements from year to year until today he has an extensive and extremely attractive property. His main lodge is 30x90 feet in dimensions, and there are 21 attractive and nicely furnished cottages. The place can easily accommodate 135 people, and ranks as one of the largest summer resorts of the entire lake region. Mr. Coon has added to his land holding until the resort grounds now cover 400 acres. Beautiful lanes, drives, and winding paths, together with the magnificence of the natural scenery, make up a picture which no artist could hope to rival with brush and canvas. There are upwards of 25 lakes within easy distance, all abounding in fish and furnishing excellent sport for the angler; muskellunge, black and greenbass, wall-eyed pike, lake trout, and brook trout are taken from these lakes in great numbers every year. Cabins are maintained on Gresham and White Sand lakes for the accommodation of fishing parties. All the attractions of the great outdoors open in all their glory before the visitor here, and in



GEO. R. BAKER, M. D.

the midst of this wonderful scene Mr. Coon is conducting an hostelry with service and appointments rivalling those of the high-priced city hotel. His lake fleet consists of 35 row boats, 6 canoes, and two launches; many of the row boats are equipped with motors. To insure complete service and thorough attention to the wants of his guests, he employs 18 girls and from four to ten men at the resort throughout the season. The attention given the cuisine makes the meals delightful; all the vegetables, milk, cream, butter, poultry, and eggs used are produced on the property, insuring the finest quality and freshness, and in fact no feature has been overlooked in securing the complete enjoyment and satisfaction of the guest throughout his stay here. Mr. Coon was married Jan. 17, 1893, to Gertrude B. Ames, who was born at Flintville, Wis., Sept. 6, 1871, daughter of Clark and Arvilla (Reynolds) Ames. Mrs. Coon's parents were natives of Pennsylvania; the father died Feb. 8, 1909, and the mother Feb. 19, 1909. Mr. and Mrs. Coon have no children of their own, but have one adopted son, Phillip D., who was born Nov. 5, 1911. The family are members of the Methodist Church. Mrs. Coon belongs to the Royal Neighbors of America, while Mr. Coon is affiliated with the Masons and the Modern Woodmen of America. Both are the sort of people whom it is a delight to meet, and each of their guests is their friend; a great many of the guests return year after year to Camp Franklin Lodge. Mr. Coon is a man of fine ability; he served as a member of the board of supervisors of his township for four years, and in other ways has taken a useful part in advancing the general interests of his community.

George Rowe Baker, M. D., for more than 20 years a resident of Tomahawk, Lincoln County, and prominent in his profession, was born at Thompsonville, Racine County, Wis., Dec. 27, 1873, son of George and Mary Anne (Smith) Baker. The parents were natives of that county and farmers by occupation, owning a farm of 260 acres. The father died in 1913, but the mother is still living and has now attained the age of 78 years. They had three children, Abram H., George R., and Mary E. George Rowe Baker was reared on the home farm, which he helped to operate, and, when young attended district school. His education was carried farther at the Beloit Academy, where he was graduated in 1895. He then entered the medical department of Marquette University, Milwaukee, where he was graduated and received his degree of M. D. in 1900. After that he took a course in the Post-graduate School in Chicago and spent five months in Columbus Memorial Laboratory. During his last year at Marquette he taught pathology under Dr. Evans. He spent one year at Trinity Hospital, Milwaukee, and was there closely connected with Drs. Nobles and Malone, for four months taking charge of Dr. Malone's practice in Milwaukee. In 1900 he came to Tomahawk and engaged in general practice, specializing, however, in surgery. He has since been intimately connected with the growth and development of Sacred Heart Hospital; all his surgical activities have been carried on there. This institution has attained a very enviable reputation in northern Wisconsin and stands high among those of its kind in the state. It is also recognized by the National College of Surgeons. In 1916 Dr. Baker became associated with Dr. William C. McCormick and they have since practiced together under the firm name of Baker & McCormick, winning a fine reputation and enjoying an ample measure of success. Dr. Baker is a member of the county and state medical societies, the American Medical Association and the Wisconsin Surgical Association. He enlisted for World War service, being commissioned in June, 1917 and called for service in the medical corps Aug. 7, 1917. After training at Ft. Riley, Kans., two and a half months, he was assigned to the 355th infantry, 89th Division, and in June, 1918, crossed over to France, after his arrival there being stationed in the Lucy Sector, Grande France, as regimental surgeon, and was with the troops in all engagements participated in by the 89th Division. While attending a wounded soldier in the Argonne he was wounded in the ankle by a piece from a high explosive shell, which broke his leg, destroyed a large section of bone and severed the main nerve, after which he was confined to the hospital for ten months. He then returned to the United States and was discharged in August, 1919, at Ft. Sheridan, Ill. He is a member

of the American Legion and is also a 32d degree Mason, Scottish Rite. Dr. Baker was married in Milwaukee, April 25, 1900, to Martha C. Neary, daughter of John and Ellen Neary, the father being a native of Ireland and the mother of Milwaukee; both parents are now deceased. Dr. and Mrs. Baker have one son, Rowe George, who is also a student of medicine. He has finished a four-year course at Wisconsin State University and is now finishing his course at Rush Medical College.

George A. Foster, president of the Citizen's National Bank of Merrill, is a man who has risen from an humble beginning to a position of eminence in the business community through hard and persistent work intelligently directed. He was born at Iron Ridge, Dodge County, Wis., Oct. 16, 1859, son of Gilman C. and Helen A. (Graves) Foster. The father was a native of Illinois and at Iron Ridge was engaged in the occupation of a wheat buyer. He is now deceased, as also is his wife, who was born in New York State. The family moved to Randolph, Dodge County, when George A. was a mere child, and there he grew up and attended school, being finally graduated from the high school. With the mental equipment thus gained he entered a printing-office in Randolph to learn the business, and after two years' experience he bought an interest in the Randolph Enterprise, the name of which he changed to the Lively Times. After operating it for a year, he moved his plant to Tomah and established the Monroe County Democrat there, which he conducted for awhile, finally selling out. His next move was to buy a printing plant at Sparta, Wis., in association with a partner, and it was operated by them for two years, though with but indifferent success. Mr. Foster then sold his interest to his partner, and going to Keokuk, Iowa, took a course in bookkeeping and telegraphy in a business college. Having graduated from the institution, he entered the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway at Randolph, Wis., and served the company for some time as relief operator at various stations along the line, his first permanent position with the Wisconsin Central Railway at Thiensville, near Milwaukee. When the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul tracks were built to Merrill in 1881, Mr. Foster transferred to this station as operator and express agent, in which position he remained for about two years. He then gave up railroad work and entered the employ of P. B. Champagne, a merchant of Merrill, as bookkeeper, retaining, however, his position as express agent and transferring the express office to the Champagne store. After remaining with Mr. Champagne for a year, he left him to enter the employ of S. Heineman, another merchant, in whose store he worked as bookkeeper for five years. It was at the end of that period that he first became connected with the banking business, entering the bank of G. Haywood & Son, in Merrill, as cashier. He remained in that position but a short time, however, leaving it to become bookkeeper for the Champagne Lumber Co. His next move was to help organize the National Bank of Merrill, of which he was made cashier, serving in that capacity until the bank was merged into the Citizens National Bank in 1911, a reorganization taking place whereby he became vice-president. That position he held until the death of the president, S. Heineman, in 1912 on which Mr. Foster was made president of the institution, in which position he still remains. He is also treasurer of the Grandfather Falls Pulp & Paper Co.; president of the Lincoln Canning Co. of Merrill, and one of the directors of the Security State Bank of Minocqua, Wis. Mr. Foster has taken a more or less active part in local affairs aside from his direct business interests, having served several terms as a member of the Merrill City Council and also as city comptroller. In politics he is practically independent. Since 1883 he has been strongly interested in Free Masonry. He served as Master in the Blue Lodge three terms and was for several terms High Priest of the Chapter, and took a prominent part in the building of the Masonic Temple in Merrill in 1903. He owns and occupies a substantial modern residence at 304 Center Avenue. Mr. Foster was first married Jan. 10, 1883, to Mary Miles of Tomah, Wis., who died in Merrill Dec. 3, 1910. She had borne her husband two children. Keith, who died at the age of two years, and Hal G., now of Pulaski, Tenn., who is married and has two children, George and Harold. On Aug. 22, 1917 Mr. Foster was married secondly to Grace D. Harper, of St. Paul, Minn.

Charles E. Macomber, organizer and president of the Bank of Tomahawk, was born on a farm near New Lisbon, Wis., Aug. 13, 1858, son of Stephen D. and Elizabeth (Mead) Macomber. Both parents were native Americans, the father having been born in Pennsylvania in January, 1832, and the mother in Ohio. Both died on the farm above mentioned on which the subject of this sketch was born. Charles E. Macomber was educated in rural and city schools, also in the Oshkosh Normal School at Oshkosh, Wis., and subsequently taught a few terms of rural school. But however elevated may be the calling of a teacher, it is not usually very remunerative and in 1881 Mr. Macomber purchased the mercantile business of E. B. Nichols at New Lisbon, subsequently conducting the store until the spring of 1888. In the meanwhile, in the fall of 1887, he established a drug store in Tomahawk, so that for some five or six months he was conducting two stores in different places, but in the spring of 1888 he sold the New Lisbon business and took up his residence in Tomahawk with his family. Here he carried on his drug store, giving his exclusive attention to it until 1895, in which year he established a private bank which in 1904 was incorporated under the laws of the state as the Bank of Tomahawk. He was the first president of the bank and is still serving in that capacity. He is also interested in the drug business, which is now incorporated and is under the management of E. W. Smith. Politically Mr. Macomber is an old-time Republican and has always stuck close to his party, though he has taken no active part in politics beyond casting his vote. He was married in May, 1881, to Gertrude M. Carr, daughter of Willard P. and Carrie Carr of New Lisbon. Of this union one child was born, Winnefred C., July 13, 1886, who married E. C. Perry. She died in February 1920, leaving an only child, Gertrude K., and the latter with her father now reside with Mr. and Mrs. Macomber in their comfortable home at No. 110 S. Second Street. Mr. Perry is a traveling bond salesman, selling to banks only. The religious training of Mr. and Mrs. Macomber was in accordance with the creed of the Baptist Church, but there being no Baptist congregation in Tomahawk, they affiliated with the Congregational Church. He is a member of the Masonic Blue Lodge in this city.

Herman W. Thierbach, the present sheriff of Lincoln County, was born at Curtis, Clark County, Wis., son of Henry and Augusta (Bandlow) Thierbach. The parents were natives of Germany, the father born in 1833 and the mother in 1837. They were married in 1868 and came to Wisconsin, settling in Sheboygan County. In 1870 they moved to a farm near Curtis, Clark County, where they remained until 1892, when they sold that place and returned to Sheboygan. In 1897 they took a farm near Gleason, Lincoln County, on which place Mrs. Augusta Thierbach died on May 5, 1901. Her husband then sold the farm and returned to Sheboygan, where his death occurred May 6, 1919. Their children were: Charles, now deceased; Henry, residing in Colby, Clark County; Minnie, now Mrs. Daniel Clark of Philips, Wis.; Anna, deceased; Elizabeth, wife of Robert Lapp of Merrill, and Herman W., subject of this sketch. Charles, Henry and Minnie were born in Germany. Herman W. Thierbach attended school in Curtis up to the age of 14. At that of 15 he began to learn the blacksmith's trade at Sheboygan under H. J. Fisher, with whom he remained four years. In 1898 he came to Lincoln County and opened a shop in Gleason, 16 miles northeast of Merrill, which he operated for awhile. Then for three years he was employed at his trade in various lumber camps throughout this region. In 1902 he opened a shop at Bloomville, this county, where he remained until he came to Merrill in 1910, and here he continued at his business until Jan. 1, 1923. In the fall of 1922 Mr. Thierbach ran for sheriff on the Republican ticket and was elected by a large majority over his opponent, taking office January 1 and moving with his family into the county jail, though he owns a good residence at 306 N. Foster Street. Fraternally he is connected with the local lodges of Odd Fellows, Eagles, Mystic Worker and Beavers; also of the Rebeckah lodge connected with the Odd Fellows. On July 12, 1902 Mr. Thierbach was united in marriage with Mae Behrens, daughter of Christian and Emily (Kuntz) Behrens of Bloomfield. The father came to America from Germany with his parents when a small boy and was reared in Milwaukee, where in time he was

married. The mother, born in New York, had come to Milwaukee with her parents when a young girl. Mr. and Mrs. Behrens after their marriage settled on a farm near Bloomville, where their daughter Mae was married. They are now living in Merrill, having sold their farm in 1910. Mr. Behrens, who was born in 1846, served three years in the Civil War, enlisting as a private from Milwaukee and returning as a corporal. He took part in several battles. His wife is a few months younger than himself, having been born in 1847. A list of their children is as follows: Katherine, now Mrs. Christ Mench of Bloomville, Wis.; Emma, wife of Edward Williquett of St. Paul, Minn.; Henry, of Gleason, this county; George, deceased; Frederick, of St. Paul; Christian of Merrill; Mae, now Mrs. H. W. Thierbach; Herman of Iron Mountain, Mich.; Edward of Merrill, and Louis, also of Merrill. Mr. and Mrs. Thierbach are the parents of two children: Lillian E., born Dec. 6, 1905, and Hazel A., born June 26, 1909. The former, Lillian, was graduated from the Merrill High School and is now a student in the normal school at Whitewater, Wis. Hazel A. is a student in the Merrill High School. The family are members of the Merrill Presbyterian Church, and Mrs. Thierbach also belongs to the Rebekah Lodge, I. O. O. F., in Merrill.

Charles E. Munro, now residing on the old homestead of his pioneer parents in Section 13, town of Rock Falls, Lincoln County, and who increased the agricultural resources of this county by developing a farm of 160 acres from wild land, was born in the city of Pawtucket, R. I., Jan. 22, 1856, son of Seneca W. and Sarah Jane (Miner) Munro. The history of his parents may be found in a separate article. Charles E. accompanied them from Illinois in 1880 being then a young man of 24 years. The journey, which took four weeks, was made in a covered wagon, the family carrying a tent with them and camping every night in the woods or fields or by the way side. Soon after arriving in Lincoln County they took the homestead on which Charles is now living and which he helped his father to develop. He also took one of his own, consisting of 160 acres south of Irma, from which he cut the timber, selling the logs, his brother Henry taking an adjoining homestead, and close to the line dividing the two he built his log house. There he lived for about five years, and since 1885 he has lived on the old farm of his parents in the town of Rock Falls, doing general farming and dairying, his dairy being supplied by a herd of good Jersey cattle. There is still some timber on the land, that part, however, being now used for pasture. His own original place he sold in 1890. Mr. Munro while living in the town of Merrill served three years as a member of the town board of supervisors and he has served on the school board of his district in the town of Rock Falls. He is widely known and respected as an industrious and reliable citizen, the son of worthy pioneer parents and one of the builders of Lincoln County. He was married June 26, 1907, at Pine River, to Myrtle B. Combs, daughter of Fremont and Mary (Hoff) Combs, the father being a native of Penn. and the mother of Ill. The family settled in Pine River years ago, where they took a homestead, on which they lived until 1914, when the parents moved to Merrill, where they are now living. One of the children died in infancy, and the others, who are now living, are Myrtle, Frank, Harvey, Myron and Clarence. Myron was a soldier in the World War, having enlisted at Merrill in 1917. He was assigned to Battery F, 120th Field Artillery, trained at Camp McArthur and subsequently went to France, where he was in the 32d Division. He was discharged in 1919. Clarence, who was drafted trained at Camp Sherman and was six months in the service in this country.

Otto F. Nienow, a resident of Merrill, well known throughout Lincoln County, was born in this city, Jan. 11, 1886, son of Albert and Bertha (Schmidt) Nienow. The parents were born in Germany, where the father was a farm worker. He came to the United States in 1882, locating at Green Bay, Wis., where he also worked on a farm. In 1883 he came to Merrill and for 24 years subsequently was in the employ of A. H. Stange in the latter's sash and door factory. In this city he met Bertha Schmidt, whom he had known in Germany, and they were married. They had six children, of whom two are now living, Otto F. and Martha, the latter of whom married Otto Boetcher and lives in Merrill. One child died in infancy and Frank,

Ida and Albert are also deceased. Mrs. Bertha Nienow died in 1893 and Mr. Nienow married for his second wife Augusta Schmidt, a sister of his first. She also passed away, having died in 1920, and Albert Nienow is now living retired in Merrill. Otto F. Nienow was reared in Merrill and attended school here. He began industrial life as a worker in sawmills, an occupation that he has followed all his life, except for one year which he spent in a shoe store, until 1917, when he was appointed under-sheriff by sheriff H. H. Patzer. After he had held that position for a year and a half G. D. Kraft was elected sheriff, under whom Mr. Nienow served two years more. At the end of that time he was himself elected sheriff and served as such in 1921-22, becoming under-sheriff again the end of his term of office. He is a stockholder in the Valley Electric Co. and belongs fraternally to the Elks, Eagles and Odd Fellows. On April 18, 1920, Mr. Nienow was united in marriage with Louise Anuss, daughter of Emanuel and Tillie Anuss. Her parents were born in Wisconsin, and the father for 20 years was a prominent business man of Merrill; he is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Nienow have one son, Robert.

August Rusch, present county clerk of Lincoln County, was born in Germany Dec. 22, 1852, son of Charles and Minnie (Zaeger) Rusch. The parents were natives of Germany and the father followed the trade of blacksmith in that country until the summer of 1857, when the family came to the United States. Here they located at Milwaukee and the father was employed in a hardware store there for a time, during the period of which service he met with an accident in which he was injured. They moved from Milwaukee to Waushara County, where they were occupied in developing and operating a farm which, when they purchased it, was practically without clearing and for buildings had only a small shanty. By courage and hard work they built up a good agricultural property from this land, and in 1883, having accumulated a competency, the father retired and removed to Merrill, where he passed away in 1900; the mother died in the same city in 1893. Besides August, the children born to these parents were a son, Gerhard, also born in Germany, and three daughters, who were born in the United States: Elizabeth, now deceased; Lena, who is now Mrs. William Tank of Waushara County; and Anna, who is living in Merrill. August Rusch grew up on the farm in the town of Bloomfield, Waushara County, attending the country schools there, and at the age of 14 went to Addison, Ills., where he spent two years in a seminary for training teachers. He then returned to Waushara County and attended a normal school there, at which he was granted his diploma. He began his career as a school teacher in the town of Pella, Shawano County, where he remained for two years; in all he followed the profession for nine years. In the spring of 1877 he came to Lincoln County and located at Jenny, now Merrill, where he was engaged in the meat business for the next twelve years and in cattle buying and real estate from then until the fall of 1922, when he was elected to his present public office. Mr. Rusch was married on May 14, 1881, to Augusta Mart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Karl Mart, of the town of Hamburg, Marathon County. Mrs. Rusch was born in Germany on May 4, 1859 and came to America and to Marathon County, this state with her parents when she was eight years old. Ten children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Rusch: Clara, now Mrs. Paul Koebe of Merrill; Otto, who is living in Seattle, Wash.; Martin, of Minocqua, Oneida County; Rudolph, living at Minneapolis; Emil, also a resident of Minneapolis; Laura, who is now Mrs. Fred Gremler of Merrill; William, now living in Wausau; and Beatrice, Edwin, and Eleanor, who are living at home. Mr. Rusch owns a comfortable home in the west side residential section of Merrill; he and his family are members of the Lutheran Trinity Church and are very highly respected members of the community. Mr. Rusch has watched the growth of Merrill from a tiny hamlet into a thriving, prosperous city, and has himself taken an active part in a great deal of the development. On first coming here he served as clerk of the village until 1881. He has had a very successful career, due to his own hard work and ability, and is in every way a fine citizen and an able public official.

William J. Winters, postmaster of Tripoli, Lincoln County, of which place he is one of the active business citizens, was born on a farm near Neillsville, Clark

County, Wis., Oct. 3, 1872, son of J. M. and Sarah (Hitchcock) Winters. The father was born in New York State and the mother in England, the latter coming to America with her parents when four years old. Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Winters settled in Waupaca County, Wisconsin in 1866 or 1867 and there engaged in farming. He was at that time fresh from Southern battlefields, having enlisted first for service in the Civil War with the Pennsylvania Reserves to serve six months, and later re-enlisted in a Wisconsin infantry regiment; in all he served four years as a soldier. He died in 1922, but his wife is still living being now well advanced in years. They had two children, William J. and Thomas M., the latter of whom is now a resident of Neillsville. William J. Winters was reared on the home farm in Clark County and attended district school there. At the age of 15 he began working in the sawmills around Neillsville and was thus occupied in that manner until the year 1900, when he came to Tripoli, entering the employ of W. H. Stolle as head sawyer in the latter's mill. After holding that position for eleven years he returned to Neillsville and for two and a half years managed a store owned by himself and his brother. At the end of that time he came back to Tripoli to take charge of the Stolle store, and was thus occupied for three years. He was then millwright in the sawmill for one year, after which he went into the garage, where he sold Ford cars and did general repairing. In 1918 he was appointed postmaster to succeed H. H. Stolle, which office he still holds, and he is a stockholder in the Tripoli State Bank. Mr. Winters was married at Neillsville, Clark County, Wis., Nov. 7, 1900, to Adeline Moldenhauer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Moldenhauer, the parents being early settlers of Clark County, where they both passed away. Mr. and Mrs. Winters are the parents of four children: Elsie, born June 16, 1905; Irene, born April 28, 1908; Adeline, born Jan. 11, 1910, and Leon, born May 29, 1917. Elsie is now Mrs. Arthur Lorenzen of Tripoli; the other three are residing with the parents.

William Charles McCormick, M. D., of Tomahawk, Lincoln County, a well known member of the medical profession of this county, who saw active service in the World War, was born in Tomahawk, Wis., July 16, 1893, son of Charles and Sarah (McCutcheon) McCormick. The parents were both natives of Canada, the father having been born in Ottawa and the mother in Toronto. Both came to the United States when young and single, and after their marriage in Michigan, they settled in Tomahawk, Wis. This was in 1889 and as the village has been started but two years before, they were not far behind the original pioneers. Charles McCormick was a veterinary surgeon, and as the horse was more in evidence in those days than it is now, he found sufficient employment and followed that occupation until he died in 1906. His wife Sarah is still living, being now 63 years old. They had three children who grew to maturity: Irwin, wife of I. S. Ballard of Akron, O.; Charlotte, formerly a teacher but now attending the University of Wisconsin, and William C., of Tomahawk. William C. McCormick as a youth attended the grade and high schools of Tomahawk, being graduated from the latter in 1911. He spent a year in preparatory medical work in the university at Valparaiso, Ind., and the following year in the George Washington University at Washington, D. C. He then entered the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery, from which he received his degree of M. D. in 1916. Returning to Tomahawk he began the practice of his profession here as partner with Dr. George Baker, under the firm name of Baker & McCormick, and the association has since remained unbroken, the two physicians enjoying a large and lucrative practice. Through his membership in the Lincoln County Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and in other ways, Dr. McCormick keeps in close touch with the progress of his profession. He belongs to several other societies, including the Eagles and Phi Chi Medical Fraternity, and also to the American Legion. His war service began in April, 1917, when he enlisted in the Medical Corps, being subsequently commissioned lieutenant. Before receiving his commission, however, he was connected with the 16th Machine Gun Battalion, going out as a private. With the 6th Division he trained at Camp Wadsworth, was transferred to the 78th Division, and spent one year in France



WILLIAM C. McCORMICK, M. D.

as Battalion surgeon. He was at Chateau Thierry and in the Argonne and was twice gassed. He received his discharge from the army on June 1, 1919. Dr. McCormick was married at Gary, Ind., Nov. 1, 1919, to Laura Johnson, daughter of Amandus and Mary Johnson. Her parents, early settlers in Lincoln County, are now living on a farm near Spirit Falls. The Doctor's wedding was part of a big celebration, his sister Irwin, a practicing attorney, being married at the same time. Dr. and Mrs. McCormick are the parents of two children, Dorothy M. and Evelyn R.

Stener Fremstad, owner of Armor Lake Resort near Winegar and manager of the Vilas County Lumber Company's boarding house in that village, was born in Trempeleau County, Wisconsin, May 10, 1869, son of John and Carrie (Swanson) Fremstad. The parents were natives of Norway and remained in that country until after their marriage; they came to the United States in 1866 and located in Trempeleau County, this state, purchasing a tract of railroad land which the father operated until his death in 1872, after which the mother continued to carry on its operation with the aid of her sons, turning it over to the son Matthew when he became of age but continuing to make her home there until her death. Five children were born to these parents: Mathew, operating the home farm in Trempeleau County; Isabelle, who is Mrs. Martin Peterson of Blair, Wis.; John, living at Winegar; Stener, subject of this sketch; and Caroline, who is deceased. Stener Fremstad received his education in the district schools of Trempeleau County and remained at home until he was 15 years of age. He then worked on farms for four years and subsequently worked in the woods and sawmills of Jackson County for several years, later going to Star Lake and entering the employ of the McKinney Lumber Co., for whom he operated an edger for 11 years. In 1906 he came to Winegar; here for one year he operated an edger for the Vilas County Lumber Co. and then took over the management of this company's boarding house. In the fall of 1910 he removed to Duluth, Minn., but after operating a boarding house there for two years he returned to Winegar and resumed the duties of his former position as manager of the boarding house, in which he has since continued. In 1914 he purchased a tract of lake frontage between Horsehead and Armor lakes, and he has since added to this until he now own 200 acres of some of the finest lake frontage in northern Wisconsin. He began the establishment of a resort there in 1920 and he now has a fine place to which he is adding from year to year, building up a property that it is conceded will be the equal of any. His main lodge is 28x30 feet in dimensions with a kitchen 14x30, and is two stories high, built of split spruce poles; his present garage is 22x72 feet and has accommodations for eight cars; and several other buildings are already completed. The place has a beautiful lawn along the lake front and bids fair to achieve national renown. Mr. Fremstad was married at Minocqua, July 2, 1896, to Miss Lena Olson, daughter of Martin and Anna Olson, who are now residents of Black River Falls, this state; three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Fremstad: Bernice V., who is now the wife of Allen Eschanbauch and is living at the resort; Stella, who is Mrs. Miland McKinsey of Winegar; and Charlotte, who is attending school in Winegar.

John Jaaska, superintendent of the cordwood department of the Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co.'s plant at Phelps, Vilas County, was born in Finland, Sept. 29, 1874, son of John and Mary (Millmaki) Jaaska, the former of whom is now deceased but the latter living in Finland. He was educated in the schools of his native land and in 1893 came to America, locating first at Pequama, Mich, where he was engaged for about five years in sawmill work. After that he spent three years in the copper mines and then went to Kaleva, Manistee County, Mich., where he bought some land and started farming. After a short time, however, he gave up that occupation and opened a general mercantile store in Kaleva, which he conducted for six years. In June, 1908 Mr. Jaaska came to Phelps, Vilas County and engaged in the real estate business with K. P. Nyberg, in which they were quite active, colonizing about 100 families in Phelps Township, the greater part of whom were Finlanders. Of these over 80 per cent have developed their land and are today prosperous farmers doing a large dairy business. After two years in that business

Mr. Jaaska engaged in road building, chiefly on contract, building logging railroads for the Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co., but also township and county roads. In 1920 he was made superintendent of the cordwood department of the company above mentioned, having full charge of all the cordwood and its handling, from the hiring and keeping time of the men to the delivery of the wood. The company at Phelps consumes over 50 cords a day in their plant. Mr. Jaaska is a man of industry who has wisely invested his savings, being the owner of a farm of 100 acres on Smoky Lake. He has taken a strong and practical interest in the progress of the town of Phelps, which he served at one time as superintendent of highways and is now serving as supervisor. He is a member and chairman of the board of trustees of the Lutheran Church. On July 3, 1895, Mr. Jaaska was united in marriage with Mary Wickman, and he and his wife are the parents of nine children: Hilda, now Mrs. Albert Prey of Phelps; John T., residing at home with his parents; Lillian, who is a stenographer in Duluth; and Waino, Pearl, Leo, Paul, Thomas and Francis, at home. The two last mentioned are twins.

Abel J. St. Louis, proprietor of Twin Lake Lodge, on Little Twin Lake in Phelps Township, Vilas County, was born at Appleton, Wis., April 27, 1878, son of Henry and Mary (Langlois) St. Louis. The parents were both natives of Wisconsin; they were married at Appleton and remained there until the fall of 1878, when they removed to Phlox, Wis. The father was a wagon maker and carpenter by trade. In 1890 they came from Phlox to Eagle River, where the father worked as a carpenter, and both spent the remainder of their lives here. Abel J. St. Louis received his education at Eagle River, and ever since finishing school he has followed the summer resort industry. In 1900 he and C. E. Hazen founded the Long Lake Resort. Theirs was the first resort to be established within a considerable radius around them, and as the country was in an unsettled state in their locality they were under many difficulties at first, there being no roads or other conveniences. They were successful, however, in spite of these obstacles, and built up a very popular watering place, which they conducted in partnership until 1922; Mr. St. Louis designed most of the buildings at this resort. In May of 1922 Mr. St. Louis purchased his present resort, Twin Lake Lodge, from Andrew Hanson. He has met with fine success in this new enterprise, and is carrying forward the development of the property. In 1923 he completed a new main lodge 36x82 feet in dimensions, constructed of balsam and spruce logs, with a screened porch 12 feet deep and running the full length of the building; the main floor of this building contains the dining room and lobby, and there are 15 fine sleeping rooms on the second floor. There are six attractive cottages, all nicely furnished, and the appointments and service throughout the entire establishment are of the finest. The buildings are lighted by electricity and provided with running water, features not common at establishments of this sort. Another rare feature is the private golf course maintained on the grounds for the exclusive use of the guests and their friends, a well laid out and finely kept up nine-hole course. These exclusive features of Twin Lake Lodge merely go to indicate the general superiority of the resort, and the desire on the part of the management to make every minute of the guest's stay here thoroughly enjoyable. A fine table is set, fresh vegetables, milk, and cream produced on the property and all cooking being under the personal direction of an experienced and skilled chef. There is a magnificent white sand bathing beach; fine tennis courts have been laid out; fishing in the surrounding waters is unexcelled anywhere in this region; the location, on a beautiful lake in the heart of the forest, is ideal; and in fact it would be difficult to think of any feature that could further add to the attractions of Twin Lake Lodge. Mr. St. Louis is very popular with all his guests. He is a great "booster" for northern Wisconsin, and has taken a useful part in the direction of the public affairs of his community, having served his township as treasurer and as clerk.

Herbert L. Warner, who manages the Forest Home summer resort, owned by himself and his father and situated on Plum Lake, in Vilas County, was born on this property Aug. 5, 1900, son of Herbert and Freda (Fricke) Warner. The parents, who were natives of Michigan and Wisconsin respectively, came to Vilas

County in 1898, and they established Forest Home the same year, furnishing tents as sleeping quarters for their guests during the first summer. Mr. Warner Sr. had taken the property as a homestead, and he developed a farm in connection. In 1899 he built a club house; the first building he erected for this purpose he sold to Chicago parties, but he immediately built another for his own use, constructing it entirely from logs and making it 24x28 feet in dimensions and two stories high. He built one cottage in the same year, and from year to year he added other buildings and carried on the general improvement and upbuilding of the property until it is now one of the most extensive and highly developed resort properties in this region. The main lodge is now 60x90 feet, two stories high and is built of logs placed perpendicularly, each log reaching the full two stories; the naturally irregular lines of the logs along the veranda lend a rustic and particularly pleasing artistic effect to the beauty of the lodge and the setting in general. In addition to this building there are ten cottages and one prettily arranged tent, and there are various other buildings, including a boat house and garage for the use of the guests. The lake fleet consists of 30 row boats, all new, two launches, two canoes, and seven Evinrudes. All the buildings are electrically lighted, and have fireplaces, and a private pressure system furnishes running water, for the kitchen, bath room and main lodge, a rare convenience at an establishment of this sort. The large farm operated in conjunction with the resort makes it possible for the management to serve the very freshest and most choice culinary delicacies, and as a result of this and the care and skill used in preparing the food the meals are wholesome and delightful. There is a small store in connection with the resort where canned goods, smokers' supplies, candy, fishing tackle, and souvenirs may be purchased. Fishing, bathing, boating, automobiling, hiking, and all the enjoyments of the great outdoors are at their finest here. The resort is beautifully located on the shores of Plum Lake, with many other lakes easily available. Razorback Lake, an especially charming body of water, is but five minutes' walk from the main lodge, and six row boats are maintained on that lake by the management. The Plum Lake Golf Course lies just across Plum Lake from the Forest Home resort and is easily reached by boat or automobile; the greens and fairways of this course are kept in splendid shape, and the natural lie of the country together with the skill used in laying out the course has resulted in a golf links that has won favorable comment from many eminent stars of the golfing world. In 1922 Herbert L. Warner entered partnership with his father, and he has since carried on the operation of Forest Home. Having been born and reared at the resort and possessing all the qualities of the ideal host, he is excellently fitted for the work, and the service and personal attention given to the wants of each guest under his administration will be a pleasant surprise to those who have formed their opinions of summer resorts at other places. Mr. Warner was married June 5, 1921 to Florence Cook of Eagle River, and Mr. and Mrs. Warner have one child, Florence Evelyn, born Oct. 5, 1922. The family attend the Union Church, and Mr. Warner is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

Martin Weiss, one of the pioneer settlers of Oneida County, was born in German Poland, Nov. 11, 1850. He was educated in his native land and subsequently learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed there until 1883, when he came to the United States. During the first ten years of his residence here he made his home at Trenton, N. J., coming from there to Oneida County in 1893. Here he took a homestead of 73 acres in Section 32, town of Three Lakes, the property being located on a peninsular between Planting Ground Lake and Island Lake. Mr. Weiss erected a set of log buildings and set to work at once to develop a farm from the land, which was all wild when he acquired it. He has been successful in this great task and now has 40 acres of the land fully cleared, a fine contribution to the agricultural prosperity of the region. He was actively engaged in general and truck farming until 1915, when he turned the management of the place over to his son John. In 1911 Mr. Weiss erected a fine 10-room house on a point of the peninsular, making an ideal summer home. An air of rusticity is added to the natural beauty of the scene by the log buildings which he erected on first taking

up his home on his land, and which are still standing. Mr. and Mrs. Weiss are both well known in Oneida County, and are highly respected by everyone. Previous to her marriage to Mr. Weiss, which took place in Germany. Mrs. Weiss was Mary Nachowich. Four children were born of the union: Edward, now living at Trenton, N. J.; and John, Frank, and Valeria, living at home.

John Weiss, who is carrying on the operation of the Weiss farm in Section 32 of the town of Three Lakes, Oneida County, was born in Germany Nov. 26, 1882, son of Martin and Mary (Nachowich) Weiss. John Weiss came to the United States with his parents in 1883, and after the family removed from New Jersey to Wisconsin in 1893 he assisted his father in clearing and developing the homestead here. He experienced all the hardships and privations of pioneer life, and is one of the few persons of the younger generation today who can appreciate fully the amount of toil and courage represented by the farms which have been developed from the wilderness. While the place here was being built up he spent the winter months at work in the woods, earning money to carry on the development during the summers, and he carried flour and provisions on his back from Three Lakes to supply the family. He has been manager of the farm since 1915 and has successfully carried on general and truck farming. The property has three-quarters of a mile of lake frontage, and Mr. Weiss has taken advantage of the attractiveness of the surroundings by erecting in 1922 two fine cottages for summer tourists. He intends adding other cottages from year to year, and without question his place will find wide popularity as a summer resort. He has platted 22 lots, the plat being named Valeria Addition in honor of his sister Valeria. Mr. Weiss is an able and energetic man, and for eight years he served as clerk for the town of Three Lakes. His fraternal affiliations are with the Eagles.

William I. Macfarlane, D. D. S., head of the Macfarlane Dental Clinic, of Tomahawk, and secretary and treasurer of the Service Drug Co. of the same city, was born at Perry, Dane County, Wis., Dec. 25, 1880, son of William M. and Sarah M. (Ivey) Macfarlane. The father, who was a physician, was born on a farm in Guernsey, Ohio, in 1846 and died in Dane County, Wisconsin, on Aug. 18, 1885. His wife Sarah was a native of Wisconsin, born at Moscow, Iowa County, May 18, 1855. After his death she married Peter Houns of Blanchardville, Wis. She died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Herbert Young, of Milwaukee, on April 5, 1922. By her first husband, Dr. Macfarlane, she had two children: William I., subject of this sketch; Mae, wife of Thomas J. Darrow, a farmer living near Blanchardville, Lafayette County, Wis. The children by her second husband, Mr. Houns, were: A. R. Houns, D. D. S., of Tomahawk, who is associated professionally with the subject of this sketch; Dorothy, wife of John Farmer of Blanchardville, and Nadine, wife of Hobart Young of Milwaukee. William I. Macfarlane for two years in his youth attended the Blanchardville High School. In the fall of 1902 he entered the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, from which he was graduated in 1905, beginning the practice of his profession at McConnell, Stevenson County, Illinois. It was in the following year, 1906, that he came to Tomahawk and opened an office, and in the 17 years that have since elapsed he has built up a large practice here and became widely and favorably known. In 1920 he organized the Macfarlane Dental Clinic, with Dr. A. R. Houns as assistant operator and Miss Gladys Van Galder in charge of the dental hygiene department. Two other young lady assistants are also employed, Evelyn Draeger and Gladys Bame. The establishment of this clinic has proved a happy thought, as it has been remarkably successful and draws patronage from a wide section of central Wisconsin. A fine suite of rooms in the Gesell Block are occupied and the scientific equipment is complete and thoroughly up to date. With Dr. L. M. Pearson and O. A. Peterson of Tomahawk, Dr. Macfarlane organized the Service Drug Company, which was incorporated in 1923, and of which he is secretary and treasurer, with Dr. Pearson president and O. A. Peterson vice president, which also has proved a successful undertaking. The concern occupies a substantial one-story brick building at No. 207 Wisconsin Avenue, with provisions for another story which was built by Drs. Pearson and Macfarlane. Dr. Macfarlane occupies a prominent place in his pro-



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fession, of which he long since proved himself a master. For five years he served as secretary and treasurer of the Central Wisconsin Dental Society, and was subsequently its president for five years, retiring from that position in June, 1922. In 1920 he was vice president of the State Dental Association, and in 1921 became a member of the Dental Legislative Committee, being re-elected to that position in 1922, and he is now a member of the executive committee of the society. In 1920 he was a member of the committee on dental ethics. During the participation of the United States in the World War his brother entered the dental corps, leaving the doctor to attend to the entire practice of both and as he could not leave the practice, he did the next best thing and took an earnest part in some of the most important home activities, serving as chairman of the Tomahawk division of the Red Cross, and as chairman of the Y. M. C. A. drives in the district. He has also from time to time taken a useful part in civic affairs. He is fraternally affiliated with the Masonic Lodge in Tomahawk and the Royal Arch Chapter in Merrill; also with the Knight Templar Lodge in Wausau. Dr. Macfarlane was married June 16, 1909, to Jennie B. Johnson, daughter of Henry A. and Sarah (Fletcher) Johnson of Tomahawk, and he and his wife reside with her parents. They had one child a son, William J., who died in infancy. Mrs. Macfarlane is prominent in the church, social and musical work of the city, while the Doctor takes an equally active part in the Tomahawk Civic and Business Men's Club. Both are members of the First Congregational Church of Tomahawk.

Henry A. Johnson, a respected pioneer of the city of Tomahawk, where he is now living, was born at Newberg, Washington County, Wis., Nov. 24, 1857, son of Alonzo W. and Harriett (Taylor) Johnson. The father, Alonzo W. Johnson, who was born in New Hampshire, was a bridge carpenter, as also was his father, Nathan Johnson and together they built many bridges in the state of Maine. In 1856 Alonzo came to Wisconsin, settling in Washington County, where he engaged in carpenter work and farming. In 1858 he moved to Waupaca County, being one of its early settlers, and in order to reach the land he had bought he had to cut a road to it for six miles through the timber. After the Civil War broke out he joined the Sixth Wisconsin Regiment, which formed a part of the "Iron Brigade," serving under General Bragg of Wisconsin and being present at the surrender of General Lee. He and his wife spent the rest of their lives on their farm in Waupaca County, where he died May 25, 1899, at the age of 63 years. His wife, who was a native of New York State, survived him some years, passing away in 1912. They were the parents of 13 children, of whom nine are now living: Charlie, of Waupaca County; Jesse, residing in Waupaca County; Ella, wife of Henry Bingham of Crandon, Wis.; Estella, now Mrs. Uriah Fletcher of Clintonville, Wis.; May, wife of Than Smith of Forest County, Wis.; Sylvia, wife of Nels Jurgenson of Waupaca County; Maggie, wife of Bud Wilcox, residing in Sacramento, Calif.; and Henry A. Of the four deceased, three died in infancy, and the other was Henrietta, a twin sister of Henry A. Henry A. Johnson was reared on his parents' farm and as a boy attended the rural school of his district. The surroundings were very wild and Indians were numerous in the neighborhood. The schoolhouse partook of the general crudity, being built of logs, with a long pine desk running the length of the room, at which the pupils sat on hewed log benches. When 21 years old young Johnson left the home farm and went to Royalton, Wis., where he worked a farm on his own account and conducted a store. In 1887 he came to Tomahawk before any buildings had been erected on the town site. Putting up a building and a brick oven, he started the first bakery in town, a most necessary place of business, since eating is the first thing that everyone has to do. Later he sold his bakery and engaged in logging, the industry most extensively followed here at that time. He would buy land, cut off the timber, and then sell the land to prospective farmers, settlers or speculators, and in that way he was employed for some 15 years. After that he spent ten years in cruising for the State, and since the end of that period has been retired. He has served as a member of the local school board and for two terms was a member of the county board. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order. Mr. Johnson was married at Royal-

ton, Wis., Dec. 23, 1878, to Sarah Fletcher, daughter of John and Evelyn (Moore) Fletcher, the parents being natives of New York State, of English ancestry, and early settlers and farmers in Waupaca County, Wis. The father, John Fletcher, fought for the Union in a Wisconsin regiment. Of their ten children two died in infancy, while those who grew to maturity were William H., Sarah, Uriah, Cyrus W., Harriett M., Eva, John, Jr., and George. Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Johnson are the parents of one daughter, Jennie B., who is now the wife of William I. Macfarlane, a well known dentist of Tomahawk.

Peter J. Kummer, who holds the responsible position of general superintendent in the Tomahawk Pulp and Paper Mill, is a veteran in the paper manufacturing industry, having been engaged in it for the last 30 years. He was born in Austro-Hungary, June 25, 1877, son of Joseph Franz and Marie (Gregotch) Kummer. In 1888 the family came from Hungary to the United States, and directly to Stevens Point, Wis., where they settled. The father worked in saw mills and on the railroad, in order to earn a little ready money. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Kummer had in all 11 children, of whom the first born, Marie, died in Hungary. Peter J. was the second born and there were two in addition to Marie who died in infancy. The others included Mary (second); Peter J. of Tomahawk, John and Mike (twins), both deceased; Joseph, who met an accidental death; Paul J., of Des Plaines, Ill.; and Elizabeth, now Mrs. A. J. Brady of Stevens Point. Peter J. Kummer acquired his education at Stevens Point in public and parochial schools, which he attended up to the age of 13 or 14 years. When 14 he became industrially active, finding employment in the stave mill where, he worked 12 hours a day. After two seasons in that mill he entered the employ of the Wisconsin River Pulp & Paper Mill Co. at Stevens Point and remained with that concern there until 1905, except for one year spent in Wisconsin Rapids, with the "Consolidated" mills. Beginning at the bottom of the ladder, he advanced step by step, learning every detail of the business. In 1905 he came to Tomahawk and entered the employ of the Tomahawk Pulp and Paper Co. as a machine man; in 1907 he was made foreman of the plant, in 1917 he was promoted to the position of interior superintendent, and in 1919 to his present position as general superintendent of the entire works, which he has well earned by his capacity and close attention to duty. For three years Mr. Kummer served as treasurer of School District No. 1, town of Bradley. He is fraternally affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America and with the United Order of Foresters. On Sept. 29, 1901 Mr. Kummer was united in marriage with Frances Lang, who was born in Germany Feb. 22, 1880, daughter of Matthew and Frances (Meyer) Lang. She came to Stevens Point, Wis., with her parents as an infant, in 1882, and it was there that the family made their home. The mother is still living there, the father having died in 1915. Mrs. Kummer was the eldest of four daughters, the others being: Bertha, now Mrs. O. M. Johnson of North Fond du Lac, Wis.; Rose, wife of Herman Leverence of Tomahawk, and Mary, wife of John Gorman of Milwaukee. Mr. and Mrs. Kummer's children are two daughters, Marie R., born at Stevens Point, Aug. 29, 1902, and Irene, born at Grand Rapids, Wis. (now Wisconsin Rapids), July 15, 1904. Marie was graduated from the Tomahawk High School in the Class of 1921, and, having taken a business course, is now with the Tomahawk Drug Co. Irene took the same course of study, being graduated in 1922, and is now in the employ of the Ball & Lambert Electric Co. of Tomahawk. The family are members of St. Mary's Catholic Congregation. They occupy a nice residence at 124 N. Third Street, owned by the parents.

Phillip Foelkner, prominent farmer in the town of Arbor Vitae Vilas County, was born in Germany Oct. 17, 1870, son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Foelkner. The parents were natives of Germany; the mother died in that country in 1874, leaving four children, as follows: William, now living at Aberdeen, Wash.; Mary, also of Aberdeen, the wife of Ed. Trudo; Phillip, subject of this sketch; and Christ, who resides in Oregon. The father came to the United States with these children in 1875, settling at Hartford, in Washington County, Wis. After two years at that place he removed to Allenton, in the same county, where he resided for the

following 14 years. He next worked in the stave factory of Ripling and Christman at Hewitt, Wis., in Wood County, and later went to Harrison, Lincoln County, following the lumber industry at the latter place for about two years. In 1895 he came to Arbor Vitae and here worked for the Ross Lumber Co. until he met death through an accident in their mill in November of 1897. Phillip Foelkner received his education in the schools of Hartford and Allenton, and subsequently worked with his father in the stave factory at Hewitt and in the mill at Arbor Vitae, remaining in the latter connection until 1900, when he purchased 80 acres of cutover land in Section 34 of Arbor Vitae Township. He later bought an additional 40-acre tract in order to have access to a good road and to make school facilities more easily available for his children. Out of this property, by dint of courageous and incessant toil, Mr. Foelkner has built up a fine farm. As soon as he was able he replaced the log cabin which was on the land when he purchased it and which served as his first residence, with a more suitable dwelling, and from time to time he has added other buildings. In 1902 he erected a good eight-room house, and in 1908 he built a fine barn, furnished throughout with modern barn equipment. He has cleared 100 acres of the land, and the entire development is a splendid achievement, the fruit of a long, hard struggle. Mr. Foelkner raises a large acreage of potatoes each year; he carries on general farming and dairying, having gone into the latter branch in 1914; he now possesses a fine herd of Holstein and Guernsey cattle with a pure-bred Guernsey sire at the head, and he operates a milk route by means of which he disposes of all the product of his herd in the village of Minocqua. He occupies a place of great prominence in the community and has often been called upon to serve in public office; he was assessor of Arbor Vitae Township for two years and served for nine years on the school board as clerk and director; for six years he was a member of the Vilas County Agricultural Committee. Mr. Foelkner was married at Tomahawk, Wis., Aug. 18, 1895, to Theresa Bayer, who was born in Germany Jan. 5, 1878, daughter of George and Theresa (Snyder) Bayer. Mrs. Foelkner's parents came to America in 1893 and after living for two years at Harrison, Wis., settling at Arbor Vitae, spending the remainder of their lives here; Mrs. Bayer died Dec. 13, 1897, and Mr. Bayer March 2, 1912. Mr. and Mrs. Foelkner have eight children: Christ, Phillip Jr., Ernest, Ruth, Lila, Arthur, Susan, and Robert. Christ is now employed in the Wisconsin state fish hatchery; Phillip is living at Eau Claire, Wis.; Ernest is in the United States Navy, with headquarters in Constantinople for the past 2 years; the other children are living at home. The family are members of the Catholic Church and are very highly respected members of the community in the development of which Mr. Foelkner has taken so useful a part.

Herbert A. Atcherson, of the H. A. & R. M. Atcherson Co., of Tomahawk, proprietors of a flour and feed mill, and successfully operating both a wholesale and retail business, was born in Charleston, N. H., Feb. 8, 1854, son of Thomas and Lorinda (Stoddard) Atcherson. The parents were both of English ancestry, the father a native of New Hampshire and the mother of Massachusetts, and they were married in the former state. Thomas Atcherson, who was a farmer by occupation, in 1856 brought his family to Wisconsin, settling in Adams County. He and his wife both died in Plainville, that county. They were the parents of seven children, as follows: Henry, now deceased; Charlotte, widow of Martin Spurbeck and now postmistress at Plainville; Minerva, who married Horace La Bar and died in Kansas City, Mo.; Josephine, the widow of Henry Barrett and now living in New Hampshire; Oscar, a resident of Plainville, Wis.; Walter, who lives in Friendship, Wis., and Herbert A. of Tomahawk. Herbert A. Atcherson was educated in the public schools of Kilbourn City, Wis., being graduated from the high school. He then returned to the home farm to care for his parents, and was engaged in its operation for some years, giving it up in order to take charge of the lumber yard at Kilbourn City belonging to the Goodyear Lumber Co. of Tomah. This he did very successfully for three years and was thereupon made mill superintendent for the company and sent to Sperbeck, Wis., to take charge of their interests there, remaining until the timber was exhausted. From that place he came to Tomahawk

in 1889 and has since resided here, one of the pioneers of the city. On his arrival in Tomahawk Mr. Atcherson started a retail lumber business, but later branched out into the wholesale trade and as a manufacturer, being thus engaged until 1907, when he sold out his lumber interests and entered into the flour and feed business, erecting his present feed mill. As above mentioned, he is operating both a wholesale and retail business, and is associated with his son, Ray Morse, whom he took into partnership. They have been very successful and are numbered among the leading business men of the city. In addition to his milling interests Mr. Atcherson owns extensive timber lands, and also some farms, one of which he operates, and he and his son each own a good modern residence at the corner of Fifth and Somo Streets. At various times he has also rendered efficient public service. He was a member of the commission to establish ward lines for Tomahawk City; served on the school board for 16 years, one term as its president, and was for years a member of the Lincoln County Board of Supervisors. His fraternal society affiliations are with the local Masonic lodge which he has served as master. Mr. Atcherson was married June 25, 1883, to Estella Morse, daughter of Uri and Marinda Morse of Big Spring, Adams County, Wis., and of this union has been born the son above mentioned, Ray Morse, on Feb. 18, 1891. The latter, was graduated from the Tomahawk High School and from Ripon College. On June 23, 1920 he married Mary Vance Meadows, daughter of Samuel and Minnie Meadows of Wausau, Wis., and they have one child, Elizabeth Vance, born June 11, 1922. Mrs. H. A. Atcherson is a member of the Congregational Church, which Mr. Atcherson attends and helps to support. The family occupies a high social station in Tomahawk.

Mrs. Joseph A. Ball, who was the first white woman to settle in Tomahawk, of which place she is still a resident, was born in Portage County, Wisconsin, Nov. 28, 1856, daughter of Bartholomew and Helen (Flemming) Mahanna. Her parents were from the east, having been married in Malone, N. Y., on June 1, 1854, immediately after which they had set out to make a home for themselves in the wilds of Wisconsin, traveling by boat over the Great Lakes to Sheboygan and from there overland to Portage County. It took courage to say good bye to all old friends and associations and make up their minds to suffer years of privation in a country consisting mostly of forests inhabited by savages, and with white neighbors few and far between. But they both possessed this courage and bravely and steadfastly played their humble parts in the drama of the West. Mr. Mahanna's part in it lasted some 16 years, for he died on the Portage county farm on Aug. 13, 1871. His wife Helen survived him many years, passing away in Tomahawk Oct. 8, 1912. She had witnessed many wonderful changes; seen the passing of the Indian, the clearing of the forests, and the growth of towns, villages and cities, and the coming of the railroad and the automobile. Through it all she had done her part as a good wife and mother. Her children were: Wallace, who died Oct. 29, 1923; Ella, a twin sister of Wallace, deceased; Helen, also deceased; Mary, the subject of this sketch, and Louise who is deceased. Mary Mahanna grew up on her parents' farm and was instructed by her mother in household duties. On October 7, 1877, she was united in marriage with John Tobin of Portage County, Wis., son of Mr. and Mrs. James Tobin, who had come to Wisconsin at an early day from Connecticut. Mr. Mahanna was a California pioneer, having joined the rush of gold seekers to that territory soon after the discovery of the yellow metal there in 1849. He made the trip by way of Cape Horn and met with some success in his search. His wedding ring was made from a gold nugget that he brought home with him. John Tobin was 21 when he began farming for himself, having previously lived on the home farm and assisted his father. He acquired a tract of 200 acres and put up a good set of buildings and by 1887 it was regarded as one of the best in that part of the country. In the spring of that year, leaving his wife on the farm, he came to Tomahawk to examine this locality, as it was the time when the village was just starting. Not wishing to decide upon removal too hastily, he got a job driving a stage between Tomahawk and Merrill, and after being thus engaged for a month he sent for his wife. On her arrival they located in a log shanty

at a point on the Wisconsin River west of the Tomahawk town site, and just opposite Rodgers Island, and it was thus that Mrs. Tobin, now Mrs. Ball became the original woman pioneer of Tomahawk. It was about a month before the second white woman appeared. Mr. Tobin cleared 125 acres west of the town site for the Tomahawk Land & Boom Company for flowage ground, after which he launched out into business for himself, buying lots on S. Railway Street, corner of Spirit Avenue, and erecting a frame building into which he and his wife moved, turning it into a boarding-house as well as a residence. It was a good move to make, as the railroad was then building in, bringing many workers to the place during its construction, and, after its completion many new settlers. Mr. Tobin did not depend upon the boarding-house for a living entirely, however, for he became active in various other occupations, including the cord wood business, the dairy business and the ice business, building a large ice house. Later he became local agent for the Miller Brewing Co. of Milwaukee and the Badger State Bottling Co. of Watertown, and altogether he built up a large business and was successful so long as his health lasted, but on March 17, 1894 he died, and his widow took up the care of his business interests, including the farm, and conducting the boarding-house also until 1911. Some years previous to this latter date she had married for her second husband Joseph A. Ball of Tomahawk. Mr. Ball was born at Defiance, Ohio, and in 1900 came to Tomahawk, entering the employ of the C. M. & St. P. Railway in the car department, of which he is now foreman. In 1911 they gave up the boarding-house and they now have a comfortable residence on Spirit Avenue. Mrs. Ball had three children by her first husband, J. Leroy, Raymond J. and Mercedes. J. Leroy was born Aug. 7, 1880 and is now living in the west. Raymond J., born July 6, 1884, is in Seattle, Wash. Mercedes, born April 2, 1893, was married July 7, 1916 to Raymond J. Weik, a traveling salesman, and she has had two children: Raymond J. Jr., born April 5, 1921, who died Jan. 19, 1922, and another who died in infancy. She was educated partly in the Tomahawk High School, where she spent one year, and partly in St. Mary's College at Prairie du Chien, which she entered in 1906, being graduated from the academic course in 1911 and in music in 1913. She is a lady of culture and refinement, and, though bereaved of her children, of an amiable disposition, resigning herself to the will of Providence.

William C. Baumgartner, proprietor of a modern steam laundry plant at Tomahawk, was born on a farm in Stephenson County, Ill., near the city of Freeport, in 1866, son of John and Mary Baumgartner. The father was a native of Ohio and the mother of Pennsylvania; the parents came west as children, their respective families driving overland and settling on farms near Freeport, Ill. at a time when Indians were still numerous in that section. John and Mary Baumgartner remained there after their marriage until 1882, in which year they moved to Naperville, Ills., where they spent the remainder of their lives, the husband and father being engaged in carpenter work; he died in April of 1911 and his wife in March of the same year, leaving three children living: Samuel, who lives at Naperville and is a painter by trade; Anna, also of Naperville, wife of John Bentz; and William C. William C. Baumgartner attended district school near Freeport, and when 16 years of age removed with his parents to Naperville. He continued his education at the latter place, subsequently attending Northwestern College, and then for some time worked at painting with his brother Samuel and at carpenter work with his father. He next operated a hand laundry for two years, and after selling that enterprise went to Batavia, Ill., where he conducted a similar business for a time. From Batavia he went to Waukegan, Ill., and from there in 1902 he came to Tomahawk, remaining here only briefly at that time, however, before going to Wisconsin Rapids, where he subsequently spent four years in the hand laundry business. For the five years following this period he was head laundryman for the state of Wisconsin, and after leaving that position he returned to Tomahawk and purchased the laundry here, which he has since operated. He has improved the property and equipment and has built it up into a thoroughly modern steam laundry, employing five people and constituting a fine addition to the conveniences of life in the city of Tomahawk.

Mr. Baumgartner has been in the laundry business for 30 years, and the city is very fortunate in having a man of his type connected with the enterprise. He is a member of the Tomahawk Commercial Club, and his fraternal affiliations are with the Woodmen of the World. Mr. Baumgartner was married at Naper-ville, Ills., in 1890 to Mary A. Shaffer, daughter of Aaron and Alice Shaffer, who were engaged in farming near that place; Mrs. Baumgartner's parents are both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Baumgartner are the parents of three children: Ruth A., now Mrs. Michael Hickey of Antigó, Wis.; Charles W., associated in business with his father; and Ralph E., who is employed in the Searles feed business in Tomahawk. Charles W. and Ralph E. both made excellent records for themselves in the World War enlisting in 1917 in the Tomahawk Machine Gun Company; they trained at Waco, Texas, and went to France attached to the 119th Machine Gun Battalion, 32nd Division, serving 16 months and taking part in the operations at Chateau Thierry, on the Soissons front, and in the Argonne, with the 10th Army Corps. At the conclusion of hostilities they were with the army of occupation on the Rhine. Both are members of the American Legion at Tomahawk.

William G. Bauman, vice president and general manager of the Tomahawk Steel & Iron Works, was born in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 22, 1888, son of Adam and Sophia (Schultz) Bauman. The father, a boiler maker by trade, was a native of Bavaria, Germany, and the mother of Chicago, in which city they were married. Their children, who are now living, in addition to the subject of this sketch, are: Emma, now Mrs. Charles Peckat of Chicago; Amanda, wife of M. G. Neubacher of La Grange, Ill., and Lillian, who is unmarried. William G. Bauman acquired his education in his native city of Chicago, passing from the grade school into the high school, but his last two years of high school studies were taken in an evening school, as he had to work during the day time. It was in the steel mills of South Chicago that he learned the practical part of the iron and steel industry and while working there he took a night course in mathematics and metallurgy in the Armour Institute of Technology. In 1911 he entered the construction department of the Scully Iron & Steel Co. of Chicago, and worked there for a while, later becoming a traveling salesman for the company and continuing as such until April, 1917. On April 10, four days after the United States declared war on Germany, he enlisted in the regular army, becoming a private in the light artillery, and after a brief training went overseas. He served in France for 19 months being discharged July 2, 1919, with the rank of first lieutenant. On his return home he resumed his old employment as traveling salesman with the Scully Iron & Steel Co., and so continued Nov. 29, 1920, when he gave it up to become vice president and general manager of the Tomahawk Iron & Steel Works, in which he had purchased an interest. On March 18, 1920, Mr. Bauman was united in marriage with Margaret C. Drever, who was born in Tomahawk Wis., March 17, 1898, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Hall) Drever, with whom he and his wife reside. Mr. and Mrs. Bauman are the parents of one child, William Drever, who was born Aug. 22, 1922. They affiliate religiously with the Congregational Church, and Mr. Bauman is a member of Lagrange Post, No. 41. In politics he is independent.

John G. Wenzel, for many years a resident of Merrill, Lincoln County, where he was connected with the lumber industry in one or more of its several branches, and who was at one time a member of the city government, was born near Breslau, Germany, Feb. 19, 1864. After completing a school course in mechanics, he came in 1880 to Milwaukee, Wis., where for some time he was in the employ of the Allis Chalmers Co., later removing to Racine. From that city he came to Merrill about the time of the arrival of A. H. Stange and family, and was in the employ of the W. H. Wright Lumber Co. until 1886. Then leaving that company, he became connected with the A. H. Stange Company and remained with them for about 31 years, beginning as foreman of the blind department and rapidly working up to the general superintendency of the entire sash and door plant and the foremanship of the mill. In 1917 he resigned to look after his interests in the Lincoln Box Co., which concern he organized and of which he was the controlling spirit. Mr. Wenzel was a man of great experience and efficiency, faithful in the discharging



JOHN G. WENZEL

of his duties and dependable in every way. A fine executive, he was esteemed and loved by his employees and his business associates. In August, 1883, he was married to Anna Stange, and this union was blessed with three children, Arthur A., Mrs. Alma Doepke and one who died in infancy. In 1901 and 1902 Mr. Wenzel served as alderman from the Fifth Ward and he was also a member of the high school building committee, performing his public duties with a high sense of responsibility and in an efficient and conscientious manner. He died in the Presbyterian Hospital in Chicago June 23, 1920, and besides his wife and children he was survived by four brothers: Gottlieb, residing in Parkston, S. D., Carl, living in Germany; Chris, of Milwaukee, and Gustav, of Merrill.

Arthur A. Wenzel, a prominent business man of Merrill, president and manager of the Lincoln Box Co., was born in this city Oct. 25, 1885, son of John G. and Anna (Stange) Wenzel. He was educated in the common and high schools of Merrill, being graduated from the latter in 1904. He spent one year in business college at Milwaukee. In the summer of 1905 he took a position with the Badger Box & Lumber Co. at Wisconsin Rapids, later taking a position with the Stange-Ellis Lumber Co. of that city, with which concern Mr. Wenzel was connected thereafter until 1910. In 1911 he moved to La Grande, Ore., where he was associated with the A. H. Stange interests as assistant manager there. As such he helped to organize the Mt. Emily Timber Co., remaining there until October, 1916. He then returned to Merrill and became associated with the Lincoln Box Co. as manager, and after his father's death in 1920 he became president of the company and manager of the business. He is a member of the Rotary Club and always ready to lend a hand in promoting the general interests of the community, whether material, moral or social. Mr. Wenzel was married at Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., April 22, 1909, to Harriet Wachs, daughter of Herman and Bertha Wachs, her parents being old residents of that city; both, however, are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Wenzel have one child, a daughter named Dorothy Mae.

Hall L. Brooks, postmaster of the city of Tomahawk, where he has resided for the last 25 years, and who for many years has been active in the lumber industry as a jobber and dealer in forest products, was born in the town of Medford, Mass., Oct. 1, 1864, son of Luther and Georgiana (Dyer) Brooks. The parents were of English puritan stock, the father a manufacturing jeweler by occupation; they died years ago in Massachusetts. Hall L. Brooks in his youth attended the common schools up to the age of 14 years. At the age of 17 he went to work in lumber camps in the state of Georgia and henceforth supported himself and was independent of the home folks. He followed that occupation for a number of years, learning it thoroughly, and in 1885 came to Wisconsin, locating at Schofield, Marathon County, where he followed lumbering until 1897 for others, and since then has operated on his own account as a jobber and dealer in various forest products. It was in 1898 that he located permanently in Tomahawk, where he soon became well known as a man of good business ability and reliable character, so that it was not long before he was called upon to take part in the affairs of local government. From 1907 to 1922 he was a member of the Lincoln County Board of Supervisors, and served three terms as its chairman, which position he was occupying when appointed postmaster of Tomahawk in October, 1922. He has always been a Republican in politics and in the winter of 1905-06 represented his district in the state legislature. Previous to that for seven years he was a member of the Langlade County board. He did good patriotic service during the World War as a member of the board of defense. Mr. Brooks was married Oct. 21, 1891, to Edith A. Belanger, daughter of Frank and Mary Belanger of Wisconsin Rapids, Wis. During the war Mrs. Brooks was active in Red Cross work.

John Bronsted, for the last 25 years a resident of the city of Tomahawk, Lincoln County, and the father of two sons who served in this country's ranks in the World War, one of whom made the supreme sacrifice, was born in Kongesberg, Norway, Nov. 1, 1864, son of Lars and Ingeborg (Tollefson) Bronsted. The father, who was a smelter working in silver mines, died when the subject of this sketch was three months old, and many years later, in 1898, his widow crossed the ocean to

make her last home with her children who had previously emigrated. There were five children in the family: Olaf, the first to come to America, who is now deceased; Josephine, now Mrs. Charles Anderson of Brule, Wis.; Gustav, residing in Chicago; Laura, wife of John Jacobson of Wisconsin Rapids, and John of Tomahawk. John Bronsted, who had but a limited education, located in what is now the city of Wisconsin Rapids in 1882, though at that time it consisted of the two cities of Grand Rapids and Centralia. Having remained there until 1896, he then moved to Harshaw, Oneida County, then a small settlement dependent upon the logging industry which was carried on in the vicinity, and in which Mr. Bronsted was employed. When the surrounding timber had been cut the place declined, and in 1898 Mr. Bronsted moved to Tomahawk, where he has since made his home. He has always been employed in one department or another of the lumbering industry, much of the time working in the sawmills. He was married on Aug. 26, 1891, at Arkdale, Adams County, Wis., to Bertha Waller, who was born in that place Feb. 1, 1862, daughter of Tolaf and Helen (Nelson) Waller, who were farmers by occupation, and both of whom are now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Bronsted have been born four children, Carl J., Leonard T., Amel and Henry E. Carl J., who was born at Wisconsin Rapids, May 24, 1892, is now office manager and bookkeeper for Frank Theiler, lumberman. He was married Sept. 17, 1922 to Julia T. Johnson of Tomahawk, in which city she was born Jan. 2, 1904. Leonard T. Bronsted, born at Dancy, Wis., May 24, 1893, was married Oct. 25, 1920 to Anna Moe of Tomahawk, who was born here April 3, 1891. He is now in partnership with his father-in-law, Hans Moe, they being proprietors of an ice business in this city. Amel A. Bronsted, born at Harshaw, Wis., Jan. 27, 1896, is employed as clerk in the hardware store of A. J. Olson of Tomahawk. On May 10, 1917, he enlisted in the Wisconsin National Guard, becoming a member of Machine Gun Company Fourth Wis. Inf. Having trained first at Camp Douglas, he was sent thence to Camp McArthur, where the regiment was split up, his entire company being transferred to Co. A., 119th Machine Gun Battalion, 32d Division. He entrained for Hoboken, N. J., Feb. 2, 1918 and 16 days later embarked for overseas, landing at Brest, France, March 4. Four days later his battalion was at Cuperly, near Chalons, which was within six kilometers of the front, and on June 2 they were in the trenches. They served on four fronts—in Alsace-Lorraine, at Chateau Thierry and at Juvigny, and it was in the battle at the place last mentioned that his brother Henry was killed. Amel later served in the Argonne Forest and when the armistice was signed he was in the trenches fronting the Meuse River. His company subsequently marched through Luxemburg and on Dec. 1 crossed the Rhine at Coblenz, entering Germany with the army of occupation. He was stationed at Issenberg, Germany for four and a half months, and sailed about the middle of May for home, being discharged at Camp Grant, Illinois, June 1, 1919. Although in active service on the war front for a year and three months he escaped without a scratch. Henry E. Bronsted, who was born June 26, 1898 in Tomahawk, Wis., served in the same battalion and division and was killed at Juvigny. His record is separately given in connection with that of his friend, Fred Martinson, who was killed at the same time. The Bronsted family are affiliated religiously with the Norwegian Lutheran Church, and are highly respected in the community.

J. August Bauer, engineer of the Tomahawk city waterworks, and a well known and popular citizen, was born in Germany, Jan. 25, 1857, son of Carl and Elizabeth Bauer, the father being a shoemaker by trade. The children of Carl Bauer were William, J. August, Libby and Christian, of whom the two latter are deceased, Christian having been killed by a fall from a tree which he was trimming. Both parents spent their lives in Germany. J. August Bauer was reared and educated in his native land, and subsequently worked for the government as stage driver until he was 21. On June 25, 1880 he came to the United States, settling at Montego, Mich., where he found employment in a sawmill for a while. After that he loaded steamboats one summer, and afterwards until 1889 he worked during the summers in mills and during the winters in the woods at logging. Then coming to Tomahawk, he opened the hotel known then as the Muskegan House, which he

conducted for ten years, at the end of that time selling out. During the next five years he was street commissioner, subsequently being appointed to his present position, which he has held for 18 years up to May 1, 1923, having rendered the city skilful and satisfactory service. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and, fraternally, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1884, at Montego, Mich., Mr. Bauer was married to Johanna Ailey, daughter of William and Caroline Ailey, both parents being now deceased. Of this marriage four children were born, of whom three are now living, Ralph, Carrie and Ernest. Ralph, who is employed as foreman of the chain-gang in the paper-mill, enlisted during the war in the Tomahawk Machine Gun Company, trained at Waco, Texas; then went to France as sergeant and saw service in the 32d Division at Chateau Thierry and in the Argonne, where he was gassed. He was also with the army of occupation, and after two years' service returned to the United States and was discharged in 1919. Carrie is the wife of Albert Bishop and is keeping house for her father; she has two children, Bauer A. and Elizabeth. Ernest is now living on his father's farm of 160 acres.

Daniel Danielson, a well known resident of Tomahawk and a trusted employee of the Mohr Lumber Co., was born in Norway, Aug. 9, 1863, son of Daniel and Elizabeth Danielson. The parents were farmers who spent their lives in their native land. They had six children, Daniel, Nels, Margaret, Magnus, Ellen and Johanna, of whom Nels and Margaret are now deceased. Magnus lives in Eagle, Alaska, and Ellen and Johanna are in Norway. Daniel Danielson grew up in his native land, where he went to school and afterwards worked at farming, fishing, sailing and as a tinsmith. It was in 1885 that he came to the United States, locating at Waupaca, Wis., where he worked in the woods one year. Thence he went to Milwaukee and for five years was a sailor in the U. S. revenue service on the Great Lakes. Subsequently returning to Waupaca County, Wisconsin, he worked in the woods at logging and also in saw mills. After a while he moved to Marathon County, where he helped to organize the town of Francin and was its first treasurer, holding office 12 years. While there he worked in saw mills, and also in partnership with Ole Leklam started a saw mill, which was sold to C. H. Mohr and Samuel Statcer of Portage, Wis. He also helped to organize the Mohr Statcer Lumber Co., which was later moved to Wausau and reorganized as the Mohr Lumber Co., in which he is a stockholder. He lived three years at Russell, Portage County, where he conducted a hardware store, in which he still has an interest. In 1918 Mr. Danielson came to Tomahawk and has since had charge of the Mohr Lumber Co. planing-mill. He is also a professional filer and has filed many mill saws. He was married in the town of Albin, Portage County, Wis., in 1903, to Marie Dobbee, daughter of Peter and Anna Dobbee, her parents being early settlers in Portage County, where the mother is still living, Peter Dobbee having passed away. Mr. and Mrs. Danielson are the parents of two children; Delia, now attending St. Olaf's College in Minnesota, and Donald, who is attending the Tomahawk High School.

Albert E. Sutliff, a prominent citizen and business man of Tomahawk, Lincoln County, which city he has served in various public offices, including that of mayor, was born in Nawaygo County, Michigan, March 18, 1861, son of Calvin A. and Emily (Woodward) Sutliff. He comes of a long line of American ancestry, beginning with Abraham Sutliff who emigrated from Plymouth England, to Plymouth, Mass., in 1623. This line of descent, with other information about the family may be found given in the biography of Solon D. Sutliff of Rhineland, who is brother of the subject of this sketch. In this article it is only needful to mention that the parents of our subject, Mr. and Mrs. Calvin A. Sutliff, who were long residents of Nawaygo County, Mich., where Mr. Sutliff was engaged in logging, buying and selling timber and farming, are both now deceased. They had in all 13 children, of whom eight are living and five deceased, the former being Solon D., Frank A., Milan R., Charles A., Albert E., Mattie E., Lottie G. and Helen M., and the latter Ella, Nettie, Libby E., Jessie E. and Flora E. Albert E. Sutliff was reared on his parents' farm in Nawaygo County, Michigan, and when young attended district school. He continued agricultural work during the summers

until he was 21 years old and then took a position as fireman on a logging railroad, being thus engaged for one summer. Then with his brother Solon he engaged in the livery business at Newaygo, Mich. Charles F. Keefe, his brother-in-law, being associated with them. A year and a half later he gave up that business and renewed his connection with the lumbering business, logging in the woods and working on the rivers and on the boom till 1889, in which year he came to Tomahawk. It was about two years after the village had been started and there was plenty of building and manufacturing going on, the lumber business being the chief industry. Mr. Sutliff obtained a job as saw filer in the sawmill of the Tomahawk Lumber Co. and later in the mill of Crane Bros., being thus occupied altogether for ten years. He then engaged in the land and timber business in company with O. M. Smith, the association being continued until Mr. Smith died in 1909, after which Mr. Sutliff cut timber alone, which he turned into logs, subsequently selling the land. From 1920 to 1922 he was engaged in the oil and gasoline business, with his son, W. D. Sutliff. On Nov. 1, 1922 they sold out to the Interstate Oil Co. and went back to the logging and lumbering business, sawing logs in the woods with a portable mill. Mr. Sutliff had not been in Tomahawk many years before he had become widely known and had made many friends and by them he was persuaded to engage more or less in local politics. He was county supervisor from this city for two terms, served as alderman from the fourth and also from the third ward, and was a member and president of the school board. It is now 37 years since he assumed the responsibilities of domestic life, being united in marriage Sept. 1, 1886, at Newaygo, Mich., to Jennie Purcell, daughter of Peter and Mary (Barden) Purcell. The parents were natives of Canada, both of whom died on their farm near Newaygo. They had nine children, of whom seven are living, Edward, Robert, Louise, Lizzie, Effie, Geraldine and Jennie. Joseph and Marie are dead. Mr. and Mrs. Sutliff have two children: Warren D. and Glada, the latter being the wife of Fred Oelhafen of Tomahawk.

John F. Samuelson, a well known and respected citizen and prosperous farmer in the town of Birch, Lincoln County, was born in the town of Lockridge, Jefferson County, Iowa, Jan. 18, 1871, son of Gustav and Clara (Swanson) Samuelson. The parents were natives of Sweden and the father a farmer by occupation. They came to this country in 1869, settling on 40 acres of wild land in Jefferson County, where Gustav Samuelson died June 23, 1875 and his wife Clara more than 30 years after, on Jan. 29, 1907. The children who had accompanied them to America, and were company for them during the 11 weeks voyage, were Emma, born March 11, 1866, and Hulda, born Oct. 3, 1869. These two daughters never married and they and their mother lived together after the father's death. The other children, who were born in this country, were; John F., the subject of this sketch, and Anna, born May 26, 1874, who is now Mrs. Emil Quick of Jefferson County. John F. Samuelson attended common school when a boy but only to a limited extent, as he had to begin work at an early age and pick up learning as he found opportunity. It was in agriculture that he had his industrial training and he has followed that occupation ever since. For some years he worked the home farm for his mother and from 1892 to 1894 operated it for himself under rental, at the end of which time it was sold. In the fall of 1896 he bought 80 acres in the town of Cedar, Jefferson County, Iowa, a tract of new land on which there were no buildings. These—a good set—he supplied, and besides clearing 55 acres of the land, bought 40 more adjoining. He also sunk a well 288 feet on the farm, and, having thus improved it, sold it in 1910. In September that year he came to Lincoln County, Wisconsin, and began farming here, buying 100 acres of improved land in the town of Birch and 40 acres in the town of Merrill. On the 100-acre tract there were some fair buildings. Until the spring of 1920 he occupied that part of his farm that lay in the town of Birch. In the fall of 1919 he had bought the Ernest Lange farm of 280 acres in the town of Birch, half a mile south of Irma village, onto which he moved in the spring of 1920, and which he is now cultivating. It was and is a good farm, with 130 acres under the plow and 70 more cleared, the rest being cut-over land. The barn is a fine modern structure, 36 by 90 by 14 feet, with cement



JOHN E. MULCAHEY

floors, and installed with steel stanchions, and running water. He also has two other barns, one a hay barn, 24 by 60 by 16 feet, and the third 24 by 96 by 12 feet; and his combination machine-shed and garage measures 24 by 80 by 14 feet. The house is also a fairly good building. Mr. Samuelson keeps grade Jersey cattle, milking 25 cows, and one cow and two sires are pure breed. He is working towards the improvement of his herd, and of the place generally, having a good equipment for the purpose. The location is half way between Tomahawk and Merrill on old State Highway No. 10. In politics he is not a partisan; he has served as a member of the town board and for 12 years was treasurer of his school district. On May 5, 1897, Mr. Samuelson was married to Anna C. Bright, who was born in Sweden Oct. 11, 1874 and was only 18 months old when she was brought to America by her parents, Gustav and Charlotta (Johnson) Bright, who became farmers in Jefferson County, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Samuelson are the parents of six children, Clara C., Hulda M., Esther K., Frederick C. G., Clarence B. P. and Edwin A. L., the first five of whom were born in Jefferson County, Iowa. Clara C., born May 5, 1898, was graduated from the tenth grade in the Irma School, subsequently took a two years' course in the Lincoln County Training School and taught one year. She is now Mrs. Hugo Johnson of the town of Birch, this county. Hulda M., born March 25, 1900, on the 100th anniversary of both her grandmothers, had a similar education to her sister Clara and she taught school for the past five years. Esther K., born July 14, 1902, was graduated from the Merrill High School in 1921 and is now Mrs. N. P. Michaelson of Spirit Falls, Lincoln County. Frederick C. G., born Sept. 17, 1904, was graduated from the Merrill High School in 1922 and is now assisting his father on the farm, as also is Clarence, who was born June 11, 1907 and passed the tenth grade in school. Edwin A. L. was born October 26, 1917. Mr. Samuelson belongs to the camp of Modern Woodmen of America in Merrill and Mrs. Samuelson to the Royal Neighbors. They are also active members of the Irma Community Club, and of the Swedish Lutheran Church in Irma. Gustav Bright, father of Mrs. Samuelson, was born in Sweden Feb. 16, 1844, and his wife, Charlotta Johnson Oct. 11, 1843. They were married in their native land July 4, 1872, and, as already narrated, on coming to this country settled in Jefferson County, Iowa. The mother died April 8, 1899, and the father, who retired in 1913, is now residing at Fairfield, Iowa, which is the county seat of Jefferson County. Their children in addition to Anna C., were: Hulda C., born March 22, 1875, who is keeping house for her father; Emma E., born June 1, 1878, now Mrs. Andrew G. Edmund of the town of Birch, Lincoln County; Carl A., born June 20, 1880, died May, 1 1899; Esther M., born Jan. 3, 1881, died Jan. 6, 1882, and Amanda M., born July 1, 1885, who is now Mrs. Otto E. Linderson of Clear Lake, Wis.

John E. Mulcahey, general superintendent of the Grandfather Falls Pulp & Paper Co.'s plant, at Merrill, Lincoln County, whose long service in the paper manufacturing industry it would be hard to match, covering, as it does a period of nearly 57 years, was born in Great Barrington, Mass., Aug. 31, 1856, son of John E. and Hannah (Kelleher) Mulcahey. Both parents were born in this country, the father at Lee, Mass., in 1833 and the mother at Stockbridge, in the same state, in 1830; and both died in their native state, the father at Lennox, Mass., Oct. 20, 1894, and the mother at Pittsville, Mass., Oct. 17, 1922. Of their 16 children 13 are deceased; John E., Jr. being the eldest of the three now living. The other two survivors are Edward, of New York City, and Helen, now Mrs. Thomas Fahey, of Springfield, Mass. John E. Mulcahey, Jr., subject of this sketch, entered industrial ranks at the early age of 11 years, and without school advantages, starting to learn the paper business in the mill of the Smith Paper Co. at Lee, Mass. At the age of 18 he was made a machine operator and continued with the same company subsequently until he was 24 years old. In 1880 he crossed the continent to take the position of general superintendent for the Taylor Paper Co. of Taylorville, Calif. After remaining with that concern for three years, he returned east as far as Kaukauna, Wis., where he obtained the position of superintendent for the Van Autree Bag. Co., and with that concern he remained until the spring of

1905. He then entered the employ of the Flambaugh Paper Co., of Park Falls, Wis., spent ten years with them, and on Jan. 1, 1914, came to Merrill to take his present position as general superintendent of the mills of the Grandfather Falls Pulp & Paper Co., his son Joseph stepping into the position he left vacant at Park Falls. During his long period of service in the paper industry Mr. Mulcahey has had less than 90 days lost time and has never been absent from his post on account of sickness, a remarkable record. He owns a good home at No. 504 Fourth Street; has always been a Republican in politics, though never an office holder, and his only fraternal society affiliation is with Council No. 1133, K. C., of Merrill. He was first married at the age of 18 years to Elizabeth Mahoney, of Lennox, Mass., by whom he had four children: Nellie, now Mrs. William Kelley of Wausau, Wis.; Joseph, of Park Falls, Wis.; Anna, who married a Mr. Thompson and lives at Green Bay, this state; and Estella, who is unmarried and resides in Portland, Ore. His first wife died in 1888 and on July 3, 1904, Mr. Mulcahey was united in marriage with Helen Thompson. Of this union there are two children: Dorris and Elizabeth, both residing at home and attending the Merrill High School, the former being in the senior and the latter in the junior class. The family are members of St. Francis Xavier Catholic Congregation.

Edward H. Schulz, a member of the general mercantile firm of Schulz Bros., of Irma, Lincoln County, was born in Dodge County, April 15, 1883, son of John H. and Wilhelmina (Klemp) Schultz. He came to Lincoln County with his parents at the age of two years, the family making their home for a short time at Merrill and then moving to Schulz Spur, between Merrill and Tomahawk. It was in the latter place that he grew up and attended rural school. Until arriving at the age of 28 years he lived with his parents, and then became a log scaler and purchasing agent for the Merrill Veneer Co., also becoming a stockholder in the company. In that occupation he was engaged until 1916, and then in the following year he became a member of the firm of Schulz Bros., general merchants at Irma, he and his brother also doing a brokerage business in logging. Edward H. Schulz was married June 6, 1912 to Mabel F. Montgomery, daughter of George and Amelia (Strege) Montgomery of Merrill, Wis., in which city she was born Sept. 30, 1889. She was graduated from the Merrill High School in the class of 1906 and for six years taught rural school in Lincoln County. Mr. and Mrs. Schulz established a home in Merrill at No. 90 W. Fourth Street and resided there until he entered into the mercantile business at Irma, where they own a nice residence. They have had three children: Edward H., born May 8, 1915; Dale A., born March 23, 1920, who died May 4, 1921, and Jane A., born March 28, 1922. Mr. Schulz is a Free Mason belonging to the Blue Lodge and Eastern Star, and is also a member of the Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen of America and Eagles. In politics he is independent. Mrs. Schulz, like her husband, is a member of the Eastern Star and both are members of the Presbyterian Church in Merrill.

Rene E. Schulz, who is engaged in the mercantile business at Irma, Lincoln County, as a member of the firm of Schultz Bros., was born at Schulz Spur, Lincoln County, Feb. 15, 1893, son of John H. and Wilhelmina (Klemp) Schulz. In his boyhood he attended rural school in his native district and was graduated from the Merrill High School with the class of 1910. In 1915 he became associated with his brother, John A., in opening a mercantile business at Irma, erecting a frame store building and warehouse. The partnership was continued under the style of John A. and Rene E. Schulz until Jan. 27, 1917, when the elder brother, John A. Schulz, died, and his interest was purchased by another brother, Edward H., who is now the partner of the subject of this sketch. Besides conducting a good general store they do a brokerage business in logging. Rene E. Schulz was married June 21, 1916, to Cecile L. Munro, daughter of Jesse and Lena (Cowing) Munro, of the town of Skanawan, this county, their home being close to Irma. She, however, was born in Merrill Aug. 31, 1894, and after being graduated from the Lincoln County Training School in 1911, taught in the rural schools of this locality for six years. Her parents moved to their farm near Irma when she was six years old, having come to Lincoln County from Illinois in or about 1888. They were

married in De Pere, Wis. April 12, 1893, and Mrs. Munro at one time was a teacher. Mr. and Mrs. Schulz have had two children: Dorothy E., born Jan. 30, 1919, who died Jan. 22, 1920, and Donald H., born Jan. 8, 1921. The family are affiliated with the Presbyterian Church in Merrill, of which Mr. and Mrs. Schulz are members. In politics he is independent, while his fraternal society connections are with the Blue Lodge of the Masonic Order and with the chapter of the Eastern Star, to which Mrs. Schulz also belongs.

Conrad Strobel, proprietor of a successful blacksmith's business in Gleason, Lincoln County, was born in Langlade County, near Gleason, March 29, 1891, son of John and Marguerite (Beleau) Strobel. The father, a native of Germany, came to America about 1882, and after staying in Milwaukee for two years, settled in Langlade County, where he is now a prosperous farmer. He was married in that county and his wife is also living. Conrad Strobel lived with his parents until 1911. His educational opportunities were confined to the rural school, which he attended as he found opportunity. In the year mentioned he came to Gleason to learn the blacksmith's trade with Breivogel & Dehorne. Having finished his trade in 1914, he started in for himself and has since established a good business, and owns a well equipped shop and a comfortable residence near by. In 1917, leasing his shop, he was prompt to enlist for World War service, first training at Camp Douglas, Wisconsin. On Aug. 18, 1917 he was sent to Camp McArthur and thence, on Feb. 6, 1918, to Camp Merrill, New Jersey, whence he embarked for overseas on March 4, 1918. He served in France to May 14, 1919 as a horseshoer connected with the 32d Division (Red Arrow) Light Artillery, and was then returned to this country and discharged at Camp Grant May 18, 1919. On his return home Mr. Strobel resumed his business in Gleason and has continued to carry it on very successfully. He is known to be an expert at his trade and has no difficulty in obtaining plenty of custom. He was married in 1919, to Emma A. Manthey, who was born Aug. 3, 1898, daughter of Albert W. and Augusta (Meier) Manthey of Gleason. He and his wife are the parents of one child, Edward J., born May 23, 1920. They are members of the Presbyterian Church at Gleason, and in politics Mr. Strobel is a Republican.

William J. Draeger, who is successfully engaged in the garage and auto repair business in Tomahawk, which he entered three years ago after a long career as a locomotive engineer, was born on a farm in the town of Wolf River, Winnebago County, Wis., Oct. 8, 1872, son of William and Hermina Draeger. The father was born in Germany, from which country he came to this when five years old, subsequently residing with a brother in Chicago until he was 17. It was then that he settled in Winnebago, where he engaged in farming. On Jan. 28, 1872, he was married to Hermina Draeger, a native of Oshkosh, Wis. Twelve years later, in 1884, he and his family became pioneers of Antigo, Wis., where for a number of years he followed the occupation of gardener, at times also being engaged in railroad work. In 1922, Jan. 28, he and his wife celebrated their Golden Wedding—a privilege granted to few married couples, and one which he did not long survive, as he passed away in the following year. His wife is still living and makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Ed Froelich, of Antigo, whose given name is Verona. Of the other children in the family two died in infancy, Alfred is employed by his brother William in Tomahawk, Jake resides in Minneapolis, Charles is in Antigo, and William J. is the subject of this sketch. William J. Draeger was reared on his parents' farm in Winnebago County, Wisconsin, and acquired his education in the district school. He was 12 years old when he accompanied his parents to Antigo, in which place he finished his schooling. He began railroad work as a water-boy at the age of 16. When 17 he became a locomotive fireman and at the age of 21 a locomotive engineer on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway, which is now a part of the Northwestern system. In 1897 Mr. Draeger came to Tomahawk as an engineer on the M., T. & W. Railway, known as the Bradley railroad, and that position he subsequently held for 22 years. Then in 1920 he engaged in the automobile business and is now proprietor of the Draeger Garage, providing storage, carrying a general line of accessories and doing general repair

work. He belongs to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and also to the local lodge of Elks and that of the Masons. It was in this city that Mr. Draeger was married in 1900 to Cora Hickey, daughter of James and Alice Hickey, her father being a native of Canada and her mother of Prairie Farm, Barron County, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Hickey were residents of Prentice, Wis., for a time, and later of Rice Lake, Barron County, from which place they moved to Tomahawk, where Mr. Hickey died in 1921, being survived by his wife, who is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Draeger are the parents of four children, Evelyn, Alice, Moebell and Henry.

Erwin R. Emerich, manager of the Tomahawk store of the Emerich Mercantile Co. of Merrill, was born in Merrill, Wis., June 5, 1897, son of John A. and Anne (Westphal) Emerich. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, being graduated from the high school in the class of 1915. He then entered the company's store in Merrill to learn the business, and was thus occupied for several years, or until Sept. 15, 1918, when he entered the United States service and was sent to Beloit College at Beloit, Wis., for radio training in the S. A. T. Corps. The signing of the armistice less than two months later precluded any possibility of his getting into active service in the world War, and on Dec. 14, 1918, he received his discharge. He then re-entered his father's store and soon after he and his brother, Lyndon B., were sent out by the company to visit Tomahawk and other localities, carrying with them a stock of goods for sale, and this itinerant trade proving successful, the company in February, 1921, as elsewhere related, opened a branch store in Tomahawk, of which Erwin R. Emerich was made manager. The business has justified the best hopes of its founders and Mr. Emerich has shown himself an able manager, and taken his place among the successful business men of this city. On June 15, 1921, Mr. Emerich was united in marriage with Irene E. Edstrom, daughter of Gust and Sarah Edstrom of Merrill Wis. She was born in La Crosse, Wis., May 15, 1898, and it was not long after that the family moved to Merrill. In the latter city she was a co-graduate with her husband in the high school class of 1915, subsequently attending the La Crosse Normal School, from which she was graduated in 1917. After that and until her marriage she taught in the grade schools of Merrill. Mr. and Mrs. Emerich affiliate with the Congregational Church of Tomahawk. In politics Mr. Emerich votes independently, though his political leanings are towards the Republican party.

Baldes Krimm, in former years a farmer in the town of Skanawan, was born in Bavaria, Germany, Nov. 23, 1859. The date of Nov. 23 should be taken notice of, for in Mr. Krimm's life it seemed to have a fateful tendency. His parents were Nicholas and Anna (Morehart) Krimm, the father being the village blacksmith, which trade Baldes in time learned from him and was his successor, inheriting the house and business. In the year 1889 the date of Nov. 23 marks the day of our subjects marriage to Margaret, daughter of Alois and Anna (Stenger) Sauer. Eleven years after their marriage they came to the United States, and to Lincoln County, Wisconsin, where they arrived on June 15, 1901. Soon after they bought 80 acres of wild land in the town of King, but now in the town of Skanawan. The only building on it was an old shanty, in which the family resided for a year, when Mr. Krimm built a better log house, which, however, burned a year later. He next erected a small frame dwelling, and continued to work hard in developing his land, when on another fateful Nov. 23—that date in the year 1913—his career was brought to a sudden close, as he was shot and killed by a hunter in mistake for a deer. He had cleared about 45 acres and erected a good set of buildings. His wife, who is yet living on the farm, was born Aug. 2, 1862, in the same German village as her husband. Of their four children the two eldest, Joseph and Elizabeth, were born in Germany, Joseph on Oct. 29, 1890. Elizabeth died in infancy. The other two were Gabriel, born May 12, 1894 and Anton Nov. 5, 1897, both on the farm in Lincoln County. After the death of Mr. Krimm his wife and sons continued to operate the farm, adding to its area until today it contains 320 acres. In 1918, during the great war, Gabriel entered the U. S. navy and served on the U. S. S. Petrel in southern waters, first as stoker and later as blacksmith. Discharged at the close of the war he returned to Lincoln County and entered the employ of the Stange



JOHN JAUD

Lumber Co., by whom he was employed as camp foreman, and he is still with that concern. When Gabriel left for the war his brothers Joe and Anton took over the management of the farm, their mother keeping house for them. All three brothers are as yet unmarried. They do general farming and dairying, milking 12 cows, and have a considerable number of young cattle. Steady, careful and industrious, they are making progress and have the respect of the community. Their operating equipment is good and includes a five-passenger Maxwell car. Seventy acres of the land is now under the plow. Joe and Anton had a common school education while Gabriel, in addition to that, had a business college training and also took a course in engineering. In politics they incline toward the Democratic party. Joe was for seven years town assessor and is now serving in his second year as town chairman, having proved himself a reliable citizen, well informed with respect to public affairs. In fact, each member of the family has an honorable record, and all are members of St. Mary's congregation at Tomahawk Farm, about eight miles southeast of Tomahawk.

Gust L. Voight, a well established farmer in the town of Merrill, Lincoln County, who has served often in public office, and who is also closely connected with the telephone service, was born in Dodge County, Wisconsin, Aug. 30, 1882, son of Charles W. and Mary (Engel) Voight. The parents, who were young people when they came to the United States from Germany, were married in Dodge County. The father first rented a farm on Horicon Marsh, that county, which was one of 200 acres and which he operated for a few years. He then moved with his family to Seymour, Outagamie County, here he bought 120 acres of wild land which he cleared and farmed. Selling it later, he came to Merrill in 1909 and after that lived retired until his death in 1916. His wife is still living and makes her home in Merrill. They had six children, four of whom are living: Adolph of Seymour; Emma, wife of W. S. Abel of Merrill; Gust, subject of this sketch, and Mary, wife of Herman Werner of Seymour. Gust L. Voight was reared in Seymour, Wis., where he attended school and worked on the home farm until reaching the age of 16 years. He continued agricultural pursuits in that locality until he came to Merrill in 1902. There he found employment in cutting cord wood, but soon bought 80 acres of timber, which he logged. In 1908 he brought an 80-acre tract of land in Sec. 30, Town 32, Range 6, town of Merrill, and began the development of a farm. The place was partly cleared and he now has 60 acres under cultivation and has made various improvements, having built a cement-block house of nine rooms, and, in 1915, a barn 36 by 90 feet, into which he put the Drew equipment. He has also installed a Standard Light plant, which gives a soft but full light, more nearly approaching daylight than any other artificial light at present known. Mr. Voight is doing general farming and dairying, having at present time 14 head of Holstein and Guernsey grade cattle. Mr. Voight also learned the telephone business and worked as an electrician, and now holds the positions of trouble man, treasurer and collector of the Wisconsin River Telephone Co. His public service includes four years as supervisor of the town of Merrill, seven years as school clerk, and service as chairman of the Land Claim Association and Chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee during the war. He has also served on the county fair committee in connection with the Agricultural Association. Mr. Voight was married in Merrill in 1909 to Ida Kruse, daughter of Henry and Anna (Winkel) Kruse. Her parents were natives of Hanover, Germany who settled in the town of Merrill when the present city of that name was called Jenny. The father, Henry Kruse, is now deceased, but the mother is still living. They had five children, Herman, Ida, Ella, Ernest and Henry. Mr. and Mrs. Voight have one daughter, Arvina, who was born Nov. 1, 1912.

John Jaud, whose reputation as proprietor and host of the Edgewater Beach Resort located on the south shore of Lac Vieux Desert, one of the most beautiful lakes in northern Wisconsin, which possesses also a strong geographical and historical interest, was born in Germany Jan. 14, 1872. He was educated in the public schools of his native land and subsequently learned the butcher's trade. It was in May, 1887, that he came to the United States, locating in Philadelphia, where

he followed his trade for a year and a half. He then changed his occupation, learning the art of bread making, and later he learned cake making and became a pastry cook. As such he worked in Philadelphia until 1891, when he came west to Chicago. In the following year he went to New Mexico, then to San Francisco. His wanderings having thus led him across the American continent from east to west, he returned in 1893 to Chicago and engaged in the restaurant business there, conducting a first class establishment, until 1912, when he sold out and came to Vilas County and to Lac Vieux Desert in its extreme northeastern part. This fine body of water, a part of whose northern area lies in the state of Michigan, is geographically important as being the source of the Wisconsin river, and being situated very close to the top of the watershed separating the rivers and streams flowing into the Gulf of Mexico from those flowing into the St. Lawrence. Its historic interest is chiefly derived from the fact that it lay in the direct route of most of the early French explorers and missionaries, and there is a story that Pere Marquette with a small band of followers once crossed its waters by canoe on his way to preach the gospel to the Wisconsin Indians. When Mr. Jaud arrived here he bought twelve acres of land on the south shore of the lake, later purchasing twelve more, and here he established the Hillside resort, building up a fine place, one of the features which was a maple sugar camp. He secured a good patronage and conducted that resort until 1921, when he sold it to W. H. Love. Then he bought 58 acres of lake frontage from Peter LaChance, about half a mile west of the "Hillside," which is his present location. Here he has built up one of the finest resorts in northern Wisconsin for all those who like to get close to nature, while at the same time enjoying all the essential home comforts. It is not a large or congested hotel but "just a nice little place away up in the very heart of the cool north woods of Wisconsin, where you can fish to your heart's content, hunt deer and birds in season, hike through the woods, go boating, canoeing, bathing or just rest and enjoy your first real outing." The lake is the home of muskellunge, pike, bass, trout and pan fish of every variety, and in the woods and on the occasional stretches of prairie there is good deer and partridge hunting. The main lodge of the resort has a surface measurement of 26 by 32 feet, and is provided with a 10 by 26—foot screen porch on the side overlooking the lake. It contains a dinning-room, serving-room and kitchen and two bedrooms with twin beds and closet in each. There are also as a part of the resort two large frame cottages with three sleeping-rooms each, having twin beds and closets; also two log cabin cottages made of tamerack logs with dovetailed ends and finely furnished with Simmons twin beds in each room and closets. Another part of the resort is a dwelling-house and office combined, it having four sleeping-rooms and a living-room besides the office. The resort is lighted by electricity furnished by Mr. Jaud's own plant, the lodge, cottages and grounds thus illuminated, the cottages being provided with outside switch buttons to light the yards. On the edge of the resort is a creek, two and a half miles long, flowing from Pot Fish Lake to Lac Vieux Desert, which was named the "Little Wisconsin" by one of the early explorers and still retains that name. Mr. Jaud has installed waterworks on his place and has a fleet of 14 row boats and Evinrude. Other local conveniences are a large ice house, a large open garage, live bait and fisherman's supplies, and guides whom he furnishes to guests when desired. The resort has a fine background of virgin timber, chiefly pine and hardwood. Mr. Jaud's experience as baker and pastry cook, gained in part while serving in such places as the Palmer House, Atlantic Hotel, Lakota Hotel and Windemar Hotel of Chicago and the Chicago Athletic Club, enable him to exercise a skilled supervision over the culinary department, which in all respects is kept up to a high standard. In addition to his actual resort property he has 560 feet of lake privilege on the shore to the east, with 40 acres of timber back of it; also a half mile to the west and 27 acres on the "Point," about half a mile west. Mr. Jaud married Anna Hausman, a native of Baden, Germany, who has proved herself a popular hostess. Edgewater Beach Resort is 350 miles from Chicago and is reached via Chicago & Northwestern Railway. Mr. Jaud gets his mail at State Line, Wis.

Since the above article was written word has been received of the death of John

Jaud by drowning, which occurred Thursday afternoon, December 20, 1923. It seems that Mr. Jaud went fishing through the ice on Vudesare Lake and when he failed to return friends searched and found his bag with supplies but could not locate him. On dragging the lake his body was found about 30 feet along the current from where it is supposed that he fell in. It is thought that in the dense fog and dusk of the evening he lost bearings and walked right into an open stretch of water.

Karl Krügel, a well known farmer of the town of Bradley, Lincoln County, was born in Germany in 1858, son of Bernhardt and Fredericka Krügel. The father, a laborer by occupation, died in Germany, his native land, and the mother subsequently came to the United States, married again and spent the rest of her life in Monroe County, Wisconsin. Their children were three sons, August, Karl and Emil. Karl Krügel after attending school in Germany became a laborer like his father, and like all German youths, he had to serve three years in the German army. In 1882 he came to the United States, seeking better opportunities for self advancement, and, settling in Vernon County, Wisconsin, rented a farm there which he conducted until 1893, when he went to Arkansas. He came to Lincoln County in 1900 and bought 80 acres of railway land in Section 8, and 80 acres from W. H. Bradley in Section 9, in the town of Bradley. This was cut-over land, covered with brush, small trees and stumps, and there were no improvements. Having built a log house Mr. Krügel, with the aid of his family, started to clear the land and now has 40 acres under cultivation. He has a pleasant frame house and good frame barn, besides other buildings and all necessary machinery, and is successfully carrying on general farming and dairying, having 14 head of Guernsey cattle. In 1914 he was elected assessor of his town and has since held that office. He has also served as a member of the town board and as a director on the school board of his district, facts showing that he has the confidence of his neighbors as a man of integrity and sound judgement. Mr. Krügel was married in Vernon County, Wis. in 1883 to Augusta Heinrich, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Heinrich, the parents being early settlers in Vernon County, where the mother is now living at the advanced age of 90 years, the father having passed away. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Krügel: Oscar, residing in Tomahawk; Emma, wife of Henry Cirbel and living in Chicago; William, who is assisting his father on the home farm; Toney, of Viola, Wis. and Edith. Mrs. Augusta Krügel, the mother, died in 1920, and Mrs. William Krügel (wife of the son William) is now the housekeeper for the family.

Jesse M. Munro, a well known farmer and dairyman in the town of Skanawan, Lincoln County, was born on his parents' farm in the town of Peru, La Salle County, Illinois, son of Seneca W. and Sarah Jane (Minor) Munro. He was educated in his native state, chiefly in district schools, and early initiated into all the various operations on the farm. He was 18 years old when he came to Lincoln County with his parents, or, rather with his father and step-mother, and he helped his father to clear the farm on which they settled in Section 13, town of Rock Falls. On attaining his majority he took a homestead of his own at Chat in Lincoln County, where he built a log house and barn, cut the timber and sold logs, finally proving up on the land, which he then sold. He then bought 40 acres of timber land, which he logged off and sold. His next move was to buy his present place, 100 acres in Section 29, town of Skanawan, which was cut-over land and has been changed by him into a good farm. He first built a log house for his dwelling here, but has since replaced it with a good frame building of seven rooms; and in 1913 he built a barn 22 by 32 feet, a silo 12 by 28 feet and also erected other necessary structures. Without assistance he has cleared 55 acres of land, which he has under cultivation. In addition to the crops he raises he keeps high grade Jersey cattle, with a pure bred bull at the head, so is improving his stock and increasing the amount of his dairying. Mr. Munro is a member of Virgigin Falls Lodge, No. 226, F. A. M., of Merrill, and was the second farmer to join it. He has for a number of years been a prominent figure in the affairs of local government and has rendered useful service in various offices. He was for 13 years chairman of his town board, and, as such, a member of the county board; served as assessor 10 years, and as assessor

for one year in the town of Merrill; was clerk of the school board for 22 years, and for seven years a member of the state and county road and bridge committee, being the only man in the county so far who has served on it that long. Mr. Munroe was united in marriage at De Pere, Wis., April 12, 1873, to Lena Cowing, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Cowing. Her mother is now deceased, but her father is living and now resides in Menomonie, Mich. Mr. and Mrs. Munroe are the parents of two children: Cecil, now the wife of Rheinald Schultz, a merchant at Irma; and Bessie, who died in October, 1899.

Seneca W. Munroe, a pioneer of Lincoln County but a few years deceased, was born in Bristol County, Rhode Island, Nov. 20, 1832, and there resided until arriving at the age of 15. Then coming west, he spent three years in La Salle County, Illinois, returning at the end of that time to Rhode Island and locating in Pawtucket, where after a while he became a somewhat prominent citizen and held the civic office of superintendent of streets. He was there married April 12, 1855, to Sarah Jane Minor, who was born in Bristol County, R. I., Oct. 3, 1834, and after his marriage he again came west, this time accompanied by his wife, they settling on a rented farm in the town of Peru, La Salle County. Later they moved to Livingston County and from there subsequently went to Iroquois County, where for \$6.25 an acre he bought a farm of 76 acres on which he was engaged in general farming until 1880. His wife Sarah Jane died in January 1871, and he sold his farm for \$25 per acre and moved to Lincoln County, Wisconsin, in 1880. He was married the second time, in 1874, to Leafy Balcom, who, like his first wife, was a native of Rhode Island. They first settled in Jenny, now Merrill, but after a while took a homestead of 160 acres in Section 13, town of Rock Falls, which was then practically virgin territory so far as farming was concerned, the only other settlers there besides himself at that time being Artemus Wilson, Jack McQuillan and John Parrott. Mr. Munro was confronted at the outset by one of those difficulties which so beset the pioneer farmer, having to cut a road to his place through the woods and brush. This done, he began his clearing and built a log barn and dwelling, using both horses and oxen. He was especially fortunate in his team, which was the envy of the few scattered settlers round about, one of whom offered in exchange for it a good piece of land on the present site of West Merrill, but he refused to trade. He cleared 18 acres of his own land, in time built a good frame house and was engaged in farming and dairying until several years after the death of his second wife, who passed away in 1911. In 1914 he came to Skanawan to live with his son Jesse, at whose home he died in March, 1918 in his eighty-sixth year. He was the father of four sons and three daughters those now living being: Charles, of Irma, Lincoln County, Wis.; Henry, of Seattle, Wash.; Jesse M., of Skanawan; Frank, who is in South Carolina; Laura, who married S. J. Jourdan, whom she survives, being now a resident of Cotter's Mill, and, Mae, wife of Ira Whitehouse of Vancouver, Wash. The other child, Jennie, died at the age of 20 years.

Herman A. Krueger, present postmaster at Merrill, was born on a farm in Marathon County, Wis., Feb. 19, 1869, son of August and Ida Krueger. The parents, who were natives of Germany came to the United States some time in the 60's and were married in Milwaukee. They homesteaded a tract of land in Marathon County and spent the remainder of their lives engaged in farming in that County, where the father died in 1875 and the mother in 1907. The former had followed the trade of blacksmith in Germany, and during his residence in Marathon County he operated a blacksmith shop in connection with his farm. Herman A. Krueger attended the country schools near his home and completed his education in the Wausau schools. He began life for himself at the age of 17, teaching school in the vicinity of his home for ten years, during the summers of which period he studied at the Wausau business college and also at Valparaiso, Ind. In the spring of 1896 he took a position as bookkeeper for W. R. Bryan, a wholesale and retail flour and feed dealer at Wausau, and he remained in that capacity for two and a half years, after which he again taught school until 1900. On Nov. 1, that year, he entered the postal service as mail carrier at Merrill; his education and ability won him rapid promotion, and in December, 1911, he was made assistant postmaster. The

confinement of the indoor work which this position involved, however, proved detrimental to his health, and at his request he was transferred back to the position of mail carrier. In October, 1917, he again accepted the assistant postmastership, but his experience this time was but a repetition of his former one and after two years he was forced to return to outdoor work. On June 4, 1921, he accepted the position of acting postmaster, and on Aug. 5 of that year was appointed postmaster, which office he has since filled. Fine progress has been made under his administration; his character and personality are those of the typical executive, and his education and experience qualify him splendidly for the office. The city of Merrill has been fortunate in securing a man of his type as her postmaster. Mr. Krueger was married on May 22, 1897, to Minnie Johannes, who, was born in Germany Dec. 19, 1874, daughter of William and Dorothy Johannes, and who came to Merrill with her parents when she was six years old. Two children, Raymond A. and Viola H., have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Krueger: Raymond A., was born Sept. 20, 1898, attended the University of Wisconsin and was graduated as an electrical engineer with the class of 1923. He is now holding a position as assistant engineer with the Wisconsin Valley Electric Co. in Wausau. He completed his high school studies at Merrill, and during the World War he enlisted in the army and was sent to Madison for training; the armistice was signed, however, before he had finished there. Viola H., born Oct. 2, 1902, after graduating from the Merrill High School, took a business course in the Whitewater Normal School at Whitewater, Wis. and is now employed as bookkeeper and stenographer in the Anson, Gilkey & Hurd Co.'s office at Merrill. The family are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Leonard J. Kohlhoff, a partner in the merchandising firm of Kohlhoff, Krueger & Co. of Merrill, was born on a farm near Watertown, Wis., June 29, 1880, son of August and Wilhelmina (Wockenfuss) Kohlhoff. Both parents were born in Germany and came to the United States as children with their respective families; they were married at Watertown, Wis. There were nine children in their family, as follows: Mary, now Mrs. Charles Schmidt of Clyman, Wis.; Frederick, a resident of Watertown, Wis.; Otto, Anna, Bernhard, and Herman, who are now deceased; Reinhold, who is living at Watertown; Leonard J., subject of this sketch; and Elizabeth, who is Mrs. Charles Kloehe of Garfield, Minn. Leonard J. Kohlhoff attended a parochial school near his home until he was 14 years old and then entered Northwestern Lutheran College at Watertown, Wis. With his other studies he took a commercial course, and after spending four and a half years there he took a position with the Jahnke Creamery Co. of Watertown as bookkeeper, in which capacity he remained three years. He then entered the manufacturing department of the same creamery company, learning the trade of butter maker and staying with them in that work for nearly two years. In 1906 he went into the factory of the Washington Cutlery Co. at Watertown and he remained with that concern until the spring of 1911. In the fall of that year he came to Merrill, and in October formed a partnership with Charles A. Krueger and Martin E. H. Markworth to establish a store dealing in dry goods, ladies' ready-to-wear clothing, shoes, and general furnishings, under the firm name of Kohlhoff, Krueger & Co. On July 28, 1921, Mr. Krueger died, but Mrs. Krueger retains his interests and the name of the firm continues unchanged. Their store, located at 406-408 West Main Street, is a two-story brick building 52 by 104 feet in dimensions and is owned by the firm, Markworth & Kohlhoff. It is finely stocked, and the enterprise has been an unqualified success from the start, under the able guidance of its founders. Mr. Kohlhoff was married on Oct. 16, 1906, to Martha Markworth, who was born at Bloomfield, Lincoln County, Wis., Sept. 12, 1880, daughter of Christian and Wilhelmina Markworth. Mrs. Kohlhoff's father was a Lutheran pastor. Three children, as follows, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kohlhoff: Walter A., who was born Aug. 9, 1908, and is now a student in the Merrill High School; Ruth, born June 25, 1911; and Gertrude, Sept. 24, 1918. The family own their fine modern residence in Merrill; they are prominent members of Trinity Lutheran Church and take an active part in the social life of the community.

Martin E. H. Markworth, of the firm of Kohlhoff, Krueger & Co. of Merrill,

was born at Bloomfield, Lincoln County, Wis., Feb. 9, 1885, son of Christian and Wilhelmina (Klug) Markworth. The father, a Lutheran pastor, was born at St. Louis, Mo.; the mother was a native of Germany and came to the United States with her parents as a young girl. Mr. and Mrs. Christian Markworth were married at Watertown, Wis., on Feb. 5, 1867. Nine children were born to them, as follows: Christiana, now Mrs. Henry Harsh of Traverse City, Mich.; David, a resident of Gillett, Wis.; Henry, of St. Louis, Mo.; Magdalena, who is Mrs. Andrew Plass of Suring, Wis.; John, living at Cleveland, Ohio; Christian, of Los Angeles, Calif.; Martha, who is Mrs. L. J. Kohlhoff of Merrill; Lydia, living at Manitowoc, the wife of Carl Torpel; and Martin E. H., the subject of this sketch. Martin E. H. Markworth attended parochial school at Watertown until he was 14 years old. In September of 1899 he began to learn the dry goods business, taking a position as clerk in the store of Emil Seibel at Watertown, with whom he remained until 1904, after which he entered the employ of Beurhaus & Gloger, another dry goods establishment of the same city. He left that firm in 1910 and went to work for William F. Brandt & Son, also of Watertown, with whom he remained until 1911, in the fall of which year he came to Merrill and joined Leonard J. Kohlhoff and Charles A. Krueger in the establishment of a dry goods and furnishings store here. This firm, of which Mr. Markworth is still a member, has been one of the strong commercial organizations of Merrill since its first beginning and their store has always received a very large patronage. Mr. Markworth was married at Watertown, Wis., June 12, 1912, to Martha Feder, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Feder of Loyal, Wis. Mrs. Markworth was born in Germany on Nov. 15, 1887, and came to the United States with her parents as a child. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Markworth: Arnold H., who was born March 24, 1914, and Ruth A., born Jan. 10, 1917. The family are members of Trinity Lutheran Church and take a prominent part in its affairs. They own a fine modern home in the city. Since 1921 Mr. Markworth has served as School Commission.

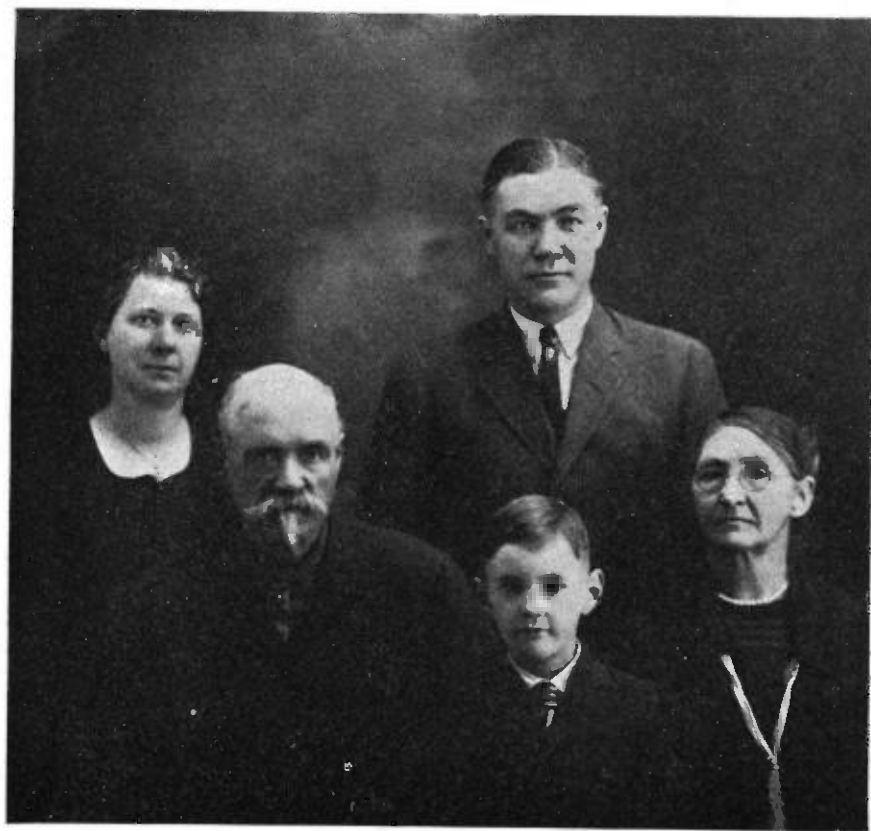
Albert E. Olson, a former resident of Tomahawk, for many years engaged in railroad construction work, was born in Trondjhem, Norway, Dec. 17, 1848, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ole Albertson, the parents being farmers by occupation who spent their lives in their native land. Albert E. had but a limited schooling. He remained at home until reaching his majority and then, in 1869, came to the United States, locating in Sioux City, Iowa, where he lived for two years employed in railroad construction work. He then went to Texas to engage in the same kind of work, and from there came to Wisconsin the year before the Wisconsin Valley Railway was built from Tomah to Wausau. During the building of that road he occupied the position of grade foreman, and when the "Valley Road," (now the C. M. & St. P.) was extended north from Tomahawk to Star Lake, he worked during the summer as grading boss and during the winters as section boss on the line south of Tomahawk. It was in 1887 that he moved with his family to Tomahawk. Mr. Olson continued in the harness until a week before his death. The last call was sudden and unexpected; while at the C. M. & St. P. depot in Tomahawk he was stricken with paralysis, from which attack there was no recovery, and thus another good and worthy citizen passed to his reward. Mr. Olson married Elizabeth M. Phillips, who was born in the township of Arthur, Ontario, May 8, 1858, daughter of John and Margaret (Finucane) Phillips. The parents were natives of Ireland who had settled in that township on emigrating to America and who later moved with their children to Grand Rapids, (now Wisconsin Rapids), Wis. To Mrs. and Mrs. Albert E. Olson were born five children: Margaret, Feb. 20, 1878, at Grand Rapids; Albert E., Jr., Nov. 29, 1881; Otto G., April 29, 1884; Herbert L., March 15, 1890, and Ruth E., Nov. 15, 1895. Margaret is now Mrs. Hiram R. Raymond of Antigo, Wis., and has two children; Cecelia B., born Feb. 22, 1880, and Frances Rae, born Dec. 12, 1880. Albert E., Jr., died in Tomahawk Sept. 14, 1905. He was in the grocery business here and had been married Sept. 12, 1904 to Mary Bourcier of Tomahawk, who subsequently remarried. Otto G. married Ruth Treat of Tomah, in which place they reside, he being a conductor on the C. M. & St. P. Railway and also proprietor of a posting service at Tomahawk,

called the Olson Posting Service. Herbert L. was in the United States' service from April, 1917, to May, 1919, and in the World War was a member of the Rainbow Division, in the 166th Infantry. He enlisted at Toledo, Ohio, was first assigned to guard duty at the bridge at Bowerstown, Ohio. There he was transferred to the 42d Division and was sent to Camp Perry, Ohio, and in September to Hoboken, N. J., whence he sailed for France, being landed at Brest Oct. 17, 1917. He was with the first American troops to go into action under General Pershing, was gassed twice and was wounded by shrapnel, two fingers on his left hand being disabled. He returned to this country in May, 1919 and is now living in Chicago. Ruth E. Olson was married Feb. 4, 1920 to Lloyd F. Koth of Tomahawk. She is a graduate of the Tomahawk High School class of 1913, subsequently took a commercial course in Ashland, Wis., and was then for two years in the employ of the Tomahawk Shoe Co. as stenographer. After that she was employed for three and a half years in the office of the Bradley Company. She and her husband are the parents of two children, Lloyd, Jr., born Nov. 7, 1920, and Robert A., born Sept. 26, 1922. The Koths live with Mrs. Koth's mother at No. 118 Lincoln Avenue, Tomahawk. The Olson family are members of St. Mary's Catholic congregation. Mr. Olson, the subject of this sketch, was, however, reared a Lutheran. He was for 46 years a faithful and valued employee of the C. M. & St. P. Railway, and when he passed away he left his widow the comfortable home which she now inhabits.

Joseph A. Emerich, president and manager of the Merrill Woodenware Co., one of the most successful manufacturing enterprises in the city, and an officer in several other important concerns, and who for many years has taken an active part in the affairs of local government, was born in the town of Hamburg, Marathon County, Wis., Feb. 1, 1874, son of Anton and Mary (Ludwig) Emerich. The father was a native of Wisconsin, having been born in the town of Richfield, Washington County, Oct. 5, 1850. The mother was born in Bavaria, Germany, Nov. 17, 1852, and came to the United States in 1866 with her parents, who first settled in Sheboygan, Wis., later removing to Milwaukee. It was in that city that she was united in marriage with Anton Emerich, whose trade was that of a shoemaker. It was not long after the wedding ceremony that Mr. and Mrs. Anton Emerich set out in a "prairie schooner" for Marathon County, where they settled on the farm in the town of Hamburg, on which their son Joseph was subsequently born. There they lived for many years, the father's principal business being farming, though he also worked at his trade occasionally and for 31 years kept a country tavern. In the spring of 1919 he and his wife moved to Merrill, where they are now living. They have had 13 children: Lena, now Mrs. Julius Storm of Merrill; Joseph A., subject of this sketch; Charles F. of Merrill; George M., who was drowned in Merrill on May 5, 1918; Anton A. of Merrill; Regina, now deceased; John of Merrill; Edwin of Mosinee, Wis.; Martin, of Arpin, Wis.; Stella, now Mrs. Otto Tiske of Scranton, N. D.; Harry, who is on the old homestead in Marathon County, and Edgar and Aurora, both of Merrill. Joseph A. Emerich acquired his education in the rural schools, which he attended up to the age of 14 years. He then began the real battle of life as clerk in the general store of John Lange of Marathon City. In the fall of 1889 he went to Wausau, where for three years subsequently he drove a delivery wagon for a bakery concern. It was in May, 1892 that he came to Merrill, here finding employment in the general store of George Rothisberg, and he was occupied until the fall of 1893, when, in association with E. H. Staats, he bought Mr. Rothisberg's business, which was conducted for some time by him and his partner. Out of that concern grew the Emerich Mercantile Company, now operating a large department store in Merrill and also a large business at Tomahawk, Wis. In 1907 Mr. Emerich became interested with others in the English Manufacturing Co., which was organized in 1905. In 1907 it was reorganized and incorporated as the Merrill Woodenware Co., with Joseph A. Emerich as president; A. B. Nelson vice president; Harry H. Hoffman secretary; M. T. Tockley, treasurer, and John Ament as a director. The new concern had an uphill road to travel, and for some time it was a question as to whether it would sink or swim, but the indomitable will power of the men behind it, accompanied

by intelligent management, finally won the victory, and today the concern stands in the front rank of those in this line of business, being directed by Mr. Emerich and Mr. Hoffman as the only active stockholders. When the new company took hold of the concern it gave employment to only 40 people, but now employs 150, and the plant now covers 15 acres of space. Not a vestige of the old building remains. The company is capitalized for \$75,000 and manufactures 1200 65-lb. butter tubs and 2500 35-lb. candy pails daily, the product being made from a combination of hardwood and pine. It is distributed as far east as New York, west to Denver and beyond, and as far south as New Orleans. This concern stands out prominently as a monument to the ability and determination of those who fathered it and have placed it in its present high position in the manufacturing world. Mr. Emerich is also president of the Ollhoff Lumber Co., vice president of the Merrill Wollen Mills Co., director in the Lincoln County Bank of Merrill, and since March, 1919, has been president of the Emerich Mercantile Co. He served for ten years as alderman from his ward, and for two years as mayor of the city. For a number of years also he was chairman of the Republican County Committee and has also served for the past four years as chairman of the Park Board of Merrill. In the Masonic order Mr. Emerich belongs to the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Eastern Star and takes an active part in the work of each branch, and he is also an Odd Fellow and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He was married Aug. 15, 1894 to Anna Westphal, who was born in Germany, Dec. 5, 1874, daughter of David and Augusta Westphal, with whom she came to America and to the state of Wisconsin when she was seven years old. Her parents are now residents of Merrill. Mr. and Mrs. Emerich are the parents of six children, Linden B., Erwin R., Stanley M., Irene R., Milton W. and Carlos. Linden B., who was born Jan. 27, 1897 is now manager of the dry goods and clothing department of the Emerich Mercantile Co. He married Ida Johnson of Merrill and has one child, Lynida. Erwin R., born June 5, 1898, is manager of the same company's store in Tomahawk. Stanley M., born April 29, 1900, is employed in the Merrill store of the Emerich Mercantile Co. Irene R., who was graduated from the Merrill High School, is now a student in Ripon College at Ripon, Wis. Milton W.'s record to date is the same as that of Irene, while Carlos is now a student in the Merrill High School. The religious affiliations of the family are with the First Presbyterian Church of Merrill, and the family residence, a fine modern home owned by Mr. Emerich is at No. 106 State Street.

James Oberholtzer, a well known and respected citizen of Eagle River, now living retired, was born in Allen County, Ind., Oct. 14, 1846, son of Henry and Anna (Bickhart) Oberholtzer. The parents were natives of Pennsylvania, the father belonging to the society of Friends, or Quakers. They were married in Erie County, Penn., and went to Indiana in 1845, settling in the town of Springfield, Allen County, where Henry Oberholtzer followed the occupations of farmer and stock drover. He died in 1861 and his wife in 1893. They had nine children, all of whom are now deceased except the subject of this sketch. James Oberholtzer as a boy attended district school in Allen County, Ind., and also took three additional courses of study. At the age of 12 he began working on farms and was thus occupied for five years. In 1866 he went to Sand Lake, Kent County, Mich., where he operated in succession two sawmills, the first of which he lost by fire. In 1888 he came to Eagle River, Wis., taking a job as head filer for the T. J. Sheridan Lumber Co. This company sold out to the Stockwall-Allen Co., and Mr. Oberholtzer remained with the latter company after the transfer until the mill was finally closed down. During that period, or for a part of it, he served as justice of the peace and as county coronor. He was also for many years president of the Eagle River school board, holding that position at the time the present high school was erected in 1903. In 1905 Mr. Oberholtzer was appointed deputy state game warden and served in that capacity for 14 years, retiring in 1919 owing to the fact that he could no longer accomplish the amount of walking necessary to perform the duties of that position efficiently. Without attaching himself to any particular church, he has been a friend to religious development and has helped to establish and



MR. AND MRS. JAMES OBERHOLTZER
HENRY J. OBERHOLTZER AND FAMILY

build all the churches now in Eagle River. He is a charter member of the local Masonic lodge, having joined the order in Cedar Springs, Mich., in 1871. He has owned many acres of land in Oneida and Vilas counties, selling his last farm, north of Eagle River, in 1919. Aside from the Masons, his fraternal affiliations are with Canton Union, Patriotic Militant, I. O. O. F., No. 22, of Fremont, Mich. Mr. Oberholtzer was married June 10, 1876, at Sand Lake, Kent County, Mich., to Nellie Fisher, who was born at Peoria, Ill., daughter of Louis and Augusta (Lucus) Fisher. The parents were natives of New York and Vermont respectively, the mother being a descendant of the Jennings family of England. They spent the greater part of their lives in Kent County, Mich., Mrs. Fisher passing away first, in 1888, and Mr. Fisher in 1912. To Mr. and Mrs. Oberholtzer two children have been born: Anna, now Mrs. John Clemmer residing in the state of Idaho; and Henry J., of Eagle River, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Oberholtzer spend their summer months at their cottage on Lower Bucatabin Lake.

Henry J. Oberholtzer, of Eagle River, who holds the position of state conservation warden, was born in Kent County, Mich., Oct. 16, 1885, son of James A. and Nellie (Fisher) Oberholtzer. His school education was completed at the Eagle River High School, after which he worked one year for the contracting firm of Yule Bros. He then took a commercial course at the Oshkosh Business College and, having been graduated therefrom, in 1908 obtained a position with the state fish commission in the department of fish culture and distribution, which he held for four years. After that he took and passed the civil service examination as a result of which he was appointed a state warden. When the State Game Warden Department, the Park Board Commission, the Fish Commission and the Forestry Commission were consolidated into one unit and changed to the State Conservation Commission, Mr. Oberholtzer was commissioned as Wisconsin conservation game warden, his authority extending over all parts of the state, and for the past three years he has been employed by the Department of Agriculture as a United States game warden, performing the duties of this position in connection with his others. He is also a commissioned deputy state entomologist, having the power at any time to inspect or re-inspect any nursery stock—trees, shrubs, vines, etc., and having access to any building, car, vessel, or any other place it may be necessary or desirable for him to enter for said purpose. During the war period he worked under the direction of the Chicago branch of the U. S. Department of Justice, with Hinton C. Clabough in charge. He is a member of Eagle River Lodge No. 248, A. F. & A. M. On July 7, 1911 Mr. Oberholtzer was married at Eagle River to Laura Daly, who was born at Wausau, Marathon County, Wis., May 27, 1887. She is a graduate of the Eagle River High School and prior to her marriage was a proficient teacher. Mr. and Mrs. Oberholtzer are the parents of a son, James Lewis, who was born Sept. 16, 1916.

Eugene P. Chaüvin, whose name is prominently associated with the history of the manufacturing development of the city of Merrill, was born at Hull, Canada, Aug. 26, 1876, son of George P. and Rose D. (Marquette) Chaüvin. The parents were of French descent and were both born in Canada, the father in 1855 and the mother in 1859. The mother is now deceased, having passed away at Merrill on March 16, 1900, and the father is making his home with his son, subject of this sketch. Eugene P. Chaüvin removed with his parents when he was seven years old to Essexville, a suburb of Bay City, Mich., when, in 1883, the city of Hull was wiped out by fire. He attended school at Essexville until he was 12 years of age and then went to work in the shingle mill of the J. R. Hall Lumber Co. as a packer, jointer, and sorter; after remaining with this concern for about one year he took employment as delivery boy for J. R. Wheeler, a grocer, in which work he continued until 1893. In 1892 the father had come to Merrill, and after spending eight months here he was joined by his family, including Eugene P., who was then 17 years old. Financial panic conditions prevailed at the time and work was very scarce, but on the first morning after his arrival here our subject set out to find employment, and on the following day he was hired by a kindling-wood mill at a wage of 62 cents per day. After three months with this concern he went to work in the yard of the

Foster Lumber Co. at \$1.35 per day, but this work proved too heavy for him and after four months he left and took employment at tying lath in a lath mill. After four months in this capacity he came to the conclusion that his aptitude and likings were along other lines than mill work, and he went to work as a clerk in the store of the Wenzel hardware company, with whom he remained for the following two years. He was next employed in the dry goods store of Michael O'Rourke for one year at a monthly wage of \$40, and was then with Charles Hoffman, a jeweler here, for three years at \$60 per month. After the death of his mother in 1900 he left that position and went to work in the dry goods store of Max Berlowitz at \$75 per month, and next he worked as a clerk in the dry goods department of the store operated by the Heineman Lumber Co. at Heineman. While at Heineman he also looked after the interests of the C. M. & St. P. Railway there. After a year at that place he moved back to Merrill and worked for a short time in a grocery store, after which he went to Wausau, where he entered the employ of the Livingston Mercantile Co. as clerk in their dry goods department and as window trimmer and decorator, remaining with them for two and a half years. He then entered the awning manufacturing business in partnership with a Mr. Lipke at Wausau, the latter carrying on the manufacturing end of this enterprise while Mr. Chauvin travelled and did the selling and installing. He sold his interest in this concern to Mr. Lipke after a short time, however, and then went to work in the store of the Heineman Mercantile Co. of Wausau. After serving his connection with that company he returned to Merrill and entered the employ of the Livingston Mercantile Co. here at a big advance in salary. After he had been so engaged for about two years, however, he received an injury and was advised by physicians to follow some outdoor occupation for a time. He accordingly took a position as traveling salesman for the Badger Candy Co. of Milwaukee, and after spending three years with them he worked in the same capacity for the Peth Candy Co. of Wausau for three years. During all these years he had been acquiring a very thorough training in the commercial field, and had gained the confidence and esteem of those in the community in which he lived. In 1912 he resolved to capitalize his experience for the mutual benefit of himself and his city, and with A. P. Schewe he promoted and organized the Merrill Candy Co., which has developed into one of Merrill's strongest business concerns and has done much to spread the fame of this city as a manufacturing center. Mr. Chauvin was made president of the company upon its incorporation, but he resigned after a short time to devote himself to the sales end of the business. In 1922 he was active in organizing the Wisconsin Valley Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of sweeping compounds, household chemicals, janitors' supplies, etc., and he has been president of this company since its incorporation. By every trait of personality and character he is a typical executive and organizer, and his presence here is one of the factors that are carrying Merrill forward from year to year as a commercial and manufacturing center. On May 28, 1900, Mr. Chauvin married Carolyn E. Portras, who was born at Green Bay, Wis., daughter of Jerome and Margaret Portras, and who had come to Merrill with her parents in 1891. Mr. and Mrs. Chauvin have been the parents of nine children, as follows: Bernice M., born March 10, 1901; Geneva L., Aug. 6, 1902; Luciele K., Sept. 30, 1903; Basil J., Oct. 5, 1905; Ione T., March 7, 1907; Beatta, Dec. 13, 1912; Marie, Aug. 10, 1908, who died in infancy; and Eugene P. Jr., born Dec. 30, 1917. The family are members of St. Francis Xavier Catholic congregation. Mr. Chauvin, who is a trustee in this church, is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic Foresters. Though not active in politics, he casts his vote with the Democratic party and takes a keen interest in public affairs and the general welfare of the community.

Edward J. Gerke, proprietor with his wife of the Merrill Concrete Block Works, at Merrill, Lincoln County, was born in Germania, Marquette County, Wis., June 23, 1883, son of Ludwig and Minnie Gerke. The parents were natives of Germany who came to the United States when young and were married in Marquette County, this state. They spent their active years in farming until Mr. Gerke's death in 1920; Mrs. Gerke, now 83 years old, is living with her daughter at Princeton,

Wis. There were six children in the family: Pauline, who married Arch Henry of Princeton and is now a widow; Bertha, wife of Will Sherwood, a farmer of Green Lake County, Wis.; Millie, wife of Frank Krueger, a farmer near Wautoma, Wis.; Vina, wife of Irvin Sherwood of Green Lake County; Edward J. of Merrill; and Clara, who is now Mrs. Richard Kemmetz of Green Lake County. Edward J. Gerke acquired his education in the district school and subsequently worked on his parents' farm until reaching the age of 21 years. He then went to Minnesota with a threshing outfit, subsequently worked as clerk in a hardware store near Mankato and afterwards for one year in a general store. He then returned to Wisconsin and during the following winter was cook in a lumber camp at Knox Mills. His next employment was as brakeman on the C. M. & St. P. Railway, Chicago Division, and as freight conductor, in which occupation he continued for four years. Then going to Oshkosh, Wis., he bought a farm in Winnebago County, which he operated for two years. In 1913 he came to Merrill, where he was engaged in the retail business for six months, and later for a similar length of time in the restaurant business. Then in 1914 the Merrill Concrete Block Works were started by John Ebert with Mr. Gerke as manager. In 1921 Mrs. Gerke purchased the business and he and his wife operated it on a profitable basis until Aug. 1923, then moved to their present new plant. He is a member of the Eagles and Odd Fellows and of the Merrill Social and Sick Benefit Society. Mr. Gerke's marriage on Oct. 28, 1915, in Merrill, united him to Selma Ebert, daughter of John and Mary Ebert, her parents, now living in Merrill, having been early settlers in Marathon County.

Arthur E. Kennedy, a well known farmer in the town of King, Lincoln County, who is making steady progress in the development of his farm and business, was born in the town of Almond, Portage County, Wis., Nov. 4, 1880, son of Andrew and Capitola (Else) Kennedy. The parents were American born but were respectively of English and Irish ancestry. When their son Arthur was between one and two years old the mother moved to South Dakota and settled on a farm near Doland, Spink County, Mrs. Kennedy being the first woman to settle in the town, which was named Capitola after her. Watertown, the nearest village or settlement of any importance, was 50 miles away. Arthur E. was still a small boy when his parents died, and he was reared by his uncle, John Else, who, when he was nine, took him to the state of Washington, and there he remained until he was sixteen. His education was acquired in the common school and at the age of 16 he began working for himself. In the spring of 1900 he returned to Portage County, Wis., where he spent the next 12 years of his life. He was there married Aug. 16, 1901, to Vinnie Buschke, who was born in that county Feb. 13, 1880; daughter of Julius and Augusta (Schmudlack) Buschke. He and his wife began home making on a rented farm and they remained there until 1912. In that year he moved with his family to the town of King, Lincoln County, and brought his present place, consisting of 200 acres of wild land, situated about midway between Tomahawk and Rhinelander. There was a small clearing, and a small log hunting shanty was the only building on the place. Mr. Kennedy's 12 years on the rented farm in Portage County had advanced him but little on the road to prosperity, as when he arrived here he had nothing but a cow or two and a few household effects, and had to borrow money from H. A. Atcherson, the man from whom he bought his farm, to pay the railway freightage. With that small exception he has never had any financial help, and his industry and frugality have borne better fruit here than in his former place of residence. He has now 140 acres under the plow, has a comfortable, gas-lighted frame house, and some other fairly good buildings, which though not all strictly modern in style and equipment are adequate to his present needs; one of them is a well built stave silo. Mr. Kennedy is engaged in general farming, but is working more and more into dairying, keeping pure-blooded Holstein cattle. He has a good operating equipment, and each added season sees him in better circumstances than before. His wife has proved a good helpmate and has done her part in helping to build up the family fortunes. When they first came here there was but one house in sight between their place and Toma-

hawk, and the only road to town was a lumber or "tote" road winding through the woods. Now State Highway No. 63 passes in front of their home. Politically Mr. Kennedy is a Progressive Republican. He served his town as assessor for nine years and has been secretary and treasurer of Tomahawk National Farmers' Loan Association since its organization. Religiously he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while Mrs. Kennedy is a Lutheran, and they attend and help to keep up the Lutheran services which are held in the school house near by. They have had five children: Esther, born Aug. 23, 1903, now Mrs. Arthur Taves of the town of King, and who has one child, Harold; Arden, born Jan. 6, 1906; William, born April 17, 1908; Melvin, born March 30, 1914, and Alice, born Aug. 18, 1916. A sad tragedy deprived them of two of these children, Arden and William, who on July 9, 1921 were drowned while bathing with other members of the family in a lake adjoining the home farm. Mrs. Kennedy was one of a considerable family, numbering ten children, of whom eight are still living. Including all they were as follows: Edith, who is now the wife of Ernest Parker of Deerfield; Vinnie, wife of Arthur E. Kennedy; Frederick, of Coloma, Waushara County, Wis.; Emil, deceased; William, a farmer in the town of Harrison, Lincoln County; Erma, wife of Matt Callahan, a farmer in the town of Harrison, this county; Anna, wife of Gust Heller, a farmer and carpenter of the town of King; Minnie, now Mrs. Edward Heller of Coloma, Wis.; Henry, deceased; and Ahart, of Coloma, Wis. The homes of William, Erma and Anna adjoin the Kennedy place.

Louis M. Knudson, whose farm in Sections 15-29, town of Skanawan, Lincoln County, is one of the best to be found in this county, was born in the town of Franklin, Kewaunee County, Wis., April 25, 1868, son of Mads and Emma Knudson. Both parents were born in Norway and came to the United States many years ago, when young children, the father in 1837 with his own parents, who settled on a farm in Kewaunee, this state, they being the first white settlers there and surrounded by Indians. Their goods and supplies had to be carried 20 miles on the back over an Indian trail. The land they purchased of 90 acres, for which they paid 50 cents an acre, was covered with heavy timber. They built the usual log house and began clearing off the timber, a hard task requiring many years, but in the end successfully accomplished. In time also they built a good frame house and were recognized as prosperous people. It was on that farm that Mads Knudson was reared and it was partly his labor that made it what it was. He was married to Emma Hermanstadt in Manitowoc and with his wife's help followed farming in Kewaunee County until she died in 1886. He survived her some eight years, passing away in 1894 at the age of 86 years. They had ten children, nine sons and one daughter, of whom those now living are: Knute of Green Bay, Wis.; Thomas, now living at Gagen, Oneida County, and Louis M., subject of this sketch. Those deceased are Knute (first), Nels, Ole, Massey, Thomas and Louis (first), who were twins, and Anna. Louis M. Knudson was reared on his parents' farm in Kewaunee and attended school there. He helped clear the land and was engaged in farm work until 25 years old. He then took up the carpenter's trade and for some time was engaged in building railroad bridges. In 1894 he came to Merrill, Wis. and for several years thereafter was engaged in contracting and building there. It was in 1908 that he began farming for himself, buying 240 acres of land, covered with brush and stumps, in Sections 15 and 29, town of Skanawan, Lincoln County. He built a small frame house and started clearing and improving the land, which work he has kept up until he now has 55 acres under cultivation. In 1918 he built an eight-room modern house with an outside finish of Kellystone. It is installed with furnace heat, running water, and electric lights operated by a home Delco system. In 1922 Mr. Knudson made another addition to his buildings, erecting a frame barn 34 by 84 feet in size, with a full basement, and provided with running water, electric lights and the James equipment. He is carrying on general farming and dairying, keeping a herd of pure bred and graded Holstein cattle with a registered sire at the head. His tools and machinery are of the best and he is a good representative of the farming interests of northern Wisconsin. He has served capably in several public offices having been town supervisor, town treasurer

and a member of the school board of his district. Fraternally he is affiliated with the modern Woodmen of America, the Royal Neighbors, the Eagles and the Odd Fellows. He has never married and his niece is now keeping house for him.

Thomas H. Kilroe, one of the best known citizens of Tomahawk, of which city he is a pioneer, and also a prominent representative of the logging and lumber industry, and as such known far beyond the bounds of this city, was born at Liberty Falls, Sullivan County, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1863. His parents, Patrick and Mary (Reddington) Kilroe, were natives of Ireland, the former born in 1832 and the latter in 1842. Both came to the United States in the latter 40's—Patrick in 1849—and they were married in New York State in 1862. His active career was spent as a tanner and he and his wife Mary finally died in Sullivan County, New York. Their children were Thomas H., James, Edward, Mary, John, Margaret, Agnes and Catherine, the two last mentioned being twins. All are living except Catherine. James, Mary, John and Agnes reside in Monticello, N. Y. Edward also resides in New York State; Margaret lives in Brooklyn. The surviving daughters are unmarried. Thomas H. Kilroe in his boyhood attended rural school up to the age of 15. He then left home to shift for himself, finding employment in logging camps in New York State. After a years' experience there, he went to Potter County, Pennsylvania, where until July, 1887, he was engaged in the same industry. It was at that time that he heard of the logging operations that had been started in the vicinity of Tomahawk, Wis., and of the founding of this settlement, and realizing that this was likely to be a busy place for some time to come, he turned his face in this direction and arrived here, a strong young man nearly 24 years of age, on July 7, 1887. There wasn't much in Tomahawk at that time but a couple of stores, but employments was easy to obtain for those who were not afraid of hard work, and Mr. Kilroe not being troubled that way, he soon found plenty to do in the great industry that was rapidly transforming the northwest from a wild expanse of forest, lake and stream to a cultivated and thickly settled region. In this work he took a prominent and active part, finding his previous experience in the east highly useful, and he has remained in the harness up to the present time, though he no longer does the hard and rough work, but is employed by the Twoomey-Williams Company, large jobbers doing a brokerage business in logs and timber, as their logging engineer, estimating timber tracts, the cost of cutting and marketing and in laying out the right of way for their log railways, etc. At present they have large interests in northern Minnesota and in Canada, where his work now lies. In September, 1893 Mr. Kilroe was united in marriage with Mary Exilda, daughter of John and Margaret (Felix) Lambert of Tomahawk, and who was born at Chippewa Falls, Wis., Feb. 14, 1873 and had come to Tomahawk with her parents. Previous to his marriage Mr. Kilroe had bought a lot at 127 E. Somo Avenue and put up a small house on it, where he and his wife began domestic life together. Later at the same location he erected one of the best homes in the city, which is the present family home. After nearly 30 years of happy married life, Mrs. Mary Kilroe passed away on Jan. 6, 1922, deeply mourned by her husband and surviving children, besides numerous friends. The children (including those deceased) were born and named as follows: Madge, born Sept. 21, 1894; John Edward, June 18, 1895; Agnes D., February, 1897; Thomas E., June 14, 1899; Helen E., Feb. 7, 1901; Winnefred M., June 12, 1904; William P. (date not remembered); Harriett C., June 21, 1908, and Dorothy L., Feb. 21, 1909. William P. died in infancy and Dorothy L. at the age of five years in March, 1914. The children who grew up were all afforded good educational advantages, and all have graduated from the Tomahawk High School, except Harriet C., who is now a pupil in her second year there. The eldest daughters act as housekeepers. Mr. Kilroe is a substantial citizen and although born in the United States, possesses all the best qualities of the race from which he sprung, their quick wit, optimistic disposition, earnest application to any task to which they set their hands, regard for family and friends and love of the ancient church of which the great majority of them are members. He and his family belong to St. Mary's Catholic Congregation in Tomahawk. In politics he is a broad minded Democrat and at times he has served his city and town in

various public capacities; but whether in office or out he has always had the best interests of the community at heart and been ready to promote them.

William Lewerenz, one of the most notable pioneers of Lincoln County, who as builder of railroads, schools and highways, was for many years an important factor in its development, and who is now living retired on his farm in Section 9, town of Bradley, was born in Pommern, Germany, March 28, 1854, son of Mr. and Mrs. Karl Lewerenz, the father being a miller and baker by occupation. In his boyhood William attended school up to the age of nine years, when he had to quit owing to failing eye sight. Between the ages of 13 and 14 he worked in his father's grist mill, and having learned not only that trade but also that of baker, he followed them until he was 22. He then had to enter the army, serving first one year and three months in the infantry. As he spoke not only his native tongue, but also English and Polish, together with a little Norwegian, his usefulness was recognized; he was made an officer, advanced to the position of lieutenant and drew a good salary. After serving four years and a half in the army he was allowed to return home and resumed his work in the mill and bakery. He also married his first wife, Minnie Knuth, and had started a resort hotel of 100 rooms, when, after only a year and a half of freedom, he was again called into the army, to serve an additional period of six months. This completely ruined him, as he had to sell his business at a great loss, and to make matters worse, his wife died while he was away and on his return he found himself a widower, with little or no money and nothing but his trade to depend on. Quite disgusted, he resolved to leave his native land and try his fortunes in America; so in 1882 he crossed the ocean, and after landing in the United States came west to Mauston, Wisconsin, where he found employment at his trade with Ben Borman, with whom he remained until Mr. Borman died. The business was then sold and for a short time Mr. Lewerenz worked for the new proprietor. About that time he married his second wife, Elizabeth Blaas, who was born in New York in 1851, and whose father, Diebold Blaas, was in the grocery and restaurant business in Mauston. For this father-in-law he went to work, leaving the mill. In the same year (1887) he obtained a contract to haul material for Mauston's new schoolhouse, for which purpose he had to buy wagons and teams. Thus began a new era of his life, for while in the German army he had learned the art of railroad building, and being now equipped for construction work, he was ready, when he got through with the schoolhouse to take on another and larger contract, which was to build the C. M. & St. P. Railroad from Irma through Tomahawk to Heafford Junction, where it connected with the "Soo." On taking this contract he established his home in Tomahawk, where his family were among the first arrivals after the founding of that place, and which was his home until 1892, for his work for the St. Paul road covered a period of five years. He cleared the 160 acres for "flowage land," and during his labors lived in a tent not far from the site of the Tomahawk depot, employing 160 men. Since his new start in life in a new country Mr. Lewerenz had been making some progress, but fortune was now about to deal him another hard blow. In 1890 he contracted to build the roadbed of the Wisconsin Central Railway from near Marshfield to Greenwood in Clark County. For this work he employed 150 men, but the season proved a very wet one, which so greatly increased the difficulties of construction that he not only lost all he had but found himself \$1200 in debt besides. To borrow the language of the ring, he was "down and out." But Mr. Lewerenz was not the man to stay down long. He could always make a living at his trade, but he wished to pay his debts and get ahead in the world, and so kept his eyes wide open for another opportunity. The next that presented itself launched him on an agricultural career. In 1891 the government put the water reserve land on the market, with the sale office at Wausau. To that place, therefore, Mr. Lewerenz hurried, finding when he got there an immense throng of 700 to 800 people in line before the office. He showed his patience and determination by standing in the line for 24 hours, by the end of which time it was Saturday night, the office was closed and the people told to go home. By chance he found that a piece of 120 acres on Section 9, Township 35 north, Range 6 east, four and a half miles from Tomahawk, had not been filed on;

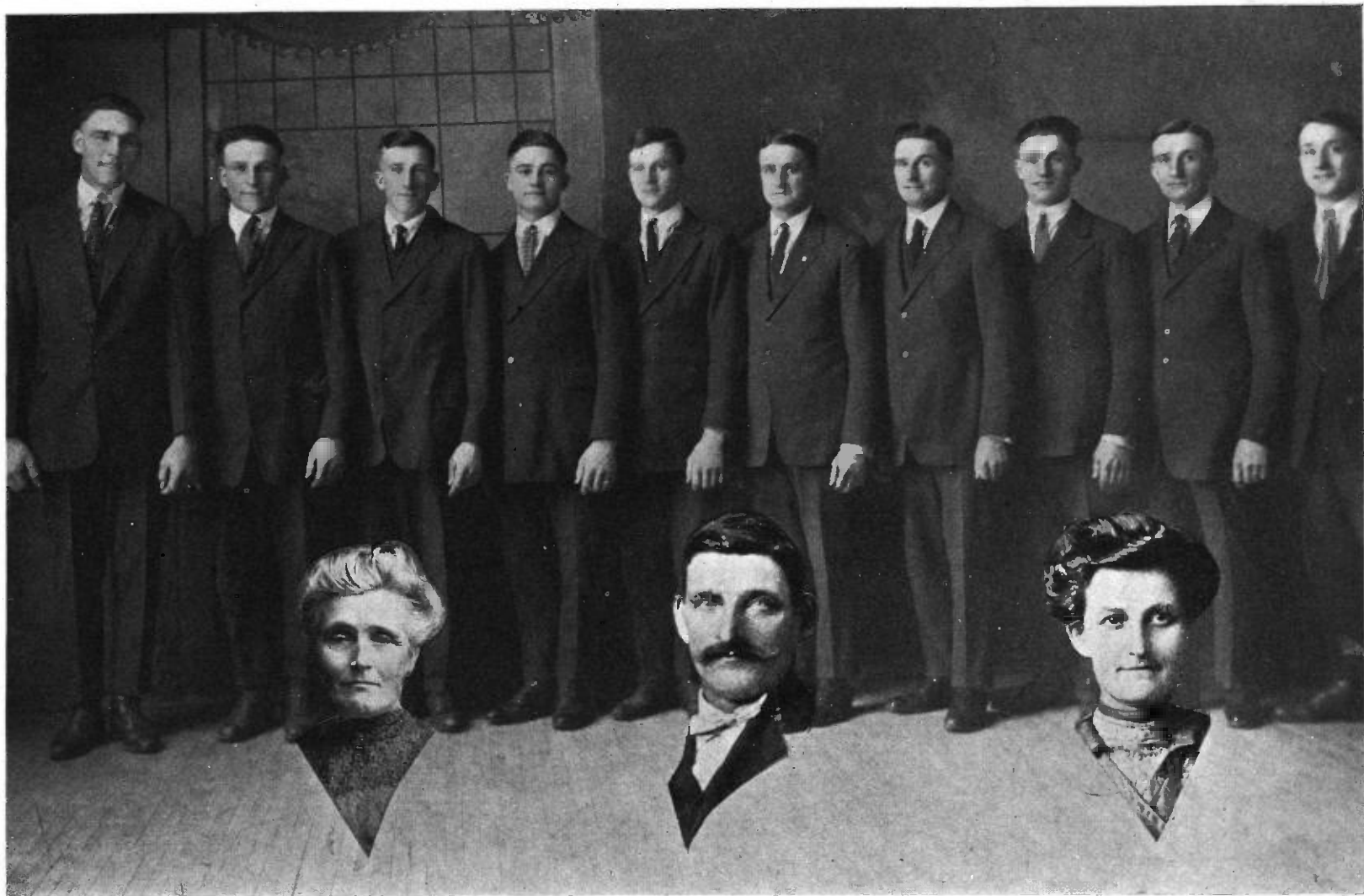
and on the next day, Sunday, securing the help of some friends, he hastened there and put up a shack of poles and brush. Then he hurried back to Wausau to be the first in line when the office should open again on Monday morning. Two o'clock in the morning found him in place on the office steps, and there he waited until seven until the office was opened and he entered and filed on the land which is his present home. If Mr. Lewerenz hadn't got up early enough that morning to beat the birds by several hours he would have "got left," for as he was coming out of the office he passed a man who was entering to file on the same piece of land. This was the 24th of December, 1891, and the next day Mr. Lewerenz celebrated Christmas with a joyful spirit, for he had made a third new start in life, which was to prove more fortunate than the previous ones—he had got onto the land. There is much talk just now of the hardships the farmer has to endure, but there are many who would be glad to exchange their lot for his. He is the monarch of all he surveys in the broad acres which stretch out in teeming richness from his door step. Though once in a while his bank balance may be low, he never has to wonder where the next meal is coming from, for on his own place he can raise far more than he and his family can consume, of meat, grain and vegetables, to say nothing of milk and dairy products, orchard fruits, and the wild berries, which he can have for the picking but for which the city dweller must pay a good price per quart. In getting started on his farm Mr. Lewerenz was aided by the late W. H. Bradley, who gave him enough lumber to build a home of 16x18 feet. That he put up in the spring of 1892 and immediately moved his family into it. During the first 18 months he had no team, and in bringing supplies from Tomahawk had to follow a trail, there being no road. When he had secured a team he had to grub out a road for it. In the surrounding timber he cut many a cord of jack pine, which he hauled through the woods to Tomahawk, where he was paid \$1.25 a cord for it. It was money hardly earned and was not squandered, for every cent was needed for the running expenses of the household before the farm had begun to be profitable. Mr. Lewerenz was also helped again by Mr. Bradley, who gave him a job of foreman in the woods, cutting wood, clearing land and building road beds for his logging railroads. In this work he was engaged for eight years, by the end of which time he had got on his feet again. In the meanwhile he was gradually developing his farm, clearing and improving the land and from time to time putting up new buildings and he now has 120 acres under the plow. He is doing general farming and dairying, keeping registered Holstein-Freisian cattle, with a registered sire at the head of his herd. Formerly for eight and a half years he had a milk route in Tomahawk and did a good business, building it up to large proportions. It would seem that Mr. Lewerenz's activities, as heretofore related, would have been enough to keep any ordinary man fully employed, but he has crowded much more action into his life. He served as supervisor for the towns of Rock Falls and Bradley, in all 16 years, being chairman 9 years, and so for the latter period being a member of the county board. For nine years also he was secretary of schools, when there were 16 schools in one district under the town system. He built or had to do with the building of every schoolhouse in the towns of Rock Falls, Bradley, Tomahawk, Somo and a part of Harrison. He also built or superintended the building of nearly every main road in the territory above mentioned. He, with Judge Hurley of Wausau, William H. Bradley of Tomahawk and Governor Hoard of Madison held the first "good road meeting" in Milwaukee. Later a public meeting was held at Wausau to discuss the same subject, and for an object lesson Mr. Lewerenz built a short sample of surface road out of Wausau. He also secured the first subscriptions for the first surface road from Tomahawk north to McGuinness corners. Mr. Lewerenz's second wife Elizabeth died July 1, 1920. She had been the mother of two children: Roy B., born Feb. 25, 1886, and Mada, born Aug. 24, 1887. The birthplace of Roy was Mauston, while Mada was born in the family tent in Tomahawk that has been previously mentioned, and was the first white child born in the infant village. Roy B., who for some time operated the home farm, is now living three miles away on a farm in the town of Bradley. Mada is employed as manager of the normal school at Whitewater, Wis. Since the death of his second

wife Mr. Lewerenz has married Mrs. Ella Streng, of the town of Bradley, who was born at Elmore, Ohio, Aug. 27, 1871, and who is the widow of Louis Streng. By whom she had three children, all now living, namely: Elmer, now in the state of Washington; Oscar, residing in Chicago, and Fred, who is on the Lewerenz farm. All things considered, Mr. Lewerenz has been a successful man, and the success has been well deserved because it has been strenuously worked for. His work has been done with the thoroughness characteristic of those of his race, and he has never spared himself when he had a worthy purpose to achieve. During his active career, for he retired from active work in 1917, he made the acquaintance of men of note, all of whom appreciated his sterling qualities. He has interests as a bank stockholder and in other directions, and is a member of the German Lutheran Church.

Frank Theiler, an active lumber operator of Lincoln County, now serving as mayor of the city of Tomahawk, was born Dec. 9, 1883, on a farm in Marathon County, Wisconsin, son of Martin and Catherine (Woltfogel) Theiler. Frank was the second born of their 11 children. He had but little schooling, and when 12 years old his father took him into the woods to give him an insight into the logging business. That business he has followed practically ever since. In 1902 he went to the harvest fields of South Dakota, having \$30 with him when he left Tomahawk. When he returned in the fall he had \$240, with which he bought 40 acres of timberland near Tomahawk, and he immediately began logging on his own account. For several years during the summers he made trips through the west and into Canada to accumulate more capital through farm work, and with the land he bought kept busy logging in the winters, which industry still engages his attention. Active and enterprising, he has been successful and is well known and respected throughout Lincoln County. When quite a young man he was elected a member of the county board of supervisors, being the youngest member ever elected to that office; he served as alderman from four different wards of the city of Tomahawk, and in 1920 he was elected mayor, in which position he is still serving. He is connected with business interests of Tomahawk as a stockholder and is one of the city's most prominent business men. Mr. Theiler was married in May, 1912, to Jennie J. Strong, daughter of James and Agnes (Long) Strong of Calumet County, Wis., she having been born at Chilton, that county, in 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Theiler have four children, Columbia, Helen F., Francis and Delphine.

Harry Theiler, an active factor in the logging and lumbering business of Lincoln County, and a widely known resident of Tomahawk, was born at Wausau, Wis., Aug. 19, 1886, son of Martin and Catherine (Woltfogel) Theiler. He was but a year old when his parents moved from Wausau to Tomahawk, and it was in the latter place that he attended school. After completing his studies he entered the employ of the C. M. & St. P. Railway, and after firing a locomotive for four years was promoted in 1908 to the position of engineer. In 1918 he left the road and engaged in the logging business, which he has since followed summer and winter. He has enjoyed success in this enterprise and owns a good home at No. 4, East Spirit Avenue. He belongs to the local lodges of Elks and Knights of Columbus. Mr. Theiler was married June 5, 1912, to Alma P. Conant, who was born in Wausau, Wis., March 27, 1890, daughter of Herbert and Abigail (Woodard) Conant, and who came with her parents to Tomahawk when she was five years old. To Mr. and Mrs. Theiler have been born five children: Marion E., March 8, 1913; Ruth A., March 11, 1915; Mildred L., Dec. 1, 1917; Jean H., Nov. 25, 1919, and Norma H., Sept. 24, 1921. Mrs. Theiler is a graduate of the Tomahawk High School, class of 1908. The family stands high in the community and are members of St. Mary's Catholic Congregation.

Martin Theiler, a surviving pioneer of the city of Tomahawk, a man well known and widely respected, was born in Switzerland, July 4, 1859. He was there married in 1881 to Catherine Woltfogel, who was born in that country Aug. 21, the same year, and immediately after their marriage they started for the United States, their journey to this country being therefore somewhat in the nature of a honeymoon. On their arrival here they settled in Wausau, Wis., where they resided for



MARTIN THEILER AND FAMILY

three years, except for a brief trip to Kentucky, subsequently moving to a farm in Marathon County, where also they resided three years. When the village of Tomahawk was laid out in 1887, Mr. and Mrs. Theiler came here among the first settlers, taking a house close to their present location at No. 12, Spirit Avenue. Strong and sturdy they have enjoyed good health, done a large amount of useful work in the world, and have reared a family of ten sons and one daughter, namely, Lena, Frank, Harry, Louis, George, Carl, William, Joseph, Martin, Edgar and Robert. In regard to these children the following individual record is available. Lena, the only daughter, who was born May 24, 1883, is now Mrs. Charles Lattimer of Wausau, Wis., and has two children, Edwin and Charles. Frank Theiler is a prominent business man of Tomahawk. Harry's record is contained in a separate article in this volume. Louis, who was born June 30, 1888, was educated in the Tomahawk schools and saw service in the World War. He was in France with the First Gas Company and served 10 months altogether. After receiving his discharge and returning home, he engaged in logging with his brother Frank, and he is now following the same occupation near Spirit Falls in company with his brother George. George Theiler, born June 11, 1891, is a graduate of the McKillip Veterinary College of Chicago, class of 1918, and had just started to practice his profession in Tomahawk when he was called into the United States' service. He had enlisted while at college and attended officers' training camp at Camp Greene, Georgia. He was commissioned second lieutenant and discharged at Camp Greene Dec. 17, 1918. On his return home he resumed the practice of his profession, in which he has been successful, having many patrons scattered within a radius of 20 miles around Tomahawk. He has been active in promoting the best stock breeding, and has done good work in helping to built up the dairy interests. He has also taken a leading part in the organizing and conducting of the county fair held annually at Tomahawk. He served as grand knight of K. C. Council No. 2066, and was vice commander one year and then commander one year of Bronstad Post, No. 93, A. L. Carl Theiler is a resident of Harrison, Lincoln County. William Theiler was born March 14, 1896, was educated in the Tomahawk schools and in his youth worked on his parents' farm. In 1916 he purchased 160 acres in the town of King and is there engaged in general farming and dairying. He has cleared 120 acres, erected some new buildings and improved others. The remaining children, Joseph, Martin, Edgar and Robert, all reside in Tomahawk and were educated in the local schools. Edgar is a student at Marquette College, Milwaukee, and is taking a course in economics. Robert, born Aug. 7, 1904, was graduated from the Tomahawk High School. He works for his father on a farm during the summer and in the woods in winter. Mrs. Martin Theiler before her marriage was a nurse, and after coming to the United States from Switzerland studied her profession in Milwaukee. As one of the pioneer women of Tomahawk, she was often called upon in early days to tend the sick and was glad to do so. At times she had some remarkable experiences, not only tending the women and children in their homes but also going out to lumber camps. She is a remarkable woman for her age; she has reared a family of 11 fine children and still does her own housework. The Theiler family have all pulled together, making possible the success of the father, Martin Theiler, who for years has been actively engaged in logging, and also owns a 160-acre farm within the city limits of Tomahawk.

Malcolm R. Jeffris, proprietor of Makida Farm of 360 acres in the town of Harrison, Lincoln County, was born in Janesville, Wis., Aug. 23, 1886, son of Malcolm G. and Nancy Roys Jeffris. In his youth he attended the grade and high schools in his native city, and subsequently Brown University at Providence, R. I., from which he was graduated with the class of 1910. He was also a student for the following three years. In the fall of 1913 he came to Lincoln County, and purchased 360 acres of cut-over land in the town of Harrison, which he has since developed into his present farm, now recognized as one of the finest stock farms in northern Wisconsin, and which is provided with two complete sets of buildings. He has a fine herd of pure-bred Holstein cattle, all registered stock, together with a flock of Shropshire sheep and a herd of Berkshire swine. His equipment is

thoroughly modern, including all necessary machinery, electric lights, running water, and other conveniences. Mr. Jeffris has served his town and county in various offices and is now chairman of the town board of Harrison and therefore a member of the county board. He was married Jan. 22, 1915, to Ida Green, daughter of M. F. and Ella Green, her father being president of the Green Tobacco Co. of Janesville. Mr. and Mrs. Jeffris are the parents of three children, Nancy, Helen and Roys.

Henry D. Jacks, representative in Tomahawk and elsewhere, of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, was born at Howard City, Mich., Jan. 7, 1891, son of Thomas and Ellen (Howe) Jacks. The father, born in Glasgow, Scotland, June 1, 1824, came to the United States when a young man, and settling in the vicinity of Howard City, Mich., engaged in the logging and lumbering business. He died there when nearly 87 years old, on May 28, 1911. His wife Ellen, mother of Henry D., was born in Montcalm County, Mich., Nov. 2, 1859, her parents having come to this country from England. She is still living and now resides with the subject of this sketch. The children in the family were: Tena, now Mrs. William Hemminger of Tomahawk; Henry D., of Tomahawk; Emory of Cleveland, Ohio; William, who died in Tomahawk, April 1, 1920, and Albert of Tomahawk. Henry D. Jacks as a boy attended the grade school in Howard City, Mich. He first came to Tomahawk in 1906, but subsequently went back to Michigan and for two years was engaged in taking a business course in the Ferres Institute at Big Rapids, that state, and from there, went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he was in the tailor business for eight years. He then returned to Tomahawk and entered the employ of Henry Euble, proprietor of a tailor's shop, with whom he remained two years. Then on Dec. 17, 1917, he took his present position with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., as their representative in Tomahawk, and Merrill in Lincoln County, and Minocqua in Oneida County; and in addition to this, he is also salesman for the Chevrolet Automobile Co. Mr. Jacks was married June 4, 1916, to Emma H., daughter of Arthur and Ida (Lauz) Lambs, of Wausau, Wis., in which city she was born. The parents were of German nativity, the father born Jan. 22, 1856, and the mother in December, 1867. The latter died in Wausau Nov. 28, 1919, but the former is still residing there. They came to this country when quite young with their respective parents at a time when the site of Wausau was yet unoccupied except by Indian savages. Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Jacks own a comfortable residence at No. 128 Lincoln Avenue. They are the parents of two children: Anita L., born March 1, 1920, and Arline E., born March 22, 1921. The religious affiliations of the family are with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mr. and Mrs. Jacks are members, while Mr. Jacks is also a member of the local Odd Fellows Lodge.

William Johannes, head of the firm of William Johannes & Co., of Merrill, Lincoln County, was born in Hanover, Germany, May 3, 1864, son of William and Dorothy (Kohlmeyer) Johannes, who were natives of that country, the father being a laborer by occupation. He and his wife came to the United States in 1883, the year after their son William, making their residence in Merrill, Wis., where he found employment in the lumber yards. He died in April, 1906, his wife surviving him until Oct. 17, 1922. They were the parents of ten children, of whom nine are now living: William, of Merrill; Henry J., a lumberman of Wausau, Wis.; Dorothy, wife of John Schaars of Merrill; Lena, wife of Henry Pruser of Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Wilhelmina, wife of H. A. Krueger, postmaster of Merrill; Freda, wife of George P. Ewing, who is connected with the paper pulp mill at Merrill; Sophia, who is Mrs. C. F. Beckmann of Merrill; Herman W., a prominent lumberman of Lugerville, Wis.; and Alma, now Mrs. Charles Bjorklund. The other child, Marie, died in Germany when six years old. William Johannes acquired his education in his native land where he also learned the shoemakers' trade and followed it up to 1882. In that year, at the age of 18, he came to the United States with his uncle, Henry Eggers. He came directly to Merrill, Wis., which was then a small village, surrounded by heavy timber, with stumps standing in the streets. Young Johannes worked on the dam and in sawmills, also one winter in the woods

as a logger, being thus occupied until 1890. In the following year, having married, he went into the shoe store of his father-in-law, F. J. Runge, where he made and repaired shoes, and also learned the harness-maker's trade. Later he engaged in the shoe business on his own account, opening a store and operating it in connection with a harness shop. He carries a general line of men's and ladies' shoes, does repairing, and during the year makes many sets of harness for the lumber companies. In 1919 he took G. S. Broecker as a partner adopting the business style of William Johannes & Co. Since coming to Merrill he has made many acquaintances and achieved considerable popularity, which led to his being elected in 1916, 1920 and 1922 as alderman from the Fifth Ward, in which position he has now served six years. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, the Men's Club and the Sick Benefit Society. His marriage in Merrill, on May 26, 1891, united him with Mary Runge, whose parents (now deceased) were early settlers in Merrill, the father being a shoe merchant and harness maker. Mr. and Mrs. Johannes have seven children, one of whom died in infancy, the survivors being Irvin, Anna, Esther, Helen, Carl and Willis. Anna is now the wife of William Steckling, a farmer in Lincoln County. Mr. Johannes has now been a resident of Merrill for more than 40 years and is well and favorably known to the people of the town. Through industry and frugality he has carved out a successful career for himself and established a comfortable home, brightened by the presence of children and founded on the principles of religion and the practice of the social virtues.

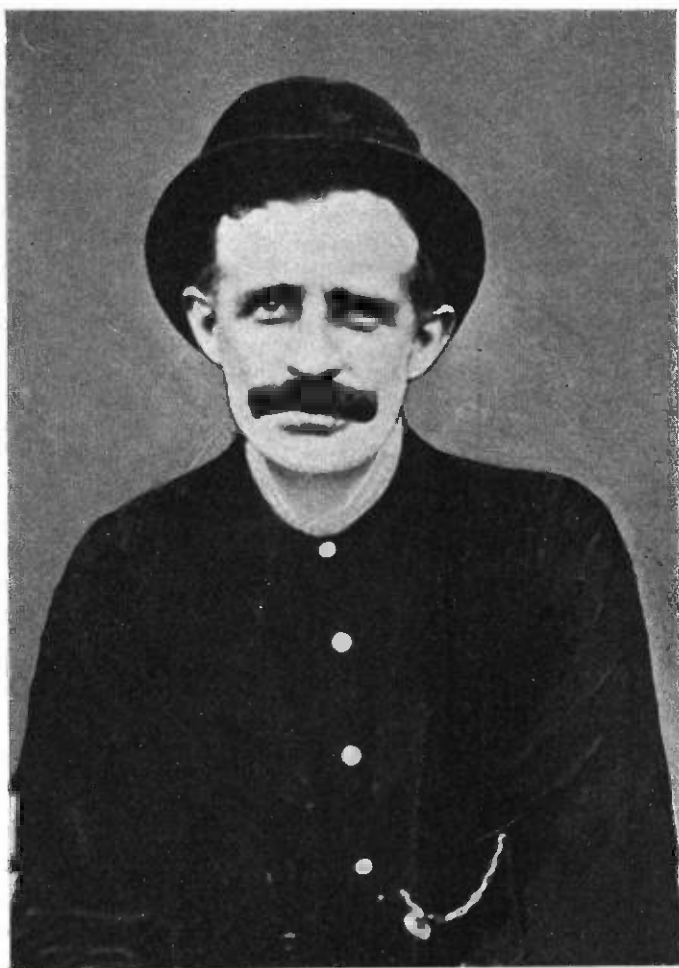
Prosper Jossart, a prominent resident of Minocqua, where he was actively engaged in the contracting and building business for many years and is now living practically retired, was born at Robinsonville, Brown County, Wis., Sept. 16, 1856, son of Joseph and Josephine (Dalvaux) Jossart. He received a rather meager education in the schools of Brown County, the largest part of his education being obtained later in the great school of life. After remaining at home until he reached the age of 18 years he went to work as a shingle weaver in the mills at Wausau and Schofield, following this occupation during the summer months and working in the woods during the winters; in his work in the woods he went as far north as Eagle River, making this trip for the first time in 1877 and for the last time in 1881. There were then no railroads north of Wausau and all supplies had to be packed from that city; he thus learned the lesson of fortitude that hardship has to teach—learned it in a school little known to the younger generation of today. From 1881 to 1888 he was engaged in grading and shipping lumber at Schofield, and in the latter year he went to Minnesota and purchased 100 acres of railway land in Martin County, where he remained until 1895. In that year he visited his brothers and sisters at Minocqua, and on that trip he became so much impressed by the advantages of this part of the country that he decided to remain permanently, the unusually broad foresight that has marked his entire career telling him of the great future that lay ahead for Minocqua and the surrounding territory. He began his work as a contractor and builder here at once and was so occupied for a great many years. Recently he has turned his business over to his son, Ferris P. Jossart, and he now does nothing but care for his cottages and indulge in his favorite sport, fishing. He has two cottages on Lake Minocqua and another on an island he owns, known as Jossart's Island, besides owning his residence in the village of Minocqua, and he has 80 acres of virgin timber on Blue Lake. In his work as a builder he has erected many of the prominent resorts in and around Minocqua, and in 1921 and 1922 he built two large log cottages at Trout Lake; he has also erected a number of cottages at Tomahawk Lake. His career has been a successful one and he is accorded a well-merited respect throughout the community. Mr. Jossart was first married on May 19, 1881, at La Crosse, Wis., to Elizabeth De Tienne; Mrs. Elizabeth Jossart passed away Dec. 20, 1894, leaving three children: Joseph, now deceased; Sinia, who is Mrs. Ernest Le Pouce of Bainville, Mont.; and Ruth, deceased. Jan. 9, 1899, at Minocqua, Mr. Jossart was united with Miss Vernie Kline, daughter of John W. and Matilda (Gorham) Kline. To this union two children have been born: Ferris P., of Minocqua, and Joseph R., also of Minocqua, where he is attending high school. The family are affiliated with

the Baptist Church and have a host of friends throughout this part of the country.

John William Kline, now deceased, for many years a respected resident of Minocqua and Merrill, was born at Bentley Creek, Pa., in 1855. He there received his education and learned the trade of carpenter, and he came to Wisconsin in 1877, settling at Jenny, now Merrill, which was his home until 1891. In that year he took up a homestead in Oneida County, and after living on that place for about five years he moved to the village of Minocqua, where he spent the remainder of his life, passing away here on July 2, 1901. Mr. Kline was married at Merrill on Dec. 24, 1878, to Matilda Adeline Gorham, who was born at Green Bay, Wis., June 15, 1861, daughter of David and Emily (Ballaway) Gorham. Mrs. Kline is still living at Minocqua. Six children were born to her union with Mr. Kline: Vernie M., now Mrs. Prosper Jossart of Minocqua; Ruth E., who is Mrs. William Schlecht, also of Minocqua; Gertrude J., deceased; Ella M., who is Mrs. John Schilling of Minocqua; Hamilton C., of Minocqua; and William J., of Madison, Wis.

Oscar N. Johnson, superintendent of the planing mill operated by the Turtle Lake Lumber Co. at Winchester, Vilas County, was born in Sweden, March 18, 1875. He received his education in his native land and subsequently worked there as a mason until 1892, in which year he came to the United States. Immediately on landing at Philadelphia he proceeded to lower Michigan, and after remaining there for a short time he went to Lac du Flambeau, Wis., where he worked for the Flambeau Lumber Co. for one year. He was next in the employ of the Yawkey Lumber Co. in their box factory at Hazelhurst, Wis. for one year, and he then went to Cloquet, Minn., where he spent the next 15 years in the planing-mill of the Cloquet Lumber Co., gaining a thorough knowledge of all branches of the work in this connection. The experience thus gained and the reputation he established in his work in this mill was the foundation of the successful career he has since carved out for himself. On leaving Cloquet he went to Scanlan, Minn., as superintendent of a planing-mill there, remaining until the mill closed down in 1909. He was next at Mason, Wis., as superintendent of the Heinz Lumber Co.'s planing-mill there; after this mill closed down in 1914 he was with the Prairie du Chein Lumber Co. at Prairie du Chein, Wis., for one year, building a mill for them, and he was next with the Fingle Lumber Co. at La Pas, Manitoba, Canada, as superintendent of their mill until the fall of 1916. From then until the fall of 1919 he was superintendent of the Brown Lumber Co.'s mill at Atkins, Wis., and ever since leaving them he has occupied his present position as superintendent of the Turtle Lake Lumber Co.'s planing mill at Winchester. He owns 47½ acres of land in Vilas County, with a quarter of a mile of frontage on Rainbow Lake, and in August, 1923 he purchased additional land on Turtle Lake and will have a summer resort open for the public in the summer 1924. He occupies a high position in the community in which he resides. Mr. Johnson was married at Hazelhurst, Wis., Aug. 15, 1895, to Lena Noberg. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have had three children, Julius J., Sela M., and Edward, of whom one, Edward, is now deceased.

Jacob Johnson, who was the first settler in Section 25, town of Conover, Vilas County, and is now living retired there, was born at Wasa, Finland, Oct. 1, 1863. He received his education in his native land and went from there to Sweden in 1880, working in a sawmill in the latter country for eight years and then coming to the United States in the fall of 1888. After landing in New York he proceeded direct to Crystal Falls, Mich., where he worked five years in the iron mines, and he went from there to Ironwood, Mich., being employed in sinking shafts for a mining company there from then until the spring of 1904. He then came to Vilas County and purchased 76 acres of land in Section 25, town of Conover, where he was the first to settle. He went through all the hardships of the pioneer in building up this property and establishing his home here. At first he left his family in Eagle River and walked back and forth to his farm, but one of his first steps was the construction of a good frame residence, and as soon as this was completed he and his family took up their home on the land. He cut a road leading to his property from what is now County Trunk P, and during the early period of his residence here he carried all provisions for the family on his back from Eagle River. Until



OSCAR N. JOHNSON

the farm could be put on a productive basis he worked in the woods of Oneida and Vilas counties for the different lumber companies, thus earning money to support his family and carrying on the development of his property. He equipped the place with a substantial set of farm buildings, erecting them all with his own hands, and gradually the battle with nature was won and a fine agricultural property emerged. He cleared about 30 acres of the land, and carried on general farming until 1920, when he sold the property, retaining only three acres. He later purchased an additional two acres of land, so that he now has five acres; he also owns three acres on Pioneer Lake with 10 rods of lake frontage. He is now practically retired though doing some road work to occupy a portion of his time. He is very highly respected for the record he has established and the excellent work he has done here, and is one of the solid, dependable citizens of the community. He served as side supervisor of the town of Conover for two terms, and was fire warden for five years. Mr. Johnson was married at Ironwood, Mich., Aug. 15, 1896, to Mary Olivia Olain, who has been his faithful helpmate along each step of the road to the success he has achieved. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have had four children, of whom the youngest, Ellen, died at the age of five years. The others are Emil, now of Milwaukee, Wis.; Hilda, who is Mrs. Miller Meyer of Juneau, Wis.; and Esther, who is now Mrs. Reuben Kunz and also lives at Juneau.

Peter Johnson, a prosperous farmer of the town of Conover, Vilas County, owner of "White Birch Grove Farm," was born in Sweden June 13, 1853. He received his education in his native land and subsequently worked on farms there until 1884, when he came to the United States. Here he followed railroad work at different places until 1887, and he then located at Aurora, Ills. and went to work for a mining company, doing various kinds of surface work. In 1904 he came from there to Vilas County and purchased 80 acres of land in Section 15 of Conover Township. The country here was in a very wild state at that time; Mr. Johnson's place was all cut-over land, covered with stumps and without buildings of any sort, and there were no roads in his locality. He set to work courageously to develop a farm, however, building a home and taking up his residence on his land. The years that followed were made up chiefly of privation and hard work, but his persistent efforts carried him through and today he has an excellent farm to reward him for the years of toil, with a full set of buildings and about 45 acres of the land cleared. In 1921 he erected a fine new barn 22x48 feet in dimensions, with part basement. He followed general farming actively until recent years, operation of the property now being carried on by his sons. Mr. Johnson was married Nov. 8, 1890 to Johanna Lundin, who was born in Sweden March 18, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have six children: Hilda, now Mrs. Seth Swanson of Atwater, Minn.; Jennie, who is now the wife of Bruno Ewald, Eagle River merchant; Carl, who manages the home property; Oscar, who is a clerk in Mr. Ewald's store; and Lawrence and Eleanor, residing at home. The family are members of the Swedish Lutheran Church.

John A. Johnson, superintendent of the Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co.'s planing-mill at Phelps, Vilas County, was born in Sweden, Dec. 21, 1871, son of John and Sophia (Isaacson) Johnson. When he was six months old his father was killed in a stone quarry in Sweden. The mother of our subject is still living and resides with him; she was 76 years old on Feb. 15, 1923. John A. Johnson attended school in his native land. He was in his sixteenth year when he came to the United States, and proceeding west after landing, arrived at Muskegon, Mich., at nine o'clock in the evening of April 15. He had no trouble in finding work in sawmills, as Muskegon was then in the center of a busy lumber region. He remained there for about two years and then went to Deer Park, Mich., where also he worked in sawmills and in the woods for three years. At the age of 21 he went to Grand Marais, Mich., on Lake Superior, where he found employment in fishing, loading boats, carpenter work and general labor and was employed there for nine years. He then returned to Muskegon, where he worked in lumber yards for a year and three months. On July 18, 1905, he started work in the lumber yards of the Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co., at Phelps, Wis. The following spring he went into their

planing-mill and soon after became superintendent of that department, continuing as such until the sawmill was burned. He then went to Hammond, Ind., and was with the Standard Steel Co. there until 1909, in which year he returned to Phelps and again became superintendent of the planing-mill for the Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co., in which position he has since continued, having proved himself thoroughly competent. Mr. Johnson was married June 17, 1908, to Mrs. Ella Vecker, whose maiden name was Ella May Brown. Of this union two children have been born: John Martin, May 28, 1913, and Earlie, born July 12, 1909, who died Feb. 14, 1912. By her first husband, Mads Vecker, Mrs. Johnson had one child, Mona, now Mrs. Joseph Schroeder of Eagle River, Wis. The religious faith of the family is that of the Lutheran Church.

Erick Johnson, who has built up a good farm from wild land in the town of Conover, Vilas County, and is now successfully carrying on the operation of this property, was born at Wasa Len, Finland, June 23, 1873, son of John and Lena (Erickson) Jacobson. He received his education in Finland and came to the United States in 1890, landing at New York and proceeding direct to Norway, Mich. He worked in the iron mines successively at Norway, Mich., for two years, Commonwealth, Wis., for three years, Iron Belt, Wis., for two years, Bessemer, Mich., for two years, Iron Belt, Wis. for five years, and again at Bessemer for two years. In April of 1910 he came to Vilas County and purchased 40 acres of wild land in Section 13, town of Conover, which property he proceeded to develop into a home and farm, returning to the mines during the winter months each year and working on the clearing and improvement of his farm during the summers. In 1916 he erected a fine basement barn, 30x40 feet in dimensions, and in 1921 he built a nice eight-room residence. He has 25 acres of his land cleared, and is carrying on general farming and dairying, having a good herd of Guernsey cattle. Mr. Johnson was married at Bessemer, Mich., Sept. 13, 1899, to Marie Lillrose, who was born at Wasa Len, Finland, May 6, 1873, and came to the United States in 1898. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have had four children, Einar, Everett, Leonard, and Harold. Of these, one, Harold, is now deceased. The others are all employed in Eagle River.

Isaac Jones, proprietor, in partnership with his sons Robert and Harry, of Pickerel Lake Lodge, situated on Pickerel Lake in the town of Cloverland, Vilas County, was born in England, May 1, 1866. As a boy he attended public school in his native land, and, coming to the United States at the age of 14 years, located in Lima, Ohio, where he worked in a factory for his uncle. In 1893, having previously married, he bought a farm in northern Indiana, and also at the same time a wholesale and retail bakery and candy kitchen at Mathews, Indiana, and he and his wife conducted both enterprises until the year 1900, when they sold out and came to Vilas County. In 1911 Mr. Jones bought 165 acres of land on Pickerel Lake in the town of Cloverland and began clearing it, also doing some farming. In 1918, with his sons, he established the now well known Pickerel Lake Lodge, "a picturesque resort on a lake of unequalled beauty," where the sportsman may enjoy hunting and fishing. In addition to the main lodge there are nine cottages, all conveniently situated, well planned and thoroughly cared for. The culinary arrangements and dining-room service are presided over by Mr. Jones's wife and daughter. For those of his guests whose sport lies on the water Mr. Jones keeps 11 good row boats; he has at command the services of an excellent guide, and such conveniences as live bait, cigars, tobacco and candy are always on hand. The resort can comfortably accomodate from 50 to 60 people. Home cooked tempting meals and a comfortable bed may be had at the main lodge, or a log cabin may be obtained affording all the privacy of a private home. There are 14 pretty lakes within an hour's journey of the lodge, in which the enthusiastic angler may find muskie, trout, pike, pickerel and large and small mouth bass, while the hunter may find plenty of deer and small game in season. Between the resort and the bustling village of Eagle River, which has a number of good stores, there is a fine highway running the entire distance and affording a wonderful automobile trip. Isaac Jones was married May 1, 1890, to Elizabeth Thoms, who was born in Nottingham, England, Sept. 24, 1866, and who came to America at the age of 16

years on a visit and remained instead of returning to her native land. Three children have been born of this union; Robert, Oct. 23, 1893; Harry, Nov. 19, 1895, and Gladys, March 27, 1903. As already mentioned the two brothers are associated with their parents in the management of the resort, in addition to which each is personally active in other directions, particularly as public officials. Robert was elected supervisor of the town of Cloverland and is now chairman of the town board, and therefore a member of the county board. He married Marie Dempster and has three children, Robert, Jr., Catherine and John Jay. Harry Jones is treasurer of the Cloverland town schools. He married Geraldine Holderman, who died Sept. 20, 1921, leaving two children, Shirley and Dorothy. Gladys, who assists her parents in caring for the lodge, is known as the "Champion Outdoor Girl of Wisconsin," having won first honors in competition of all-around outdoor girls at the National Outdoor Life Exposition held at the Coliseum, Chicago early in May, 1923. It was decided by the judges that she could outrun and outfish any of her rivals. Miss Jones loves the northern Wisconsin country and declared that she would not give up her life there for a mansion in Chicago. She has shot many deer and caught some big muskies, participating in seining a 40-pound muskie which she brought to the exposition. Her father and brothers, under the firm name of Isaac Jones & Sons, had a booth in the same exposition, exhibiting live animals and fish, including the 40-pound muskie, or muskellunge mentioned above, a buck deer with horns in the velvet, and other attractions, the occasion being a notable one, of great interest to all devotees of sport or lovers of nature.

Peter Johnson, though not actually a resident of Lincoln County, has for many years resided so close to its borders, in the town of Spirit, Price County, getting his mail at Spirit, Lincoln County, that his personal record and those of his active and enterprising sons are entitled to a place in this volume. He was born in Sweden, in 1854 and there as a boy attended school, later working on farms and at the builder's trade. It was in the year 1880 that he came to the United States, and for the next two years he was actually a resident of Lincoln County, Wis., as he located in Merrill and was employed in the mills there until 1882. In 1881 he homesteaded 160 acres of timber land in the town of Spirit, Price County, where he has ever since resided. There were no improvements on the place, or any roads to it and Mr. Johnson had to carry all his supplies from Merrill and Ogdessa. After building his log house he started to clear his land, but had to spend much of his time, especially in winter, in logging camps to earn money on which to live. The timber on his own place was mostly hemlock, for which at that time there was no market demand, so he used to burn it in order to get it out of his way. He has now 30 acres cleared and under cultivation and is doing general farming. This, however, has been but one of his activities. A number of years ago he became interested with others in a saw mill near Spirit Falls, and later, purchasing the mill, moved it onto his own land. With this mill he cut his own timber into lumber, lath and shingles and continued to operate it until it burned down. He later built a mill to replace the one he had lost and ran it until he sold it to his sons, Arvid and Edgar. For quite a number of years he also manufactured all kinds of baskets, and for a number of years he was postmaster at Graywood. He now owns 240 acres of timber land in Lincoln County. Mr. Johnson was married in Price County in 1891 to Charlotte Olson, daughter of Helmer and Marietta Olson. Her parents, natives of Sweden, were early settlers in Price County, and both are still living, Mr. Olson being now 77 years old and Mrs. Olson 83. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have seven children: Arvid, Mabel, Edgar, Ethel, Albert, Alvera and Stella. The record of Arvid will be given in connection with that of his brother Edgar. Ethel resides in Chicago, the other children being at home.

Edgar Johnson, who, though he resides in the town of Spirit, Price County, has at different times been interested in enterprises conducted within the limits of Lincoln County, was born on the farm of his parents, Peter and Charlotte (Olson) Johnson, in the town of Spirit, Price County, in 1896. In his boyhood he attended school and later assisted his father to clear and improve the home farm. Then he and his brother Arvid, with a united capital of \$60, began buying timber

land and have since continued that form of investment until they now own 800 acres. In 1920 they began operating the saw mill on their parents' farm, also doing general farming, and making a specialty of raising ginseng, of which they have at the present time about 20,000 plants. In 1922 they began the breeding of black and red foxes, and now have five pairs of these animals. This industry they expect to expand in time to large proportions. At one time they also conducted a general store at Spirit Falls, Lincoln County, and another at Bradley but subsequently sold both of them. In July, 1918, Edgar Johnson was inducted into the United States' service, in the Medical Corps, and after training at Camp Grant, went in September, that year, to France. There he served in the Hospital Train and in field hospitals, spending three months in the hospital at Vichy. His service covered 13 months in all, 11 months of the time being spent over seas, and in 1919 he was sent home and discharged with the rank of trained army nurse. Enough has been told in this article to show that the Johnson brothers are young men of enterprising character, not content to plod along in the old, well-beaten paths but quick to take advantage of opportunities in lines of occupation less crowded and affording better chances for expansion and ultimate profit.

Charles W. Frick, proprietor of Maple Beach Lodge, on the northeast shore of Pelican Lake in the town of Schoepke, Oneida County, was born at Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 13, 1882, son of Henry J. and Minnie E. (Hayden) Frick, now residents of Antigo, Wis. When he was two years old the family removed from Milwaukee to Antigo, and after receiving his education in the schools of that city he entered the First National Bank there remaining for four years and rising to the position of assistant cashier. He then spent one year in the west, and upon his return he went to work in the auditing department of the M. & St. L. and Iowa Central railroads, with headquarters at Oskaloosa, Iowa. He was next in the auditing office of the Rambler Automobile Co., at Kenosha, Wis. In 1909 because of poor health he came to Oneida County and took up his home with his father on the shore of Pelican Lake, and in 1914 he purchased the property from his father, which then consisted of the summer home and $17\frac{1}{2}$ acres of wild land, with 1035 feet of lake frontage. Here he established Maple Beach Lodge, the first summer resort on Pelican Lake, and he has kept it in the lead in popularity as well as in point of time. His main lodge is 30x50 feet in dimensions, two stories high; the main floor is used as a dining hall, while the second floor is finished off into guest chambers. This building is supplied with furnace heating and Mr. and Mrs. Frick make it their home during the winter months. It has a splendid 10-foot screened porch along its entire length, overlooking the lake, and is tastefully and artistically furnished. Six neat and commodious cottages are maintained for the use of guests, and an additional cottage is reserved for the exclusive use, during the summer, of Mr. Frick's father and mother. All the buildings as well as the grounds are electrically lighted. Forty people can be accommodated, and a full quota of patronage is received each year. Mr. Frick has 16 acres of his land under cultivation and raises all his own vegetables and berries, insuring a fresh supply for the tables each day; he also produces his own milk and cream, and in 1920 he erected a thoroughly modern dairy barn to house his herd of cattle and to insure thoroughly sanitary conditions in his dairy; the barn is very artistic in appearance, being built of spruce poles, sided up, in balloon style, and it is furnished with James barn equipment and cement floors. The purest of foods, temptingly prepared, make the meals at Maple Beach thoroughly delightful. Five motor boats and three row boats are maintained in conjunction with the resort, and there is a large garage and a boat house. Live bait is kept on hand, and guides are furnished when desired, so that the excellent fishing afforded by this region is comfortably available. In this connection it should be noted that Pelican Lake is credited with being one of the most prolific lakes for muskellunge angling of any in this great fishing country; in 1918, from Maple Beach resort alone 67 of these gamey fish were taken from Pelican Lake waters. Boating, bathing, and all forms of outdoor sport may be enjoyed to the fullest here. With the comfortable quarters and excellent service offered by the management, and with the inspiring beauty of the surrounding scenery, Maple

Beach is an ideal place for a thoroughly enjoyable outing in the bracing air and sunshine of Northern Wisconsin. Mr. Frick is very well known throughout this region; he is a member of Crandon Lodge No. 287, F. & A. M., Crandon Chapter No. 93, R. A. M., and Antigo Commandery No. 31, K. T., as well as of the Rhinelander Rotary Club. He was treasurer of Schoepke Township for five years, and has taken a most useful part in the general upbuilding of the region. Mr. Frick was married Sept. 6, 1911 to Eva E. Badeau, who was born in Oshkosh, Wis., Jan. 22, 1884; Mrs. Frick is very popular as hostess at the resort.

George H. Jackson, a former sheriff of Vilas County, of which he was a resident for 21 years, and whose recent death was a source of much sorrow to all who knew him, was born in Rock County, Wisconsin, Sept. 18, 1865, son of George and Anna M. (Miller) Jackson. The father, a native of Belfast, Ireland, emigrated in 1856 to Canada. About 1859-60 he came to the States and it was then that he settled in Rock County, Wisconsin. So quickly and thoroughly did he identify himself with the interests of his adopted country that when the Civil War broke out soon after he enlisted in the 13th Wisconsin Infantry as a musician and served until the close of the war, subsequently returning to Rock County this state. In 1868 he went to Floyd, Iowa, where he engaged in agriculture, in which occupation he continued until his death. His wife Anna was a native of Canada. They had a family of ten children: Alexander, now of Waterloo, Iowa; Thomas, of Oklahoma; Louis, of Mason City, Iowa; George H., subject of this sketch; Anna, now Mrs. Paulson of Osage, Iowa; Robert, of Reno, Minn.; John, of Owatonna, Minn.; Leonard, who died in 1916; Letta, now Mrs. Parmalee of Grand Meadow, Minn., and Melva, now deceased. George H. Jackson as a boy attended district school in Floyd, Iowa. At the age of ten years he began herding cattle, which occupation he followed until he was 20 years old. In 1884 he went to Nebraska, where during that summer he was employed in a brick yard. Then in the following year he went back to Osage, Iowa, and was there employed for a year as a drayman. In 1886 he went to work for the Morgan-Taneyhill Machine & Foundry Co. to learn the machinist's trade, and in the next year was transferred to the company's plant at Waterloo, Iowa. He remained with that concern for 16 years, at the end of which time his health failed him, and on April 12, 1903 he came to Eagle River, Vilas County, Wis. After remaining a short time in the village he moved to a location on Finley Lake, in the town of Farmington, ten miles west of Eagle River. Here in 1902 he had purchased some 400 acres of cut-over land and he now began to improve it by clearing off the stumps and erecting buildings. By 1920 he had cleared 35 acres, in the meanwhile carrying on agricultural operations, and in that year he sold the place in order to devote all his time to the summer resort business. Into this latter business he had entered in 1905, first developing the Red Oak Resort on Alma Lake, town of Farmington, which place also he sold in 1920 to Walter DeHaas. He then purchased the old Frank Carley homestead on Little St. Germain Lake, a few miles west of his former place, and on which there were four cottages. To these he added five more, equipping all nine for light housekeeping. The resort possesses many natural and artificial attractions and in the season has a considerable patronage. It was here that Mr. Jackson passed away on Thursday evening, Aug. 23, 1923. His death was not unexpected, hopes for his recovery from pernicious anemia having been given up several months previously. For over a year he had been receiving transfusions in hopes that they would bring him up to his former strength. The funeral services were conducted at the Congregational Church by Rev. W. J. Davies, and his remains were interred in the village cemetery. Mr. Jackson was one of the best known citizens of Vilas County and for many years has rendered the county good service in public office. For six years prior to 1916 he was chairman of the town of Farmington, being the first incumbent of that office and casting the first vote. That position made him automatically a member of the county board. He also served on the jury commission, was five years road foreman and three years highway commissioner. Elected sheriff of Vilas County in 1917, he served in that office for two years; in 1919 and 1920 he was deputy sheriff, and in 1921 he became under-sheriff. During this country's participation in the World

War there was no more hardworking man than George Jackson. While sheriff he was also a member of the county draft board and county council of defense and did yeoman work for his country. He was an American through and through and saw to it that there was no shirking of duties during the war. His strenuous labors brought about the illness that caused his death. In all things he was a man of honor and proved his reliability in every position of trust. Mr. Jackson was married at Charles City, Iowa, Sept. 18, 1888, to Catherine Willis, daughter of Willet A. and Olive C. (Green) Willis of Osage, Iowa. Her parents were natives respectively of Jefferson County, Kansas, and Waterloo, N. Y., the father being a stonemason by trade. Both are now deceased, Mr. Willis having passed away Dec. 13, 1915, and Mrs. Willis on June 3, 1915. Five children were born to them: Catherine, who married Geo. H. Jackson; Edith L., now deceased; James B. of Osage, Iowa; Florence, wife of William Wilson and residing in Vilas County, and Charles A., who died in the United States' service during the World War. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson had seven children, whose records in brief have been as follows: Clara E., born Dec. 18, 1889, is now Mrs. John Bode of Chicago; Willet A., born Sept. 24, 1892, is a farmer in Vilas County; Floyd, born Oct. 9, 1893, now a resident of Eagle River; Pauline M., born May 27, 1905, who died Dec. 22, 1920; Harry, born Oct. 18, 1908, now attending the Eagle River High School; Thelma J., born Oct. 24, 1909, and Iona M., born May 25, 1911. Since her husband's death Mrs. Jackson has assumed charge of his business interests and is now conducting the Resort and also the farm of 167 acres, of which 70 acres are under the plow, and a store which is operated in connection with the Resort, handling groceries, canned goods, milk, butter, eggs and other provisions. Mrs. Jackson has also seen public service for seven years as a member of the school board of her district. She was the first woman in Eagle River to drive an automobile and is prominent in social affairs as a member of the Womans' Club of the village, the Earnest Workers and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

George Lambert, a well known resident of the city of Tomahawk engaged in the electrical business, and who has resided here since infancy, was born at Chippewa Falls, Wis., Aug. 8, 1886, son of John and Margaret Lambert. The parents, natives of Canada, came to the United States and to Chippewa Falls in 1865, and in that vicinity John Lambert, the father, worked in the woods at logging until he came with his family to Tomahawk in 1887, the year the village was laid out. Here he worked on the dam, which was then in process of construction, and after its construction helped to move a saw mill from Chippewa Falls to Tomahawk for William H. Bradley, this being the first mill set up in the latter city. After that and during the rest of his active period he was occupied in house moving and general jobbing. His death occurred in 1908 and that of his wife Margaret in 1905. They had a family of 13 children, of whom six are now living, namely: John, Paul, Leo, William, Parmelia and George. Felix and Exhilda are dead and five others died in infancy. George Lambert was two years old when his parents settled in Tomahawk. Here in time he attended grade and high school, after which he worked for six years in a printing office and six years for the city light company. In the fall of 1918, in association with William H. Ball, he opened an electrical store and shop, which he and his partner are still conducting with good success. He is assistant chief of the Tomahawk fire department and is also a member of the Commercial Club, having closely identified himself with the interests of the city which has been his home since early childhood. Mr. Lambert was married in Tomahawk in 1911 to Nellie Reynolds, daughter of Frank and Jennie Reynolds. Her parents, former residents of Wausau, Wis., where for some years Mr. Reynolds operated dye works, are now living on a farm in the southern part of Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Lambert are the parents of three children; Lorna and Donald, living, and one who died in infancy.

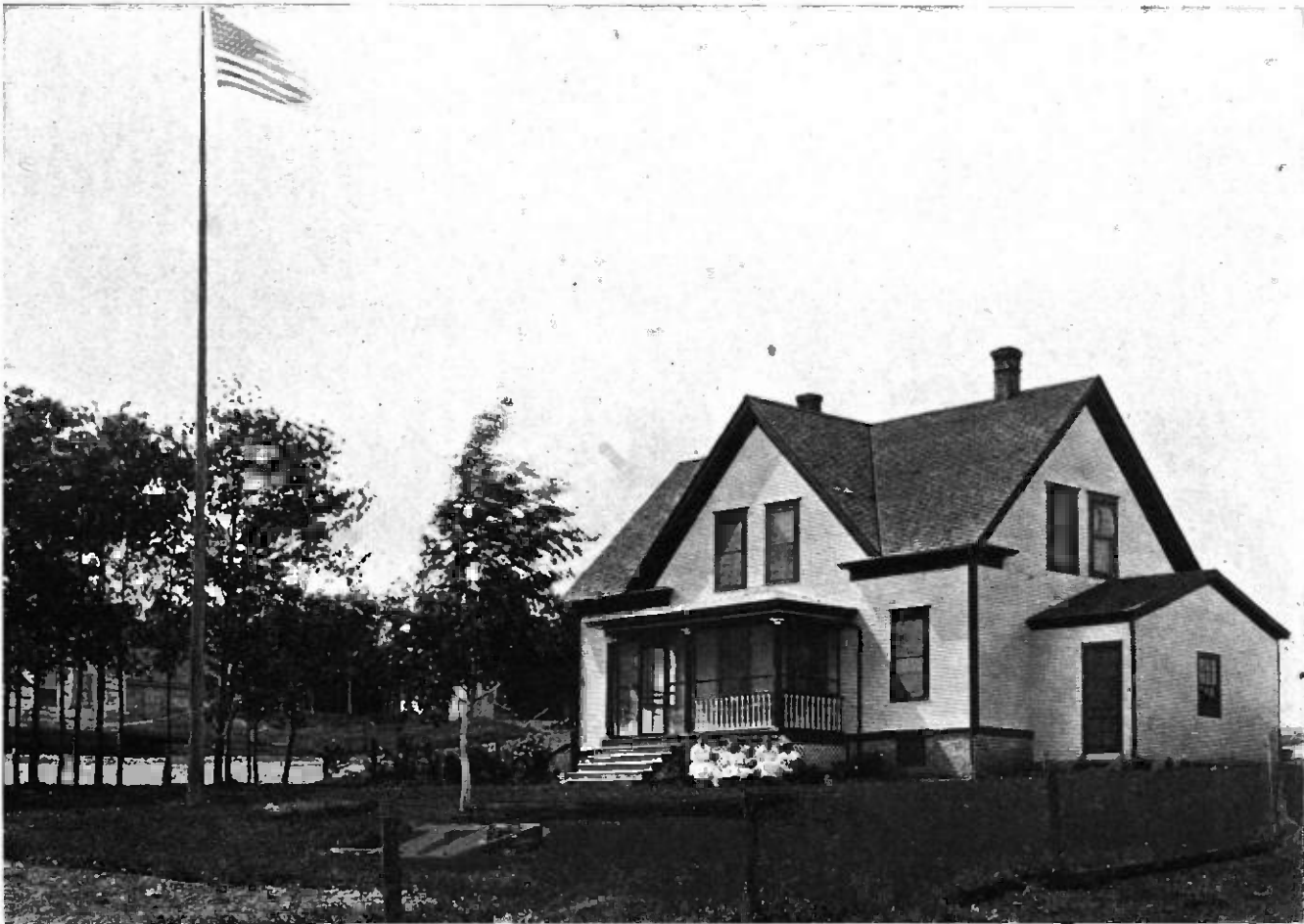
William H. Ball, an active young business man of Tomahawk, engaged in the electrical business in partnership with George Lambert, was born at Proctor, Penn., Dec. 28, 1890, son of James and Hettie Ball. The parents were natives of New York State who came to Tomahawk in 1904, where James Ball, organized a company and

built a stave mill, which he operated for three years. He later became a manufacturer of cigars but finally sold his business and is now living retired. When he first came west he was associated with the United States Leather Co., and was superintendent of their tanneries at Prentice, Rib Lake, Medford, Phillips and Mellen, Wis. He and his wife Hettie were the parents of seven children, of whom those now living are Emerson, Evelyn, Nellie and William H., Nellie being the wife of E. M. Wakefield of Chicago. Those who died were James, Lester and Howard. William H. Ball attended school in Pennsylvania, also at Phillips, Wis., where the family spent three years, and in Tomahawk, being graduated from the high school here in 1909. He then became an employee of the electric company, at that time operated by the Bradley Co., and was thus occupied for some years. Afterwards he worked a short time for A. M. Pride, and then in the fall of 1918 he formed his present partnership with George Lambert. They do all kinds of electric work, keep a good line of electric supplies and sell the Delco lighting plants. Mr. Ball is also manager for the Tomahawk Baseball Association, and, like his partner, Mr. Lambert, is a member of the Commercial Club, being always ready to promote the interests of his adopted city. He was married in Tomahawk in 1914 to Angie Smith, daughter of James W. and Hulda Smith, her father being a well known citizen of Tomahawk engaged in the logging business, who is now living; her mother has passed away. Mr. and Mrs. Ball are the parents of a son, William Robert.

John S. Johnson, proprietor of a good modern farm in Sec. 26, town of Merrill, was born in Norway, June 22, 1855, son of Andrew and Tina Johnson. The father was a merchant who also dealt in stock and farmed. He and his wife spent their lives in their native Norway, Mrs. Tina Johnson dying at the venerable age of 93 years. They were the parents of six children: John S., subject of this sketch; Carrie, wife of Peter Olson, of the town of Merrill, Lincoln County; Sophia, Louise and Mary, who are still in Norway, and Anton, who resides in that state of Washington. John S. Johnson attended school in Norway until he was 15 years old. He then learned the tanner's trade, which he followed for four years, after which he served two years in the Norwegian army. It was in 1881 that he came to the United States, locating first at Baldwin, St. Croix County, Wis., whence he came to Merrill in 1883. Here he readily found work as a logger and was thus employed for 14 winters by the Wright Lumber Co., also for one winter by the Scott Lumber Co. During the summers he worked in the mills. He had resolved, however, sometime to get on to the land and establish a farm home, believing that it was all things considered, the most reliable, as it was the most necessary, form of industry. Accordingly in 1913 he bought 120 acres in Section 26, town of Merrill and began its development. It was a tract covered with stumps and brush and its clearance involved the usual amount of hard work so familiar to the pioneer of this region. Up to the present time Mr. Johnson has cleared 40 acres of it, built a nice frame house of 11 rooms with a full basement, also two barns, one of them measuring 28 by 50 feet and the other 14 by 64 feet. The house and other buildings are lighted with acetylene gas. Mr. Johnson is engaged in general farming and dairying, having 21 head of grade Holstein and Jersey cattle, also a herd of Chester-White hogs, and four draught horses, and, making all allowances for occasional adverse conditions, he has had and is still enjoying a successful career. He was married at Merrill, this county, in 1889 to Lena Pearson, by whom he had three children: Lillian, wife of Peter Solberg of St. Paul, Minn.; Arvid and Louis of Merrill. Mrs. Lena Johnson died in 1896 and in 1900 Mr. Johnson married Tina Reisberg, of Merrill, who was born in Norway, daughter of Otto and Jeannette Reisberg and who came to the United States alone. Of this union six children have been born, John, Arvel, Sophia, Alfred, Otto and Bernhart. Sophia, who was graduated from the Merrill Commercial College, now holds a position as stenographer and bookkeeper. Arvel and Louis were in the United States' service in the World War. Arvel who entered the service July 23, 1918, trained at Camp Grant, Illinois and served one year in France with the 32d Division. Louis entered the service the same day as his brother and also served one year in France; but with the 28th Division. They are both members of the American Legion.

William R. Jaeger, manager for the Rhinelander Publishing Co., publishers of the Rhinelander Daily News, was born at Wausau, Marathon County, Wis., July 7, 1883, son of Herman and Helen (Howe) Jaeger. The parents were natives of Germany, in which country they were married. It was in 1883 that they came to the United States, locating at Wausau, where Herman Jaeger during the remainder of his active period followed the occupations of carpenter and contractor, from which he finally retired. He is still living, but his wife, Mrs. Helen Jaeger, died July 27, 1921. William R. Jaeger after attending public school in Wausau, at the age of 14 years entered the printing business as an employee of the old Wausau Daily Record, where he acquired a practical knowledge of the trade, remaining with that paper for eight years. During that period, or a part of it, he with another boy, named William Brandt, both only "kids," published a paper which they called "Behind The Creek," the work being done evenings. It became sufficiently popular to reach an edition of 300 and many of the leading papers in the large cities copied articles which appeared in it. It proved for Mr. Jaeger the stepping-stone to a larger field. In 1905 he, with Ernest A. Dunn and H. H. Wolsiegel, established the Wausau Daily News, bringing the first type-setting machine into the Wisconsin valley. After they had published the paper for one year it was bought by R. E. Powers, and Mr. Jaeger then went to Edgar, Wis., where for two years he published the Edgar News. Then selling out, he went to Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids), where he was associated with A. L. Fontaine in establishing the "Daily Reporter," the first daily newspaper there. His next move was to Merrill, Lincoln County, where he established the Merrill Daily Herald, which was the first daily newspaper of that place. After ten months he sold out to C. N. Johnson and going to Gladstone, Mich., purchased there the Delta County Reporter, a weekly of which he later made a semi-weekly, and that paper he conducted for ten years. He then sold out and on Jan. 1, 1920 came to Rhinelander and bought the controlling interest in the Rhinelander Publishing Co., formed in 1910, who were publishers of the Rhinelander Daily News. Here Mr. Jaeger has since remained, having found a congenial field of activity. He has brought the newspaper up to a high journalistic standard, and is conducting both that and the job printing plant—one of the best to be found in any city of this size in the Northwest—on a sound and satisfactory financial basis. Mr. Jaeger was married Oct. 16, 1907 to Nettie Brandt of Wausau, and to them three children have been born: Marion H., Aug. 19, 1909; Nancy E., Oct. 22, 1915; and Ruth E., Oct. 10, 1922. The family attend the M. E. Church, Mr. Jaeger being also a member of the F. R. A.

August H. La Renzie, who is conducting a merchant tailoring establishment in Eagle River, and is proprietor of "The Toggery," the leading men's furnishing store of Vilas County, was born at Villa La Creca, France, Aug. 28, 1892. At the age of four years he was brought to the United States by a cousin who located in New York City. There he attended public school, after which he learned the tailor's trade, thoroughly mastering every detail and following it for some time in New York City and adjacent or near-by territory. For three years he was manager of the Geneva Dry Cleaning Establishment at Geneva, N. Y. In 1914 he came to Eagle River, Wis., and entered the employ of the Roderick Clothing Co., for whom he worked six months. At the end of that time he established his present business, in which he has achieved a marked success. He manufactures high grade clothing, and in 1920 added a line of ready-made clothes, handling exclusively the Kuppenheimer and Friend & Marks' goods. His woollens are the Lippencott-Johnson goods and those of Hager-Clark of New York. His other departments are those of shoes and haberdashery, all high quality goods. In 1916 Mr. La Renzie built a fine residence at the corner of Third and Division streets, and in 1919 he bought a two-story building on Wall Street, with a flat and office rooms on the second floor, using the main floor for his store, office and manufacturing rooms. In the spring of 1923 he moved from that location to his present store, located in what was formerly the First National Bank Building on the corner of Wall and Main Streets. This he has improved by adding a 30-foot extension in the rear, having purchased the building in 1922. He has also put in new fixtures so as to have every modern



HOMELIKE RESORT—OTTO MIELKE, PROP.

convenience and bring the store up to the level of most of those in the larger cities. These progressive measures, together with the freshness, quality and variety of his stock, honest dealing and the courteous treatment of customers, have made his place popular with the general public and he enjoys a large and increasing trade. On September 4, 1918, Mr. La Renzie entered the U. S. army for service in the World War, becoming a member of the 161st Depot Brigade (40th Company). He trained at Camp Grant, being later transferred to the 111th Ordnance unit and was discharged March 4, 1919, after reaching home receiving his warrant as sergeant. He was one of the army boys who took part in the organization of Eagle Post No. 131, American Legion. He was its first post commander, was also its delegate to the first state convention held at Green Bay in 1921, and for the past two years has been the post's officer of finance. His other fraternal society affiliations are with the Modern Woodmen of America, being clerk of the local lodge, the Knights of Columbus, the Elks and the Catholic Order of Foresters, he being also a member of the Catholic Church, together with his family. Mr. La Renzie was married July 5, 1915, to Gertrude Stein and they are the parents of two children: Dolores M., born March 25, 1916 and Margaret P., born April 10, 1920.

Otto Mielke, owner of the "Homelike" resort on Little Arbor Vitae Lake in the town of Arbor Vitae, Vilas County, was born at Brandon, Wis., May 7, 1881, son of Herman and Albertina (Vanzloff) Mielke. The parents were both natives of Germany; they were married at Brandon, Wis., April 20, 1873, and were subsequently residents of that place for some time; they later went to Princeton, Wis., from there to Randolph, Wis., and then to Racine, Wis. The father met his death at the latter city on Jan. 31, 1893 by falling down an elevator shaft while in the employ of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company. The mother is now residing at Fond du Lac, Wis. Nine children were born to these parents, of which number three, as follows, are now living: Otto, subject of this sketch; Walter, living at Racine, Wis.; and Clara, who is Mrs. Fred Wolff. Otto Mielke was educated in Racine, and his first position was with the Horlick Malted Milk Co. at that place. He subsequently learned the trade of machinist with the Bell City Malleable Iron Co., and after working at this trade for four years he engaged in the operation of a boat livery among the resorts of Racine County. He came to Arbor Vitae in 1910 and purchased 50 acres of land in Section 28, town of Arbor Vitae, establishing his present resort. The property has 900 feet of frontage on Little Arbor Vitae Lake and the surroundings are exceptionally beautiful. The main lodge and four fine cottages make it possible to accommodate 40 guests, and boats, fishing tackle, and experienced guides are supplied by the management. Mr. Mielke has taken a prominent part in the affairs of the community and served for eight years as clerk of the town of Arbor Vitae, he is very well known throughout the region and is liked by all. Mr. Mielke was married at Marion, Wis., May 30, 1907, to Martha Mielke, daughter of Gottfried and Amelia (Verch) Mielke, who are residents of Marion. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Mielke: Margaret, Evelyn, Florence and Wilmar, and the family circle also includes an adopted daughter, Isabelle.

John Nagle Cotter, one of the best known citizens of Lincoln County, of which he is a pioneer, and who for 56 years has been a resident of Merrill, is a man who has a high record for worthy achievement and public-spirited enterprise. He was born at Port Covington, Franklin County, N. Y., April 11, 1847, son of John and Prue (Nagle) Cotter, the parents being natives of Ireland, in which country they were married, subsequently coming to the United States; they settled at Port Covington, where John Cotter, who was a tanner by trade, operated a tannery and also a boot and shoe business. After spending many years there, they came in 1868 to Montello, Wis., Marquette County, where they resided until about 1884. They then came to Merrill, which was then a small village or hamlet. Here they resided for quite a number of years, the father dying Dec. 22, 1899, and the mother Sept. 26, 1897. Their son, John Nagle Cotter as a boy attended school at Port Covington, N. Y. In 1863, at the age of 16, he began industrial life as a worker in the lumber or logging industry along the Racket River in New York State, and he worked in that region for two winters. After that he spent a year in Troy, N. Y., from which

place he went to Toledo, O., and thence to Erie, Penn. During these wanderings, having no trade, he worked at whatever he could find to do and picked up bits of useful knowledge as he went along. The spirit of western adventure was then in the air, and young Cotter, following his star of destiny, found himself on Christmas Day, 1867, in Merrill, Wisconsin. As already stated, the place was then known as Jenny, and it was not named Merrill until 1881 on the coming of the C. M. & St. P. Railway, when it received its present name in honor of S. S. Merrill, then general manager, and afterwards general superintendent, of the road. The village was situated in the heart of the lumber region of the state, and young Cotter at once became identified with the great industry, going to work as "stump man." From this position he advanced step by step to that of foreman, showing himself well able to handle the rough men engaged in the strenuous occupation of felling the vast forests, who, wearied by their hard toil, and deprived of the refining influence of good women, easily yielded to the allurements of dissipation, and when intoxicated were difficult to control. In 1879, after having made a good record in the employ of others, Mr. Cotter, now a man of 32 years, went into business for himself, in partnership with James O'Connor, the firm name being Cotter & O'Connor. It flourished until Mr. O'Connor's death in 1885, at which time the business was dissolved. Mr. Cotter was then regularly engaged in the logging and lumbering business until 1912. After that year, however, he operated on a smaller scale and by 1913 was practically retired. During the latter part of his active period Mr. Cotter interested himself in various enterprises in addition to his lumber industry. He was one of the promoters of the Merrill Railway & Lighting Company for the building and operation of which he obtained the charter, and served as its president until it was sold out in 1915. This street railway was one of the first in the country to be operated by electricity. Mr. Cotter was also one of the organizers of the National Bank of Merrill and remained connected with it until it was merged into the Citizens National Bank in 1911, since which time he has been one of the directors of the latter institution. He is also a director in the Grandfather Falls Pulp & Paper Co., and was a partner with L. N. Nason in the proprietorship of the Lincoln Hotel of Merrill. In politics a Democrat, he was elected mayor of Merrill in 1888; he also served many terms as alderman and as president of the Lincoln County Board of Supervisors. In these official positions he exerted himself to effect needed reforms and increase the prosperity of the city and county. One of his greatest achievements, was the erecting the present county court house. The history of almost every county in the West includes what is generally referred to locally as "the county seat fight," each city or good-sized village in the territory seeking to obtain the coveted prize, and in some instances unjustifiable methods are followed; but Mr. Cotter chose a fair and open fight and succeeded through the force of his personality and the logical arguments he was able to produce, and Merrill now has one of the finest court houses in northern Wisconsin. He, himself, was chairman of the building committee supervising its construction. He has for many years been active in civic and social work and the integrity of his personal character has gained for him a wide circle of friends. In religion he is a Catholic, he and his family belonging to St. Francis Xavier Congregation of Merrill, and he belongs also to the Knights of Columbus and has served one term as Grand Knight of the local council. Mr. Cotter was married Oct. 14, 1885, to Dora Smith, of Merrill, daughter of Oliver B. and Sophronia (Ravlin) Smith. She was born in Merrill Dec. 3, 1860, and after a happy married life of 34 years, passed away Dec. 9, 1919. The children of this union were as follows: Prue, born Oct. 11, 1886, who married L. G. Avery, of Cleveland, Ohio, and died in that city April 10, 1920; Dora, born Oct. 17, 1888, now Mrs. F. C. Weiss of Merrill; John, born April 7, 1890, and Gordon, born June 11, 1891, the two latter both being residents of Merrill. Mr. Cotter's career illustrates forcibly the fact that material success depends more upon the qualities within the man than upon outside influences, even the advantage of a fine education being sometimes inadequate of itself to advance its possessor to the coveted goal. Mr. Cotter succeeded without it. His education was such as the average boy received who in the 40's of the last century attended for a few



REINHOLD F. KOTH

years the common schools of a small town. With little more than a fair knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic, he found himself, a youth of 20, in a little frontier hamlet surrounded by the primeval forest. But one occupation was open to him and he plunged into it with all the energy and hope of youth. There were thousands of others like himself, or but little older, doing similar work, but how many of those thousands subsequently rose to moderate affluence and attained an honored place in the communities they respectively resided in after reaching mature years? It is safe to say, but few. In the case of most, the money hardly earned was recklessly spent, and the man, instead of shaping his own destiny by fidelity to duty, doing even more than was required of him, did his work in perfunctory style, without vital interest in it and spent his wages as soon as they were earned in whatever took his fancy at the moment, often in dissipation, and without thought for the future; and that future, doubtless, for those of this class, held little that was cheering. The few who, like Mr. Cotter built more wisely, gained the richer reward.

Reinhold F. Koth, proprietor of the Winchester Store in Tomahawk, was born at Reeseville, Dodge County, Wis., April 20, 1871, son of August and Louise Koth. The parents were natives of Germany who came to the United States in the late 60's, Mr. Koth after settling in Reeseville being engaged in farming and blacksmithing, having a shop on his farm. There he subsequently died, and his wife, who survived him, passed away at Lowell, in the same county, in 1915. She had married for her second husband Carl Rogga, by whom she had a daughter, Dora, who married Charles Railer and lives in California. Her children by August Koth were: Herman residing in Merrill; Edward, in Milwaukee; Anna, wife of John Huebner of Doyeletown, Wis.; Reinhold F., of Tomahawk; George, of Des Moines, Ia.; Oscar, of Milwaukee; Martha, wife of August Lass of Milwaukee, and Louis of Gary, Ind. Reinhold F. Koth was reared on the home farm and educated in the district school. His summers up to the age of 18 were spent in agricultural employment, and then, in 1889, he left home and coming to Tomahawk began to learn the tinsmith's trade with Lamb & Moore, for whom he worked for two years. During the next seven years he was in the employ of Axel Olson, after which he engaged in business for himself, starting a tin and plumbing shop, six months later adding hardware to his stock. This place he sold to the Northern Hardware Co. and was their manager for three years. Then he once more started in for himself and has since continued in the business. He carries a complete line of light and heavy hardware, McCormick and Deering farm implements, trucks, tractors, automobiles and accessories, all kinds of building material, barn equipment, sewing machines, victrolas, clocks, watches, silverware, pipe and fittings, fertilizer and many other things, and is doing a large business. He also owns a plot of ground 300 by 1330 feet, lying close to Tomahawk, which he has platted as Koth's Addition, and on which this season he will build cottages for rent and sale. He is a stockholder in the Bank of Tomahawk, the Tomahawk Shoe Manufacturing Co. and the Winchester Firearms Co. His fraternal society affiliations are with the Equitable Fraternal Union and the Maccabees. Mr. Koth was married in Tomahawk, April 19, 1896, to Allie Fogerty, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Fogerty, long time residents of Tomahawk. Their married life lasted only about 10 years, as Mrs. Allie Koth died in 1906, leaving one son, Lloyd, born in 1898. The latter entered the naval service of the United States in the World War and trained at Great Lakes, where he was stationed. In 1909 Mr. Koth married secondly, at Des Moines, Ia., Louise Boese, whose father died in Germany and whose mother resides in Iowa.

Herbert L. Conant, a well known citizen of Tomahawk, for many years in the employ of the C. M. & St. P. Railway, was born near Viroqua, Vernon County, Wis., Aug. 8, 1861, son of Truman and Melissa (Sanford) Conant. The father was born in Pennsylvania of Dutch parentage, or ancestry, and the mother in New York State of English-Dutch ancestry. Having settled in Vernon County, Wis., after their marriage, they resided there some years, or until their son Herbert was about six years old, when they moved to Sparta, Monroe County, where they resided for six years. Then Truman Conant's health failing, he moved with his

wife about 1885 to a farm near Tunnel City in the same county, where Mrs. Melissa Conant died in 1893, and Mr. Conant subsequently resided with his son Herbert in Tomahawk until his death in 1898. Herbert L. Conant as a boy attended school at Tunnel City. At the age of 16 he began to earn his livelihood, working in saw-mills in summer and in the woods in winter and was thus occupied up to 1883. In that year he entered the employ of the C. M. & St. P. Railway Co., and in various capacities has worked for it ever since. By 1899 he had been advanced to the position of locomotive engineer. He followed the railroad into Tomahawk in 1887 and in 1895 moved his family to this city. Mr. Conant was married Aug. 8, 1882, to Abigail C. Woodard, daughter of Silas and Lucinda Woodard of Tunnel City, Wis. She was born in Ontario, Canada, April 5, 1864; at four years of age she accompanied her parents to New York State and later to Tunnel City, Wis. She died at Tomahawk Nov. 8, 1919 as the result of being struck by an automobile while she was crossing Fourth Street on foot. Mr. and Mrs. Conant were the parents of five children: Roy A., born March 14, 1884, at Tunnel City, who is now living on a farm at Bradley, Wis.; Percy, born March 17, 1886, at Tunnel City, who died Nov. 12, 1886; Lloyd W., born Sept. 3, 1887, at Tunnel City, who resides in Bradley; Alma P., born March 27, 1890, at Wausau, Wis., who is the wife of Harry Theiler of Tomahawk; and Archie T., born June 12, 1894, in Tomahawk, who is residing in this city. Up to 1921 Mr. Conant was a very active man. Since his wife's death he has been living with his daughter, Mrs. Harry Theiler at No. 7 East Spirit Avenue. In politics he votes independently but has leanings toward the Republican party. In New Lisbon, Wis. the family were members of the Baptist Church, but as there is no church of that denomination in Tomahawk, they attend the Methodist Episcopal, Church, in which Mrs. Conant was a very active worker.

Ralph H. Clark, a general farmer, dairyman and potato grower of the town of King, Lincoln County, of which he is one of the leading citizens, having served repeatedly in public office, was born at Princeton, Green Lake County, Wis., son of Alban and Jane Ann (Calkins) Clark. The parents, natives of New York State, came to Wausau, Wis., in 1852, where Alban Clark engaged in lumbering, operating a sawmill and rafting his lumber down the river to St. Louis. When the Civil War broke out in 1861 he went to Princeton and bought a farm from his brother, moving on to it on Saturday, April 13, 1861, the day on which Fort Sumter surrendered to the Confederates. On that farm he resided for nearly 50 years, or until 1910, when he and his wife retired and took up their residence in the village of Princeton. There he passed away in 1915 and his wife Ann in November, 1922, both elderly people and highly respected. They were the parents of eight children, of whom six are now living, namely: Mrs. C. A. Jackson of Princeton; Frank E., an attorney of Minneapolis; Ralph H., subject of this sketch; Grant V., of Ladysmith, Wis., who is a Congregational minister; Lola, wife of Willard Reynolds of Gagen, Wis., and Horace G. of Vancouver. The two who died were Emma, who was the wife of W. G. Briggs, and Maggie, wife of Charles Doller of North Dakota. Ralph H. Clark was reared on the home farm at Princeton, as a boy attending the school of his district. He worked on the farm until his marriage and afterward bought it, residing thereon and cultivating it until 1906, in which year he sold it and came to Lincoln County. Here he bought 120 acres in Sec. 30, Township 35 of Range 7, and Section 25, Township 35 of Range 6. There were some old buildings on the place and ten acres of the land were cleared. Mr. Clark lived in the old house until it burned down, after which he replaced it with a small frame one, making the latter the family residence until he erected the one in which he now lives, a modern eight-room house of elastica stucco, installed with running water, furnace and electric lights. He has now 50 acres of his land under cultivation and is doing general farming and dairying, keeping a herd of pure-bred Holstein cattle and making a specialty of raising potatoes. He has been a member of the local school board 15 years, 11 years clerk of the town of King and three years chairman of the town board of supervisors, whereby he became automatically a member of the county board, in these positions showing ability

and integrity, making an excellent public record. Mr. Clark was married at Princeton, Wis., on Dec. 6, 1899, to Mina L. Smith, daughter of Wm. E. and Alice A. (Whiting) Smith, the father being a native of Illinois State and the mother of Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have two daughters: Alice J., a graduate of Tomahawk High School, and of Oshkosh Normal, a teacher at Fox Lake; and Beulah C., who is a pupil in the Tomahawk High School.

John W. Cotey, who holds a responsible position with the Merrill Water Co., of Merrill, Lincoln County, was born at Grand Rapids (now included in the city of Wisconsin Rapids), Wis., on June 17, 1863, son of Godfrey S. and Anna (Finnerty) Cotey. The father was of French-Canadian parentage and the mother was born in Ireland. They moved to Grand Rapids at a very early day in its history, Gottfried S. Cotey following the occupation of logger and raftsmen, working in the woods in winter and running lumber down the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers to St. Louis in the spring. In 1883 he and his family came to Merrill, where he entered the employ of T. B. Scott in the same line of business. In 1811 he moved to Spokane, Wash., where he is now living retired. His wife Anna died in Merrill in 1908. Of their seven children, four are living, namely: John W., of Merrill; Anna, who married Elijah Gould and is now a widow; Mary, wife of Julius Posey, and Caddie, wife of Harold Johnson, of Chicago. John W. Cotey, whose birthplace stood on the site of the present Wisconsin Rapids cemetery, was reared in Grand Rapids, attended school there and subsequently worked for Francis Biron in his sawmill at Biron. He soon became active in other branches of the lumber industry, working in the woods and rafting lumber to St. Louis. It was in the year 1884 that he came to Merrill, going to work for the Central Manufacturing Co., makers of sash, doors and blinds; he also worked again in sawmills. Joining the volunteer fire department, he remained a member of it for nine years, during two years of which he drove the hose-cart, for four years holding the position of chief. In 1898 he entered the employ of the Merrill Water Co. as outside foreman and collector and is still with the concern in that capacity. Since settling in Merrill he has bought land and erected 42 residences, and has also remodeled 39 others, all of which he has sold on the installment plan, and he is still engaged in that line of enterprise—one that is directly concerned with the improvement and development of the city. He is fraternally affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Cotey was married in Grand Rapids in 1883 to Minnie Luetkey, daughter of August and Wilhelmina Luetkey, her parents being natives of Germany who came to the United States some 50 years ago, settling on a farm in the town of Sigel, Wood County, Wis.; they are now living on a farm in Marathon County. Mr. and Mrs. Cotey have had eight children, of whom eight are now living, namely: Mae, wife of Charles Kuhn of Milwaukee; William, a mail carrier in Merrill; Harry, of Chicago; Frank of Merrill; Stella, wife of T. O. Bogaway of Los Angeles, Calif.; Edward, of Milwaukee; Helen; and Leslie, who is attending school. The one who died was Harold. In 1917 William enlisted for war service, trained at Camp Grant, and went to France as a plumber in the mechanical department of the army, being connected with the refrigerating service. Harry was inducted into the service and was in camp for a short time in this country, not going overseas.

Jacob G. Callsen, successfully engaged in mercantile business at Dudley, Lincoln County, was born in Schleswig, Germany, Dec. 12, 1878, son of Dettlof and Lucy (Clausen) Callsen. The parents with five children came to the United States in 1882, locating in Milwaukee, Wis., where the father worked for some time at his trade of painter, and at another time in a shoe factory. After three years they moved to Langlade County, Wisconsin, homesteading 160 acres of wild land there, which in time they developed, erecting a good set of buildings, clearing the land and cultivating it for 38 years. The father, born July 9, 1844, died in 1892. The mother, born April 24, 1850, is still living. Their children were: Sophia, Mrs. August Brandemuhl of Green Bay, Wis.; John, who is on the old home farm, in Langlade County; Jacob G., of Lincoln County, Wis.; August, of Caldwell, Idaho; Christina, now Mrs. Walter Dudley of Merrill, Wis.; Mary, wife of Emil Usadel of Caldwell, Idaho, and Bertha, now Mrs. Leon Robilliard of Parrish,

Langlade County, Wis. Jacob G. Callsen attended common school up to the age of 14 years during the winters. He was brought up to agricultural pursuits and in time became a farmer in the town of Russell, this county, owning 160 acres, of which he developed 25, also putting up good buildings. He sold his farm and engaged in his present business in 1911, carrying a good stock of general merchandise in his store at Dudley. From Oct. 10, 1902 to 1911 he was postmaster at Dudley, the office being discontinued in the year last mentioned and Gleason being made the point of distribution. Mr. Callsen is a stockholder and president of the Gleason State Bank of Gleason, Wis., and belongs to the Elks lodge in Merrill. He was married June 6, 1905 to Arilla Kyes of Merrill, Wis., who was born Dec. 23, 1884 and died Sept. 25, 1908. She left four children: Arnold K., born Sept. 9, 1905, now a student in the Merrill High School; Anna L., born July 13, 1907, a high school student at Gleason and Arverla (twins) born Sept. 25, 1908, the day of their mother's death. On June 20, 1911 Mr. Callsen married Dora W. Kramper of Milwaukee, who was born in Germany Feb. 6, 1867 and came to the United States settling in Milwaukee in 1885. Of this second union two children have been born: Alice M., May 18, 1912, and Dorothy R., March 12, 1914. The family are members of St. Paul's German Evangelical Lutheran congregation at Gleason.

Matthew J. Callahan, an active and progressive farmer of the town of Harrison, was born in the village of Wautoma, Waushara County, Wis., June 13, 1884, son of David and Mary (Parker) Callahan. The father a native of Ireland, came with his parents to Wautoma, Wis., before the Civil War, and it was there that in early manhood he married Mary Parker, who was born in Waushara County, Wis., her parents having come west in the sixties. They had eight children, of whom Matthew J. was the first born. The others were: Loren, of Nekoosa, Wis.; Clarence, of Wautoma; Maud, now Mrs. John Wagner of Wautoma; Walter of Milwaukee; Melvin, of Racine, Wis.; Mabel, now Mrs. Arlon Selsing of Wautoma, and Allen, also of that place. Matthew J. Callahan acquired his education in the common school at Wautoma and about 1901 began to be actively engaged in farming. For nine years he operated the home farm, and then, leaving it, worked one year at the plumber's trade in Wautoma. On Sept. 16, 1912, he was married to Erna Buschke, who was born in Waushara County, Wis. May 11, 1890, daughter of Julius and Augusta (Schmudlach) Buschke. Her parents were of German descent, and the mother is now living at Coloma, Waushara County, the father having died in that county about 1890. They had ten children, eight of whom are still living. In 1913, the year after his marriage, Mr. Callahan came with his wife to Lincoln County and they resided for a year in Tomahawk, where he worked in a mill. In 1914 he rented a farm (now the Archiward farm) on State Highway No. 63, 15 miles northeast of Tomahawk, and operated it until 1915. He then bought 62 acres of wild land in Section 18, town of Harrison, Lincoln County, 11½ miles northeast of Tomahawk on Highland Flats. Here he erected a house and other necessary buildings, intended to be temporary, and moving on to it, began operations. He has 35 acres cleared, has a fair operating equipment, and is doing general farming and dairying. He is a hard worker and is getting results, his wife also doing her part in the management of the household. They have six children: Doris, born Dec. 29, 1913; Duard, Dec. 25, 1914; Opal, Oct. 16, 1916; Walter and Wallace (twins), July 19, 1918, and James, Aug. 6, 1922. The family affiliate religiously with the Lutheran Church and in politics Mr. Callahan is Republican.

Frank R. Cole, a well known and respected farmer of the town of Harrison, Lincoln County, was born in the town of Polkton, Ottawa County, Mich., on June 6, 1858, son of Franklin and Cornelia C. Roberts Cole. The parents were American born, the father being a lumberman by occupation; both died in Michigan. Of their seven children, only two are now living, Frank R. and a brother, Fred W., of Grand Rapids, Mich. Frank R. Cole remained at home with his parents until about 20 years of age. He worked in the woods as a member of logging camps for several years, then settled in Muskegon, Mich. where he entered the employ of the James S. Kirk Co., box manufacturers, and in 1892 moved with

them to Rhinelander, Oneida County, and remained with them subsequently until 1898. While in their employ he homesteaded 145 acres in the town of Harrison, Lincoln County, which was a tract of wild land on which the only building was a log shanty. The next year he married and he and his wife began home making there. The farm was seven and a half miles southwest of Rhinelander, but there was no road to it at that time. They suffered many inconveniences therefore and some hardships, but have survived them all and have now 80 acres improved, with a good set of buildings and an ample operating equipment. Mr. Cole served as a member of the board of supervisors, of which for six years he was chairman, thus automatically becoming a member of the county board. He also served as clerk of School District No. 4 for 20 years. It was on June 10, 1896 that Mr. Cole was united in marriage with Cora A. Johnston, who was born at Hastings, Mich., Jan. 30, 1873, daughter of Byron and Minerva (Topping) Johnston, and who had come with her parents to Rhinelander in 1892. Her father, who served in the Civil War, as also did the father of Mr. Cole, was born July 26, 1838, and is still living. His wife, Minerva, mother of Mrs. Cole, was born Sept. 1, 1845, and they were married Jan. 24, 1862. Their children, five in number, were George, Willett, Milo, Cora A. and Fred, of whom George, a resident of northern Michigan, and Cora A. (Mrs. Cole) are the only ones now living. Mr. and Mrs. Cole have had three children: Alfred, Arthur and Hazel. Alfred, born June 26, 1897, is a farmer in the town of Harrison. He married Mollie Mengel of Merrill, Wis. Arthur, born June 13, 1901, is living at home, as also is Hazel, born June 23, 1908. These children were all born in the old log cabin which was the first home of the family on the farm. The Cole family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Delos Cone, a well known pioneer of Lincoln County, proprietor of Riverside Farm in the town of Russell, where he is enjoying the comforts of an attractive home after many years of hard toil, was born in the town of Menasha, Wis., April 20, 1863, son of William and Eveline (Foulds) Cone. The parents were of Scotch and English ancestry respectively, which has been traced back on the father's side to the year 1737, showing good stock in each generation. William Cone was born at Pittsfield, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1830, and in the same state in 1854, he was married to Eveline Foulds, who was born in Otsego County, N. Y., in 1828. In 1860, about six years after their marriage, they came west to Wisconsin, settling in Menasha, where they lived many years and where Mr. Cone died March 26, 1902. His wife died at Berlin, Wis., April 27, 1912. At an early day he homesteaded land in what is now the town of Russell, Lincoln County, but which was then in the town of Merrill; but after remaining three or four years they sold out and returned to Menasha. They were the parents of two children: Addie, born Feb. 18, 1857, now the wife of Dr. J. S. Walbridge of Berlin, Wis., and Delos, the subject of this sketch. Delos Cone in his youth attended school up to the age of 15 years, at which time he began industrial life, working on farms in summer and in the woods in winter, also taking part in the spring drives on the river. His wages were \$13.00 per month and he had to work 30 days a month and from 15 to 18 hours per day, which nowadays would seem a most miserable remuneration for hard and dangerous work week days and Sundays, and for so many hours a day that the worker's time was practically divided between work and sleep. His first work in the woods, however, was that of a shanty cook in a camp of Crane & Chase of Phillips, Wis. In 1881 young Cone, then a youth of 18, came to the site of Gleason, Lincoln County, and there or in that vicinity was engaged in logging or river driving until 1896. It was in the early part of that period, on Dec. 10, 1884, that he was married to Addie Bates, who was born at Oshkosh, Wis., May 28, 1862, daughter of Frank and Susan (Marston) Bates, and who had come with her parents to Lincoln County, they taking a homestead in the town of Harrison, just north of Dudley. She had had good school advantages for those days and had taught school in northern Michigan. In August, 1886, while still actively engaged in the lumber industry Mr. Cone homesteaded 160 acres of wild land in the town of Russell (then Merrill), one mile from the site of Gleason. The land was covered with heavy timber, which

made it valuable, though it made it more difficult to clear. He could afford to wait, however, and began operations only by building a good sized and comfortable log house, so good a house in fact, that, with some modern improvement, it is still the family residence. At that time Jenny (now Merrill) was the nearest village, and although now the distance by the modern highway is only 16 miles, it was then nearer 30, as one had to follow a trail along the banks of Prairie River, in rainy weather through deep mire, the trail being indicated in some places only by blazed trees. Over such a difficult road provisions and supplies had to be "packed in," or carried on the back, and it took two days to make the round trip. This was no easy task, as Mr. Cone's load on one occasion coming from Merrill was his first grindstone, weighing 74 pounds, and on many occasions he carried 50-pound sacks of flour. The journey was much easier to make in the winter with an ox sled and during that season of the year, accordingly, Mr. Cone used to lay in as large a quantity of provisions as possible. After awhile the first horse team made its appearance in this region and was followed by others. To hire one of them for a trip to Merrill, however, cost eight dollars, which was a large price in those days, and then only a small load could be hauled back. Sometimes it had to be taken from the wagon and carried on the back through or past mud holes, the wagon being hauled through empty, and then the provisions or supplies reloaded, the same process being repeated a number of times on the journey. It was work in those days beyond anything now experienced, and there were other trails to be endured as patiently as possible, the deerflies and mosquitos being particularly numerous and vicious in summer. There were but five settlers within a radius of ten miles when Mr. Cone first located on his farm, and he and his wife frequently extended hospitality to the river drivers who passed their way. Some years ago he sold the south half of his homestead and his present farm is the north 80 of the original tract of 160 acres. Of this he now has 40 acres under the plow, the rest being in timber and pasture. As already mentioned, he has improved his original log house and it is now adorned outside with a cobble stone finish. He has a good frame barn with cement floors and modern equipment for 21 cattle, with a good equipment for horses and has other buildings, which are of frame construction. His farm is well stocked with Holstein-Friesian cattle. Its name, "Riverside Farm," is very appropriate, as it lies just across the highway which follows the bank of Prairie River. This stream is well stocked with trout and is a favorite resort of anglers, some of whom are men prominent in the business or professional world, and who come here from long distances—from Chicago, New York, and other large cities. These make annual pilgrimages to the home of Mr. Cone in order to fish and hunt. With Dr. Miller of Chicago, Mr. Cone built a beautiful log fishing cabin on the bank of Prairie River, just in front of the latter's residence. He has been clerk of the town of Russell since 1908; for years he served as justice of the peace and for the last ten years has been clerk of his school district. He was reared a Presbyterian and his wife a Methodist, and they are both now members of the Presbyterian Church at Gleason. During the great war they rendered patriotic service, Mr. Cone being active in all the drives and Mrs. Cone as chairman of the Gleason branch of the Red Cross organization. They have had three children: Chester W., Alfred J. and Eveline the two latter of whom are now deceased. Chester W., born May 24, 1886, is now walking boss for the Brooks & Ross Lumber Co. of Wausau. He was married June 25, 1923 to Blanche Parent of Merrill. Mr. Cone took a leading part in the organization of the Gleason State Bank, in which he and his son, Chester, are both stockholders. He is a typical Wisconsin pioneer who has done his part in the development and improvement of the state. Mrs. Addie Cone also comes of a good American family and can trace her ancestry back to the year 1734. Her father, Frank Bates was born in Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1833; and her mother, in maidenhood Susan Marston, was born in Vermont Nov. 5, 1829. They were married in Appleton, Wis. In June, 1907 they left Lincoln County and moved to Portland, Ore., where Mr. Bates died Nov. 29, 1912, being survived by his wife, who died Sept. 29, 1916. Their children, seven in number, were: Clara, now Mrs. Del Freeman of Los Angeles, Calif.; Addie, wife of the subject of this sketch;

Dora, now Mrs. Archie Chadwick, of Tacoma, Wash.; Edward of Portland, Ore.; Warren, of Green Bay, Wis.; Harvey, of Portland, Ore., and Lee, of Portland, Ore.

Alson W. Cottrell, proprietor of Happy Hillside Farm in the town of Birch, Lincoln County, was born in Waushara County, Dec. 10, 1869, son of George G. and Lydia A. (Naramore) Cottrell. Both parents were natives of New York State, the father born on a farm near Brookfield, Aug. 15, 1833, and the mother at Jamestown, Sept. 4, 1835. The first American ancestor of the Cottrell family settled in Rhode Island in early colonial times. George G. Cottrell was a cooper by trade. He was married to Lydia A. Naramore at Cherry Creek, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1854, and they resided there till 1859, when they came west to Wisconsin, locating at Waukau, Winnebago County. There Mr. Cottrell followed his trade for 30 years, at the end of which time he moved with his family to Poy Sippi, Waushara County, Wis., settling on wild land with the object of developing a farm. Having made a small clearing, he built a log house, but instead of further developing that place he sold it and bought another farm which had been slightly improved, a little clearing having been made and one or two small frame buildings erected. On that place he remained about 20 years, at the end of which time he traded it for a 160-acre farm in the town of Russell, Lincoln County, and on this latter farm he resided from 1896 to 1905. In the year last mentioned he again sold, this time buying a 100-acre farm in the town of Birch, Lincoln County, two miles southeast of the village of Irma. This latter place was his home until 1908 when he again sold out and went to the city of Lynchburg, Va., in which place his wife Lydia died Aug. 29, 1910. In the fall of that year George C. Cottrell returned to Lincoln County, Wisconsin, where he lived for some six years or more afterwards, dying at Irma, March 29, 1917. He and his wife had ten children, two of whom died in infancy. The others were as follows: George H., born at Alden, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1855, who died at Whitcomb, Shawano County, Wis.; Carrie F., born Aug. 3, 1859 at Cherry Creek, N. Y., now Mrs. Elmer Bullock of that place; Gaius E., born Dec. 3, 1861, at Waukau, Wis., and now living at Irma, Wis.; Marcus L., May 19, 1864, at Waukau, Wis., now a minister in the Christian Church at Florence, S. C.; Carl C., born Feb. 21, 1867 at Omro, Wis., who resides in Poy Sippi, Wis.; Alson W., subject of this sketch; Paul, born in the town of Poy Sippi, Waushara County, Wis.; and Willett S., born in the same town June 15, 1877, who died on the same day as his brother Paul, both of diphtheria. Alson W. Cottrell was educated in the rural school of the district he resided in when a boy. He remained with his parents, helping his father in the latter's agricultural operations and became part owner with his father of the farm in the town of Birch, this county, remaining so until the family removed to Virginia in 1908, at which time he bought the latter's interest. In the meanwhile he had married and he and his wife accompanied his parents to Virginia, but not liking that part of the country, they remained there but a short time, going instead to Aylmer, Ontario, she being a native of that province. At Orwell, near that place they bought a house with five acres of land, but remained there less than a year, when they came back to Lincoln County, Wisconsin and bought a tract of 16 acres in the town of Birch, adjoining Irma. There were only poor buildings on it and so in 1912 Mr. Cottrell erected a substantial and well planned house, installed with gas lights and steam heat. In 1915 he built a good dairy barn with a built-in silo and which has full steel equipment and running water in each stall. Since he bought this place he has acquired additional land, so that he now has 75 acres. With the valuable assistance of his wife, he carries on general farming and dairying and also manufactures high grade ice cream, selling wholesale to dealers in Tomahawk and Merrill. His cattle are pure-bred and high grade Jerseys. Mr. Cottrell's marriage, which took place at Bradley, S. D., Dec. 14, 1892, united him with May Emily Gransden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Gransden, of Vienna, Ont.; she was born Aug. 18, 1874. When she was two years old she passed under the care of foster parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert McKenney, with whom she went to Bradley, S. D., where she was reared. Her father is still living and resides at Aylmer, Ontario. After her marriage she resided with her husband with his parents' on their farm in Waus-

hara County, subsequently moving with them from place to place until they found themselves in Lynchburg, Va., as previously narrated, since which time their movements have been independent. Mr. and Mrs. Cottrell have had 14 children, Harvey L., Evelyn L., Willett, Russell Lincoln, Adelia May, Mary, Howard B., Mildred V., Bessie M., Earl L., Jessie D., Nina T., an infant who died unnamed, and Bonnie Jean. The eldest child and son, Harvey L., born Sept. 29, 1893, was drafted into the U. S. army in July, 1918 and trained at Camp Grant, Illinois. He became a member of the 311th Engineer Corps; went overseas early in September, 1918 and was stationed at Bordeaux, France. After being abroad ten months he returned to the United States June 13, 1919 and was discharged at Camp Grant July 7, that year. Before going into the army he had married Helen Hill, who was born at Omro, Wis., and who died while her husband was in France. Evelyn L. Cottrell, born Nov. 1, 1894, was married May 22, 1912, to William Bartman of Irma, Wis., and has four children, Clifford, Esther, Helen and Vincent. Willett, born March 7, 1896, died in infancy. Russell Lincoln, born Aug. 9, 1897, was married Sept. 20, 1922, to Selma Higgins of Tomahawk, in which place they now live. Adelia May, born Jan. 13, 1899, died in infancy, as also did Mary, born Nov. 5, 1901. The other surviving children, who all reside on the home farm with their parents, were born as follows: Howard B., Oct. 29, 1902; Mildred V., Aug. 15, 1904; Bessie M., Oct. 5, 1906; Earl L., May 30, 1908; Jessie D., July 12, 1910; Nina T., May 15, 1912, and Bonnie Jean Aug. 18, 1915. The religious faith of the family is that of the Baptist Church, of which the parents and the older children are members. Mr. Cottrell served as a member of his town board in the towns of Russell and Birch. He has for years been an advocate of prohibition, but in general politics is independent, voting for the man rather than with the party.

George Plautz, a practical creamery man, operating what is known as the Plautz Creamery in Merrill, Lincoln County, was born in Wausau, Wis., May 18, 1888, son of Albert and Augusta Plautz. The father was born at Green Bay, Wis. and the mother in Germany. It was many years ago that they settled in Marathon County and began farming. Later they moved to Merrill, where Albert Plautz found employment in the A. H. Stange sash and door factory. They have five children, George, Tillie, Olga, Arnold and Leona. Tillie married William Schroeder of Merrill; Olga is the wife of Otto Zell of Milwaukee, and Leona is also married. George Plautz was reared in Wausau, where he attended school. He then worked in sawmills, lumber yards and factories until 1899, when he came to Merrill. The creamery which he is now operating was started in 1908 by the Jahnke Creamery Co. and was run by them for about four years, the company manufacturing butter. In 1912 Mr. Plautz, in association with Walter Zastrow, bought the concern out and for three years subsequently it was operated by them in partnership. Then Mr. Plautz bought out Mr. Zastrow and has since been the sole proprietor. He manufactures from 1500 to 1800 pounds of butter daily, and 150 gallons of ice cream, the latter being chiefly for the home trade, though some of his product is shipped to outside towns. Mr. Plautz was married in Merrill, Wis., June 22, 1912, to Martha Seehafer, daughter of John and Bertha Seehafer, her parents being long-time residents of Merrill. Four children have been born of this union, namely, Lester, Irene, Lavera and Harold.

Ordell C. Henderson, merchant at State Line, Vilas County, was born in Wright County, Iowa, July 22, 1895, son of Knute and Olena (Holmes) Henderson. The parents were natives of Norway; both came from that country to the United States as young people, and they were married in Iowa, where they were among the earliest settlers of Wright County. After several years of residence there they removed to South Dakota, later going to southern Minnesota and then to northern Minnesota, spending the remainder of their lives in the latter locality. Ordell C. Henderson received his education at Plummer, Minn., and remained there until he was 17 years of age. In 1912 he came to Phelps, Wis. and entered the employ of his brother in the hotel he was then operating here. He later took charge of the hotel for a short time. After leaving the hotel he entered the employ of the Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co. in their store at Phelps, having charge of the



ABIJAH K. SISSON AND FAMILY

grocery department. In 1917 he was forced by the condition of his health to give up indoor work, and he left the store to take charge of the dam on North Long Lake for the Wisconsin Valley Improvement Association. He also looked after the cordwood in that locality for the Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co., and while living there he served the town of Phelps as clerk and was also clerk of the circuit court. In the fall of 1920 he came to State Line and purchased the general store then operated by W. J. Hutchinson, which he has ever since conducted. With his previous experience in the mercantile business and his fine natural ability, he has made an excellent success, and his place draws a large trade from the surrounding territory. He is a member of the Masons, belonging to the Blue Lodge at Eagle River, and has a wide circle of friends, both personally and in a business sense. Mr. Henderson was married at Phelps, Wis., June 19, 1915, to Edith Case, daughter of Hunter and Edith (Manning) Case. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson have two children, Ordell K. and Omar C.

Abijah K. Sisson, a veteran agriculturist and farm builder, who with his wife is now residing with their son Artemus on the latter's farm in Section 28, town of Skanawan, Lincoln County, was born in the town of Norway, Herkimer County, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1840, son of Melvin and Elizabeth (Kelley) Sisson. The father was born in New York State of English ancestry, while the ancestry of our subject on the mother's side were Pennsylvania Dutch. Abijah K. Sisson had limited educational opportunities, confined to the common school. He lived on his parents' farm until about 28 years old, and was married in his native county Aug. 4, 1867 to Ellen Smith. She was born in Massachusetts April 12, 1849 and came of a good family who could trace their line of descent back to the year 1600. Her parents were John B. and Vashti (Stratton) Smith, who came to Wisconsin at an early day, taking boat from Buffalo to Milwaukee, then traveling by stage, wagon or horseback to Beloit, and settling in the town of Brooklyn, Green County. John B. Smith died at Belleville, Green County, Wis. July 7, 1886 and his wife at Beloit, Wis. in 1852. Their daughter Ellen was the youngest of their seven children and is the only one now living. In 1871 the subject of this sketch moved with his wife and family to Freeborn County, Minnesota, near the city of Albert Lea, where until 1883 they were engaged in farming. Then they sold their farm there and moved to Miner County, S. D., where they homesteaded 160 acres of wild prairie land on which were no buildings. The nearest town was Howard ten miles distant. After, breaking 120 acres of the land and putting up a fair set of buildings, Mr. Sisson sold out in 1894 and went to southwest Missouri. The family did not locate there, however, but in the next year settled in Black Hawk County, Iowa, on a farm near Waterloo, which place was their home until 1900. It was then that Mr. and Mrs. Sisson came to Wisconsin, settling in Auroraville, Waushara County, where their son Artemus was living and with whom they took up their residence. In 1904 they accompanied this son to Chester, S. D., where he conducted a blacksmith's shop until 1910. All three then came to Lincoln County, Wisconsin, and in the fall of 1913 Artemus Sisson bought his present farm of 40 acres in Section 28, town of Skanawan, the tract then being wild. He has since cleared a considerable portion of it and has a fair set of buildings including a silo. He is doing general farming and dairying. His farm is ten miles southeast of the city of Tomahawk. He has never married and his parents are still residing with him. Mr. and Mrs. Abijah K. Sisson have had six children, whose records in brief are as follows: George D., born June 16, 1868, now a farmer in Section 35, town of Skanawan, this county; Artemus U., born Dec. 2, 1870, already mentioned; Sarona A., Sept. 18, 1873, now Mrs. Sherman Gregory of Madison, S. D.; Warren E., born March 23, 1876, who is a farmer in Section 28, town of Skanawan, Lincoln County; Emma M., Aug. 17, 1878, who is the wife of Arthur Hodge, a farmer in the same town; and Lillie D., born Dec. 25, 1884, now Mrs. Henry Wesby of Wausau, Wis. When a young man Mr. Sisson endeavored three times to enlist for service in the Civil War but was each time rejected on account of a previous injury to his side.

George D. Sisson, an active farmer and respected citizen in the town of Skana-

wan, Lincoln County, of which he has been a resident for the past 20 years, was born on the farm of his grandfather, Melvin Sisson, in Green County, Wisconsin, June 16, 1868, son of Abijah K. and Ellen (Smith) Sisson. Grandfathers Smith and Sisson were of English descent, but American born. As to the parents of the subject of this sketch, the father was born in Herkimer County, New York, and the mother in Massachusetts. They are now living with their son Artemus in the town of Skanawan, Lincoln County. George D. Sisson as a boy attended the common schools and continued to do so during the winters until he was 22 years old. When he was 14 he went with the family to Miner County, South Dakota, and in that state a little later he became a section hand on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, contributing with his earnings to the support of the family until he was 24. After being 12 years in Miner County, he accompanied his parents and other members of the family to southwest Missouri, and in the next year, when his parents went to Black Hawk County, Iowa, he came east and located in Waushara County, Wis., where he remained till 1907, when he came to Lincoln County, and bought his present place of 80 acres in Section 33, town of Skanawan. The land was wild and there were one or two old log buildings on it, in one of which he lived until 1918, when he built a two-story frame house. Today he has 20 acres under the plow, besides five more that are cleared. His farm is 11 miles southeast from Tomahawk and he is following general farming. He is president of the Tomahawk Federal Farmer Loan Association and for a number of years has taken an active interest in whatever concerned the good of the general community. He was town clerk up to the spring of 1923 and for a number of years has been a director of his school district. Mr. Sisson was married Feb. 26, 1889, to Katie, daughter of Edward and Ellen Caster of Waushara County, Wis., in which state she was born Feb. 26, 1873. She died in Waushara County, Wisconsin, in 1904, leaving one child, Gertrude, who is now Mrs. Edward Aldberg of Merrill. The latter has four children, Melvin, Edna, Elaine and Audry. On Feb. 22, 1906 Mr. Sisson married Mrs. Anna Tozer, widow of Benjamin Tozer, and daughter of Richard and Harriet Town. She was born in Malone, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1869, her parents for many years being prominent members of the Seventh Day Adventist Church, and they died strong in their faith at the home of their son-in-law, the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Sisson's first husband, Mr. Tozer was a lumber scaler and grader, who died in Stillwater, Minn., on Aug. 4, 1901, being survived by his widow and two sons; Gordon F., born in the town of Harrison, Lincoln County, April 23, 1892, and Leon B., born Dec. 18, 1893. Gordon Tozer enlisted for service in the World War, becoming a member of Company D., 43d Division, Engineer Corps, and went to Washington, D. C. for training. As he was about to embark for overseas he contracted measles, which led to pneumonia, the latter disease causing his death May 3, 1918. He was the first Lincoln County boy to lay down his life in the war. His body was returned to his parents for burial, and was interred in Tomahawk under the auspices of the local American Legion post, the Rev. Mr. Switzer (the first man from Lincoln County to enlist in the U. S. navy) officiating at the services. Leon Tozer, who lives in Tomahawk, is employed in the C. B. Pride Paper Mill. He was married May 2, 1916 to Rose Liberty of Tomahawk and they have two children, Donald and Gordon.

Warren E. Sisson, a well known and popular citizen of the town of Skanawan, Lincoln County, engaged in general farming and dairying in Section 28, was born on a farm in Freeborn County, Minnesota, March 27, 1876, son of Abijah K. and Ellen (Smith) Sisson. He acquired a common school education and at the age of seven years accompanied his parents to Miner County, South Dakota, where they remained for 12 years. From there they went to southwest Missouri and in the following year, 1895, to a farm near Waterloo, Iowa. From there in 1900 he came with them to Wisconsin, they taking up their residence with their son Artemus, of Auroraville, Waushara County. In the same year, on Dec. 20, Warren E. was married to May E. Smith, who was born in that county, near Berlin, March 22, 1879, daughter of Calvin and Rosetta (Morris) Smith. Her father was born at Malone, N. Y. Jan. 26, 1854, and is still living, being a resident of Auroraville, Wis.

The mother was born at Palmyra, Jefferson County, Wis., March 1, 1853, and died in Waushara County, this state Sept. 16, 1914. From Waushara County in 1902, Warren E. Sisson and wife went to Washburn County, where they homesteaded 160 acres of wild land, but at the end of nine months he relinquished that claim and they went to Moody County, South Dakota, renting a farm near Flandreau, which they operated for seven years. On Dec. 6, 1910, they came to Lincoln County, Wisconsin, and bought their present farm of 80 acres in Section 28, town of Skanawan. Eight acres of the land had already been cleared and a frame house erected on it, and under those conditions Mr. Sisson made his start here. Today he has 30 acres under the plow and a few more brushed and he has a good frame barn and silo, which he built in 1921. His operating equipment is adequate and a five-passenger automobile is one of the conveniences on his place. As a dairyman and general farmer Mr. Sisson is making progress. He has a herd of grade Jerseys, which includes at the present time 11 milch cows and a pure bred sire. The farm is ten miles southeast from Tomahawk and the soil is good. For the past four years Mr. Sisson has been a member of the town board of Skanawan, his neighbors and fellow townsmen having full confidence in his knowledge of local needs and issues. In national politics he favors the Republican party. He and his wife are the parents of two children: Lyndon E., born Oct. 2, 1901 and Glen E., born March 2, 1904, both of whom are attending the grade school. Mrs. Sisson was the eldest of her parents' children, numbering seven, the others being: Milton G., of Auroraville, Wis.; Clark M., of Shawana, Wis.; Raymond R., of Minneapolis, Minn.; Winnie P., now Mrs. Clark Peck of Sandstone, Minn.; Grace L., wife of Smyth Angle of Auroraville, Wis., and Alvin Floyd, also of Auroraville.

H. Andrew Arveson, proprietor of the Arveson Oil Co. of Merrill, was born in Whitewater, Wis., April 23, 1872, the son of Annas and Karen (Hanson) Arveson. Both parents were born in Norway, the father in 1829 and the mother on June 2, 1849, and they were married in that country before coming to the United States in 1871. Here, they settled at Whitewater, where the father, a carpenter by trade, worked as a wagon-box maker for two years; after which they went to Columbia County, Wis. and bought 80 acres of undeveloped land. They remained on this place, developing and operating it as a farm, until the father's death on Feb. 11, 1881. The mother is still living and now makes her home with her daughter, Mary, in Seattle. Four children were born to these parents: Mary, who is now Mrs. Nordlund of Seattle, Wash.; H. Andrew, subject of this sketch; Edward, living in San Francisco, Calif.; and Anna C., who is deceased. H. Andrew Arveson's school advantages as a child were very limited. After his father's death he and his brother, Edward, became the main support of the family. In 1882, the family moved to Merrill, and here the two boys found employment in the sash, door, and blind factory of the A. H. Stange Company. From January to June of 1893, H. Andrew attended the Browning Business College here, following which, he entered the employ of O. E. Byington, general merchant, as clerk. In 1896 he went into business for himself, opening a grocery store, which, however, he sold after operating it for one year. In the fall of 1897, he entered the employ of the Standard Oil Co. as their manager at Merrill, and he remained with them in this capacity until the fall of 1919. During this period he also operated the Merrill Excelsior Company for 10 years with John Lambert as manager. He established his present enterprise, the Arveson Oil Co., after leaving the Standard Oil Co. in 1919. This is an independent concern which Mr. Arveson has developed, and under his guidance, it has been a wonderful success. He began with one truck and one tank. After less than four years of operation, he is doing an annual business of \$100,000 and covers a radius of 30 miles with Merrill as a center. When the Wisconsin Valley Company, manufacturing sweeping compounds, household chemicals, etc., was organized in 1922, Mr. Arveson became vice president of the concern, and he still holds that office, his interests in this enterprise being in addition to his privately owned business. He has built up a place for himself as one of the leading business men of the city solely by his own enterprise and ability, and the respect widely accorded him is well merited. Mr. Arveson was married on April 30, 1900 to Ione

E. Landers, of Merrill. Mrs. Arveson was born in Wisconsin Rapids (then Grand Rapids), Sept. 6, 1873, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Rezin) Landers, and came to Merrill with her parents in 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Arveson have two children, Elizabeth C. and Maude E. Elizabeth C., who was born March 2, 1901, is now a student at Lindenwood College, St. Charles, Mo.; she graduated from the Merrill High School and subsequently spent two years at Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis. Maude E. was born Jan. 10, 1903, and is now studying at Milwaukee-Donner College, Milwaukee; she was graduated from the Merrill High School with the class of 1920. The family all held membership in the First Presbyterian Church of Merrill. Fraternally Mr. Arveson is associated with the Sons of Norway, Lodge No. 81, Rhinelander; Virginia Falls Lodge, No. 226, F. and A. M.; Merrill Chapter, No. 71, R. A. M.; Pine Forest Chapter No. 96, O. E. S.; and Bethesda Shrine No. 13, Wausau.

Charlie Aronson, who is prosperously engaged in the garage business in Merrill, to which city he came 36 years ago when it was but a small village, was born in Sweden, Sept. 15, 1869, son of Aron and Margaret Anderson. The parents were natives of the same country and were farmers by occupation, continuing to be thus engaged until their death. They had 14 children, eight of whom are now living, namely: Anna, who is still in Sweden; August, who lives on a farm at Las Catoon, Canada; Ulricka, of Spokane, Wash.; Elizabeth of Delmar, N. D.; Minnie, of Corus, Mont.; Charlie, of Merrill, Wis.; Andrew, of Seattle, Wash., and Gust W., who is in Sweden. Of the others, four died in infancy and Charlotta and Aron G. are also deceased. Charlie Aronson, following a common Swedish custom, took his father's first name and added "son" to it, making Aronson his surname. He went to school in Sweden and worked on the home farm till he came to the United States in 1887. Making his home in Merrill, Wis., he worked in the woods and in planing-mills, following those occupations until 1911, in which year he went into his present business, opening a garage on West Main Street, where he handled Ford cars and did general repairing. In 1913 he took the agency for the Chevrolet cars, and in 1917 moved his garage to 415-419 W. Main Street, his present location. He has a good salesroom and repair room, does all kinds of auto repairing, carrying a full line of supplies and accessories, his trade covering the whole of Lincoln County and the north three miles of Marathon County, and he also has a fair amount of storage room. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Aronson was married at Sechlerville, Wis., Jackson County, in 1894, to Gertrude Nelson, whose parents came to the United States in 1881, settling on a farm near that place; they are now deceased.

John C. Angelbeck, proprietor of a well-stocked dry goods store in Merrill, was born at Salsingen, province of Hanover, Germany, April 15, 1867, son of John C. and Marguritte (Postels) Angelbeck. He attended school there until he was 14 years of age and then, in 1881, came alone to the United States. After remaining for two years in New York City, where he was employed in a grocery store, he came to Wisconsin and located at Wilton, working on a farm for the first two years there and in 1885 entering the employ of T. L. Martin & Co. as a clerk in their general store. He left Wilton in the spring of 1891 and came to Merrill, where he has ever since been in business for himself. His first establishment, located on the northwest corner of Foster and Main Streets, he operated for six years, after which he built a larger store, his present one, directly across on Foster Street. This is a commodious frame building and Mr. Angelbeck carries a well-assorted line of dry goods, clothing, furnishing goods, boots and shoes, etc., and enjoys a large trade. August 6, 1879, Mr. Angelbeck was united in marriage with Elizabeth Holch, who was born at Sparta, Wis., Aug. 6, 1866, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Christian Holch. At the time of her marriage Mrs. Angelbeck was residing at Wilton, and she and Mr. Angelbeck began domestic life together at that place. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Angelbeck: Reuben C., Leona, Adeline, Clara, Edward, and Franklin. Reuben C., is now living at Sheboygan, Wis. Leona is a teacher in the public schools of Merrill, having graduated from the Oshkosh Normal School after completing her high school studies at Merrill. Adeline, now living in Chicago,

is a graduate of the Merrill High School and the Wausau Business College. Clara, is a graduate of the Merrill High School, the Lincoln County Training School at Merrill, and the Stevens Point Normal School, and is now teaching in the public school of Marinette. Edward, has finished the Merrill High School and is living at home, and Franklin, also makes his home with his parents. The family are members of Trinity Lutheran Church. Mr. Angelbeck owns a modern residence which is the family home in Merrill, and he is one of the substantial citizens of the community, highly esteemed in both business and social circles. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of the T. B. Scott Free Public Library, and was on the building committee which had charge of the erection of the new high school in Merrill in 1922.

Albert Anderson, a well known citizen of Merrill, prominently connected with the wollen industry, as president of the Merrill Wollen Mills Company, was born in Sweden in 1877, son of Victor and Clara Monson, also natives of that country. There the father died and in 1893 the mother came to the United States and settled in Merrill, Wis. Since then she also has passed away. Albert Anderson attended school in his native land and subsequently learned the trade of shoemaker, which he followed for a year and a half before coming to this country. After arriving in the United States, he settled in Merrill, Wis., and for 14 years thereafter was engaged in logging, or the lumber industry, working two years in saw mills. At the end of that time he learned the mason's trade, which he followed for a few years as a journeyman and then engaged in contracting. In 1910 he was elected clerk of the court, which office he held until 1916, when he started in the woolen business. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Eagles, Scandanavian Fraternal Association and the Merrill Sick Benefit Society. Mr. Anderson was married at Merrill in 1905 to Elizabeth Nelson, daughter of Andrew and Sara Nelson, natives of Sweden who came to the United States in 1893. Mrs. Anderson died in March 18, 1922, leaving five sons, Alfred, Albert, Jr., Carl, Oscar and Robert, all of whom are now living. A daughter died at the age of two years.

Ludwig Adams, one of the representative young farmers of Lincoln County, residing in Section 3, town of Merrill, was born in the town of Corning, Aug. 25, 1902, son of Gerhard and Katherine Adams. The parents were natives of Germany who came to the United States as young people in 1874, settling in Lincoln County, Wisconsin, when there were but seven houses in what is now the city of Merrill. Gerhard Adams took a homestead of 160 acres in the town of Corning, the land being covered with heavy timber. Having cleared a small space, he put up a log house, then was married to Katherine Segelsky. Soon he enlarged his log house, which is still standing, and built a log barn, beginning the development of a farm, on which he subsequently carried on general agriculture and dairying successfully. In the meanwhile he started another farm, buying 40 acres in the town of Merrill, which was a partly improved tract, having a small house on it. Having remodeled and enlarged the house and built a frame barn 30 x 80 feet with full basement, he sold his farm in the town of Corning and moved to his new purchase. All this work was carried on under pioneer conditions, as when he began operations there were no roads in the county but "tote" roads, and it was over one of these that he and his bride drove out to their pioneer home in a lumber wagon drawn by oxen. Both are now living, she with her son Erick, who has a cheese factory in this locality, and he with his son Ludwig. They have had seven children, four of whom are now living: Felix of Brokaw; Ludwig, subject of this sketch; Erick, above mentioned, and Cecelia. Two died in infancy and another, Joe, is also deceased. Ludwig Adams, who was born on his parents' homestead in the town of Corning, moved to the present farm with his parents. His education was acquired in the Pine Grove School. He helped to clear and improve the farm and resided with his parents except for several years when he was in the United States service, which included two years and a half regular enlistment, and one year and three months as substitute. It was in 1918 that he enlisted in the coast guard service, and after training at Racine Wis., saw service on the U. S. Steamships Tuscora and Beaver, under command of the navy department. His navy experience was off the coasts

of the United States, as far north on the Pacific coasts as Alaska. At one time his vessel was frozen in for three months; and at another time it was attacked by a submarine, which shot away the smokestack. He was discharged at Racine, July 15, 1921, and for awhile subsequently was in the employ of the Nash Motor Co. at Kenosha, and after that worked on farms until he returned home. In May, 1923 he bought the home farm and is now engaged in general farming and dairying, keeping 14 head of grade cattle and milking 13 cows. Ludwig Adams was married at Waukegan, Ill., May 23, 1919, to Anna Margaret Jensen, daughter of Hans P. and Marie Jensen, her parents being natives of Denmark. She was one of a family of six children, Mary, Margaret, Jorgen, Carlo, Evelyn and Raymond. Mr. and Mrs. Adams have three children, Margaret, John and Roselieann.

William M. Allen, editor and publisher of the *Star Advocate* of Merrill, Lincoln County, was born at Ellington, Conn., Sept. 11, 1857, son of Chester and Sophia (Carpenter) Allen. On the paternal side he comes of the stock to which Gen. Ethan Allen, of Revolutionary War fame, belonged. His parents were born in Connecticut, where the mother, Mrs. Sophia Allen, died in 1865. Chester Allen subsequently remarried and removed to New York State, and later from there to Lynn, Mass., where he died. They had four children, two of whom are now living; William M. and Lillian, the latter being the widow of Almond A. Keeney and a resident of Lynn. William M. Allen was reared on his parents' farm in Connecticut and attended district school there until about eleven years old. He then left home and worked for one year in a general store, receiving his board and \$50 in cash. With that business experience he went to East Aurora, N. Y., and from there to Buffalo, that state, where for a while he was employed in a dry goods store. His next employment was in the printing-office of the *Aurora Advertiser* at East Aurora, N. Y. From there he came west to Owatonna, Minn., and soon after took a homestead in western Minnesota on which he lived until he had proved up on his claim. After doing so he returned to New York State, remaining there three years then returning to Minnesota, and coming to Merrill in 1892. Here he found employment on the *News* and subsequently on the *Advocate*, being thus engaged until 1897, when he started a paper of his own called the *Merrill Star*. Later buying the *Advocate*, he changed the name of his paper to the *Star-Advocate*, which he is still publishing as a weekly. It is a bright and newsy sheet with a good subscription list and Mr. Allen has fully demonstrated his ability as a practical journalist. In 1918 he was elected register of deeds for Lincoln County, and, being re-elected to that office in 1920 and 1922, is now serving his third term. Mr. Allen was married to Mary Baltzly, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Baltzly. Her mother was born in Germany, and her father in France, but they were married in Buffalo, N. Y., Jacob Baltzly was a blacksmith by trade, though in later life he engaged in mercantile business; he and his wife are both now deceased. They had eight children, seven of whom are now living, namely: Caroline, widow of John Ruhlman of Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Sophia, wife of Percy Nugent of the *Buffalo Times*; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Gust Gortzig of Buffalo; Emily, who is Mrs. Ernest Keauslau of Buffalo; Mary, wife of William M. Allen, of Merrill, Wis.; Jacob of Buffalo and John of Niagara Falls. The one who died was Lena (Mrs. Phillip Hall). Mr. and Mrs. Allen have one child, Beaurice, who is the wife of Roderick J. Webster, who is now in charge of the *Star-Advocate*. She has a son, Allen R. Mrs. Allen has served four years as state treasurer and 14 years as secretary of the local branch of the Fraternal Reserve Association; she is also efficiently serving as deputy register of deeds.

Conrad C. Bakken, a prominent farmer of the town of Arbor Vitae, Vilas County, and proprietor of Bakken cottages, located on Big Rice Lake, was born in Norway, Aug. 12, 1875, son of Christian and Carrie (Ellingson) Bakken. The parents were both natives of Norway and the father worked as a cabinet-maker in that country until his death; the mother is still living there. Five children, as follows, were born to these parents: Ernest, who is now living in County Kenmare, Ireland; Leonard, living at Superior, Wis.; Conrad C. (twin brother of Leonard), subject of this sketch; Ida, who is now Mrs. John Ellingson of Norway; and Anna,

deceased. Conrad C. Bakken was educated in Norway and there learned the trade of carpenter and cabinet-maker. After following it in Norway until 1902, he spent two years at Kenmare, Ireland, where he assisted in the erection of Derryquin Castle at Sneem. In the fall of 1904 he came to the United States, proceeding direct from New York to Minneapolis, and in the latter city he was engaged in carpenter work until 1917. He then came to Vilas County and purchased 100 acres of wild land in Section 31 of the town of Arbor Vitae, the place being located on the shores of Big Rice Lake. Here Mr. Bakken has erected a good set of farm buildings and cleared a portion of the land, and he also has fine cottages which he rents to tourists during the summer months. They are finely furnished for light housekeeping and contain three or four rooms each, with screened porches facing on beautiful Big Rice. To his guests he furnishes milk, cream, cottage cheese, butter, eggs and poultry fresh from his farm. Mrs. Bakken is widely known for her ability as a maker of bread, cake and pastry, which she readily disposes of. Mr. and Mrs. Bakken were married in Minneapolis on Nov. 18, 1905. Her maiden name was Anna Nordstrom, and her parents, John and Christine (Waseniuss) Nordstrom, are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Bakken have two children; Alice, born March 31, 1907, and Leonard, born Feb. 16, 1913. The family are members of the Lutheran Church.

Henry E. Bronsted and Fred Martinson were the first of Tomahawk's sons to fall at the front in the World War, and in both life and death they were closely united. Both were born in Tomahawk, Bronsted on June 26, 1898 and Martinson on September 15, 1895. The former was the son of John M. and Bertha (Waller) Bronsted and was a graduate of the Tomahawk High School, while Martinson was the son of Christian and Christine Martinson and had acquired his education in the grade school. They had been playmates, schoolmates and comrades, and both enlisted in the Wisconsin National Guards in 1917, being members of the Fourth Infantry. After preliminary training at Camp Douglas, Wisconsin, they went with their company to Camp McArthur at Waco, Texas, where the regiment was broken up and the company to which the boys belonged became Company A, 119th Machine Gun Battalion, 32d Division. On Feb. 18, 1918 they embarked at Hoboken for overseas and arrived at Brest, France March 4. Within four days they were advanced to within six kilometers of the front at Cuperly, near Chalons, and on June 2 they went into the trenches. They served on four fronts, in Alsace Lorraine, at Chateau Thierry and at Juvigny. Martinson was wounded on the Juvigny front his lung being pierced by a machine-gun bullet, and died later in the hospital. It was on the same front that Henry E. Bronsted was killed, Aug. 31, 1918, being struck in the heart by the fragment of a shell. Their remains were brought home, arriving at Tomahawk Jan. 1, 1921, and their joint funeral services were held at Maccabee Hall, the entire community turning out to pay them the last tribute. They were buried with military honors. Both were exemplary young men and Post No. 93 of the American Legion has been named in honor of Henry E. Bronsted.

Frank Beyer, a well known representative of Lincoln County's agricultural class, residing in Sec. 21, town of Schley, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1864, son of Fred and Minnie Beyer. The parents were natives of Germany, where the father was a farm worker and continued as such until 1862, when he came with his family to the United States, settling in Buffalo, where he worked on the docks and in a brewery, and also for six years at farming. From there he moved to Racine, where he resided four years, being employed in the round house. He later came to Lincoln County and homesteaded 160 acres in what is now the town of Schley. The tract was covered with hardwood and hemlock timber, for which at that time there was no market demand, so, as Mr. Beyer cut down the trees to clear his land he burned the logs to get rid of them, though today they would fetch a high price. As soon as he had cleared a small place he built a log house, in which he and his family took up their residence, and which is still standing. At that time there were no roads and for years they had to lead a pioneer life in the wilderness and with no outside attractions to break the monotony of hard work. Having

done their part, they both passed away and the farm was subsequently sold. There were ten children in the family, eight of whom are now living, namely: Mrs. Andrew Sunden of Merrill; Frank, subject of this sketch; William, now in the state of Washington; Charles, of Antigo, Wis.; Mrs. Phil Atkins of Antigo; Mrs. John Geiss of the town of Pine River, Lincoln County, Wis.; Christ of the town of Schley; and John of Kempster, Langlade County, Wis. Those deceased are Minnie and Reka. Frank Beyer, was reared in Buffalo, where he attended school. He subsequently came with the family to Wisconsin, stopping first at Racine, from which place they went to Dorr County, Wis. where they lived there 10 years before settling in Lincoln. Frank came to Lincoln County in 1885 (not with the family) and at once became connected with the lumber industry, logging during the winters, helping on the river drives in spring, and working in the saw mills in summer. He was thus engaged until 1895, in which year he became a farmer, buying 120 acres in the town of Schley, which was a tract of hardwood timber land and which he began to clear. In 1904 he bought 80 acres of partly cut-over land in Sec. 28. He has since cleared his land and now has 27 acres under the plow, with the balance in pasture. He built a frame barn 46 x 76 feet in size and a small frame house. In 1911 Mr. Beyer bought 80 acres in Sec. 21, town of Schley, the place being known as the William Bessey farm. It was partly improved and Mr. Beyer has since sold the 120 acre farm and devotes his time to his 160 acre farm. He has built a frame house of eight rooms and a barn 38 x 60 feet. He is doing general farming and dairying, keeping 31 head of pure bred and grade Guernseys, with a pure bred bull. He uses four horses and his farm is well supplied with modern machinery. At various times he has rendered efficient service in public office, having been town supervisor and town chairman several times, a member of the school board, and deputy sheriff under Herman Neuman. Mr. Beyer was married at Wausau, Wis., in 1894 to Josephine Geiss, daughter of Mathias and Barbara Geiss, the former of whom is now deceased, the later being still living. Mr. and Mrs. Beyer have had nine children, those now living being Frank, Jr., William, Matt, John and Stephen. Three died in infancy and the other, Mammie, became the wife of Ed Roberts of Oshkosh and died in 1919. Frank J. served in the army during the war, though he did not get overseas. Having trained at camps in Louisiana and North Carolina, he was sent out to Wyoming to take charge of government horses. His service lasted eight months.

Otto Baehman, practicing the profession of interior decorating and finishing at Merrill, was born at that place Jan. 5, 1878, son of Henry and Caroline (Nienow) Baehman. The parents were natives of Germany, the father having been born there Dec. 1, 1849 and the mother Aug. 19, 1853. They were married at Wausau, Wis., and established their first home together at the village of Jenny, now the city of Merrill. The father was a blacksmith by trade and operated a shop in Merrill continuously until a year before his death, except for two years during which he served on the police force of the city. He passed away at Merrill in 1916 and the mother died in June, 1881, at Merrill. Five children, as follows, were born to the union of Henry and Caroline Baehman: Martha, now deceased; Edward, a resident of Merrill; Otto, subject of this sketch; Laura, who is now Mrs. Gust Struck of Reedsville, this state; and Henry, who is deceased; there was also a half-sister, Clara, who is now Mrs. Edwin Zeidler of Aberdeen, S. D. Otto Baehman graduated from the Merrill High School with the class of 1899, and he subsequently taught in rural schools for two years. At the age of 14 he had met with an accident in which he suffered the loss of his right hand. While attending school he acquired a knowledge of painting and paper hanging, and after the period during which he taught school he went to work as a carriage and wagon painter. He later established himself in his present business, and he now does high grade interior finishing and decorating, besides maintaining a paint and wall paper store in a commodious building at 1316 East Main St. His place is well stocked and equipped and he enjoys a large patronage. He and his family are members of the Evangelical Church and are very highly respected members of the community. Mr. Baehman was married on June 29, 1910, to Ida A. Wendler, daughter of John and Louisa

(Huebner) Wendler of Milwaukee, in which city Mrs. Baehman was born on Feb. 5, 1890. Her father was born in Germany and her mother in Milwaukee; they were married in Milwaukee, where John Wendler was in the postal service for many years. Mrs. Baehman is one of a family of six children, as follows: Adella, now Mrs. H. A. Wegner of Milwaukee; Ida A. (Mrs. Baehman); Louisa, a resident of Milwaukee, wife of Charles Wesoleck; Marie, now Mrs. Arthur Gennrotzke of Milwaukee; Emma, who is Mrs. Joseph Falge of Milwaukee; and Karl, who died in infancy.

James W. Bowman, a prominent resident of the town of Merrill, Lincoln County, who has been long established on a farm here, and has taken part from time to time, at the wish of his fellow citizens, in local government affairs, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1856, son of David and Martha Bowman. The parents were natives of the adjoining state of Pennsylvania, from which they moved to Ohio, the father, David, being engaged in the saw mill business. In 1865, when their son James was nine years old, they moved the mill to Canada, where they resided for a while. Their next removal was to Saginaw, Mich., but after a short stay there, they returned to Canada in which province they spent the remainder of their lives. Their family numbered seven children, two of whom, George and William, are now deceased. Those living are: Elmer, Joseph, James W., Fannie and Tillie. Fannie is now the widow of George Porter and a resident of Toronto. Tillie is the wife of Joe Brennan of Ottawa, Can. James W. Bowman passed a considerable part of his boyhood in Canada and attended school there, residing with his parents, whom he accompanied to Saginaw, Mich. He has previously been occupied chiefly with farming but in Michigan became connected with the lumbering and logging industry. A little later he spent two summers as fireman on a Lake Michigan boat, being engaged in logging in the winter. He also followed logging at Crystal Falls and Iron River. Then coming to Wood County, Wisconsin, he worked in stave and other mills and was associated with Lawrence Ward of Pittsville. From there in 1889 he came to Merrill, Lincoln County, where he found work in the mills, sometimes going out into the woods, and also working for A. H. Stange on the river. He then did some logging for himself, his next move being to buy 40 acres of cut-over land in Sec. 6, town of Merrill, which he began to improve by clearing the land, and erecting a house and barn and other buildings. This was done in his spare time, as during that period he was working in town to earn money for living expenses. In 1893 he bought 40 acres adjoining his original place, thus increasing the area of his farm to 80 acres. Of this he now has 50 under cultivation, and is doing general farming and dairying successfully, keeping a herd of 24 grade Guernsey cattle with a pure-bred sire. For 14 years Mr. Bowman served as assessor of the town of Merrill, and he has also rendered useful service as a member of the school board. His public duties, as well as his private business, have brought him into contact with all the prominent citizens of his town, and few men in this part of the county are better known or more respected. Mr. Bowman was married at Waupaca, Wis., in 1886 to Augusta Haas, who parents are now deceased. The children of this union have been five in number, but one, Frank, is now dead. The four living are Fannie, Laura, Irma and Eleanor, all daughters. Fannie resides in Chicago; Laura is the wife of Gordon Gaspill of Merrill; Irma is in Chicago, and Eleanor is residing at home studying to become a teacher.

James S. Brown, who was for some ten years a prominent business man of Merrill, Lincoln County, being proprietor of an ice business, but who has since passed away, was born at Briggsville, Marquette County, Wis., Sept. 11, 1863, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Brown, the parents being pioneer settlers in that locality. He was reared to manhood on the home farm, on which he resided until reaching the age of 25 years, and about 1891 he was married to Agnes Donaher. In 1900 he moved to Wausau and organized the Healey & Brown Company, and in that city his wife died two years later, in 1903. In 1911 Mr. Brown married for his second wife Sadie Delaney, whose parents were old settlers in Wausau, and in the same year he came to Merrill and purchased the ice business of Justin Means,

which he subsequently operated until his death on July 4, 1921. He was a faithful member of the Catholic Church, also of the Catholic Order of Foresters and of the Knights of Columbus, being a charter member of Wausau Council, K. C., in which he held the office of treasurer for seven years. Since his death the business has been carried on, under the name of the Brown Ice Company, by his wife and his son, William P. Mr. Brown left one brother, Neal Brown of Milwaukee, and three sisters, Mrs. Thomas Conway of Antigo, and Anna and Nellie Brown of Seattle, Wash.

William D. Bisbee, now deceased, well remembered as a public spirited citizen of Merrill, was born near Kilbourn, Wis., May 25, 1859, son of David and Rosanna Bisbee. Both parents are now deceased; the father worked in mills during most of his life. William D. came to Merrill in 1882, finding work in a mill operated by people from Clinton, Iowa. He located in the portion of the city which is now the sixth ward and later became one of the pioneer business men in that locality, erecting the first store building there and conducting a store for about six years; this building is still standing and is located at the corner of Main and Foster Streets. He later returned to work in the woods and mills, in the latter being a skilled saw filer, and while employed at Owen, in Clark County, he contracted typhoid fever and died on Sept. 4, 1894. He was a fine character, an upright citizen and a loving husband and father, and he left a host of friends to mourn his passing. On April 25, 1881, Mr. Bisbee married Lillian Harvey, who was born at Pine Bluff, directly across the Wisconsin River from Port Edwards, in Wood County, on March 4, 1859, daughter of Richard and Mary (Slowey) Harvey. Mrs. Bisbee's father was a farmer at Pine Bluff and she was reared there, attending school at Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids). After graduating from the high school there she taught school in Wood County for five or six years. Her father was drowned in the Wisconsin River near his home on March 21, 1882 and her mother died at Merrill April 9, 1891. There were six children in the family, she being the eldest; the others were: John, now of Merrill; Ellen, who is Mrs. Eric Erickson of Taycheedah, Fond du Lac County; Lettie, who is Mrs. Fred Tonnesen of Ishpeming, Mich.; Richard, deceased; and William, who is a resident of Los Angeles. Mrs. Bisbee is now living in the comfortable home built by Mr. Bisbee in 1889, located at 108 South Foster St., Merrill. She has been a member of the Presbyterian Church for a great many years, with which church Mr. Bisbee affiliated during his life and to the support of which he contributed liberally. The only child born to Mr. and Mrs. Bisbee, Harvey D., died when less than two years old; he was born on March 21, 1882 and died Sept. 4, 1883. In their home, however, they have cared for at least six other children, providing for them and giving them all the advantages of tender care and guidance, a most beautiful display of the true nobility of the heart.

Frank Blumenstein, one of the partners in the Merrill Dairy Products Co., of Merrill, Lincoln County, which is doing a substantial business, was born in Jefferson County, Wis., July 30, 1882, son of Peter and Ulrica Blumenstein. The father, who was born in Germany, was brought to this country when a babe by his parents. After his marriage in Wisconsin he and his wife settled in Jefferson County, where they engaged in farming, also conducting a small hotel. He is still living but his wife has passed away. They had six children, all of whom are living, namely: Henry, George, William, Frank, Lizzie and Olive. Frank Blumenstein acquired a district school education during his early years, remaining on the home farm until ten years old. He then accompanied his parents to Sullivan, Wis., where they opened a hotel, and later to Fort Atkinson, where he finished his schooling at the age of sixteen. He then went to work in a creamery, where he learned the business which he has since followed. For two years he was located at Columbus, and then went to Kilbourn City. In October, 1822 he came to Merrill and established himself in his present business in partnership with L. Whal. The Merrill Dairy Products Company was started in 1914 by William Haeger and conducted by him as the Sanitary Dairy for the selling of milk and cream and the manufacture of butter. It was in October, 1922, that it was sold to Frank Blumenstein and L. Whal.

They have three routes on which they gather cream, and they also manufacture ice cream for the trade in Merrill and the county generally. They make on an average of 200 pounds of butter per day and distribute 450 quarts of milk daily, the plant being operated both by steam and electricity. Mr. Blumenstein was married at Kilbourn City, Wis., Oct. 23, 1905, to Alta Rider, daughter of Alphonso and Eliza Rider. Her parents, now deceased, were early settlers there. Mr. and Mrs. Blumenstein have four children, Chester, Stewart, Effie and Ione. The Modern Woodmen Lodge in Columbus numbers Mr. Blumenstein among its interested members.

Henry B. Babbitt, secretary and manager of the Merrill Canning Co., was born at Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 22, 1856, son of James P. and Eliza (Hulett) Babbitt. The Babbitt family has been a noted one in America since early colonial days. Its founder here was Edward Babbitt, who settled at Taunton, Mass., in 1643, and who, it is said, came to America with a brother. He founded the first successful iron works in this country. He was killed by the Indians in King Phillip's War (1675-1676), and on the wall at the rooms of the Old Colony Historical Society at Taunton is the old gravestone on which in quaint lettering is recorded his death. From him sprang thousands of descendants, covering eleven generations, who are scattered throughout this country. Important branches of the family settled in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Jersey. In scanning the pages of history, they are found fighting in the various wars of the period. Dr. Seth Babbitt was at the Siege of Louisburg. Others fought in the various Indian wars, many of them in the Revolution; also in the Civil War, both in the Union and Confederate armies. Major Babbitt was killed at Fredericksburg; Brigadier-General E. B. Babbitt won fame in the Florida and Mexican wars. They were in the front of the pioneer movement, penetrating into Michigan and Wisconsin, or down the Ohio to the south and west. Daniel Babbitt went into the wilderness of Canada and founded an important branch of the family. They crossed the prairies to California in '49 and after. Among those whose names are best known were B. F. Babbitt, captain of industry; F. L. Babbitt, manufacturer; Major Elijah Babbitt, who established the first newspaper in Providence, R. I.; Rev. Benjamin Babbitt, who was president of South Carolina University, and Almon Whiting Babbitt, a Mormon elder. James P. Babbitt, father of the subject of this sketch, was a railroad man and spent his whole life in Kentucky. They had ten children, of whom three are now living: Ross, a resident of Greenwood, Ind.; Mollie, wife of William Bronner, who lives near Frankfort, Ky., and Henry B., of Merrill, Wis. Henry B. Babbitt attended school in his native state until 16 years of age. He then went to Greenwood, Ind., where he engaged in railroad work, following that line of industry until 1884, when he quit it and entered into the canning business, in that state. Later he spent 16 years in Michigan canning fruit. At the end of that time he moved to Columbus, Wis. and soon afterwards organized two canning companies at Elba, Wis., superintending the construction of the buildings, and was their active manager until 1920, when he came to Merrill. Here he organized the Lincoln Canning Co., of which he is secretary and manager, and a detailed account of which appears in the historical part of this volume. Here it is only necessary to say that it has an adequate and well equipped plant and is doing a large and increasing business. He is now well established as one of the progressive and substantial business men of the city, taking an interest in everything calculated to promote its welfare. He is a Blue Lodge Mason and a member of the Odd Fellows. Mr. Babbitt was married at Greenwood, Ind., in 1897, to Anna M. Burge, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Burge, her parents having been old settlers there but both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Babbitt have two children, Owen and Bertha. Owen is now a resident of Sacramento, Calif., where he is engaged in the canning business. Bertha married Arbin Schley and lives at Durand, Wis., where her husband also is engaged in that business.

Rudolph C. Ballstadt, cashier of the German American State Bank of Merrill, Lincoln County, was born on a farm in Calhoun County, Iowa, Aug. 19, 1873. He was graduated from the high school at Manson, that state, took an academic

course at Cornell College at Mt. Vernon, Iowa, and was subsequently graduated from Tobin College at Ft. Dodge, Iowa. In 1897 he took a position with the Calhoun County Bank of Manson, and after remaining there some five or six years, in 1903 became cashier of the First National Bank of Buffalo Center, Iowa. The latter position he resigned in 1904 to take the cashiership of the newly organized German American Bank of Merrill, Wis., which he has since filled to the satisfaction of the directors and the bank's patrons. In 1900 Mr. Ballstadt was united in marriage with Matilda Gutz of Pomeroy, Iowa. He and his wife are the parents of two children: Ellallise, a student in St. Francis Xavier School, and Gretchen, who is attending the Lincoln County Training School.

Ellis George Bennett, a well known representative of the agricultural interests of Lincoln County, who is operating and developing a good farm in Sections 25 and 36, town of Bradley, was born on a farm near Mayville, Dodge County, Wis., April 3, 1861, son of George and Sarah (Martin) Bennett. The father was a native of England who came to the United States in 1842, locating in Ohio. Thence in 1846 he came to Wisconsin and settled on a farm near Mayville, which he cultivated besides following the trade of a millwright. His wife Sarah was born in the state of New York and came to Wisconsin with a family by the name of May, after whom the town of Mayville was named. It was there they were married and spent the remainder of their lives, which were prolonged to old age, Mr. Bennett passing away at the age of 88 years and Mrs. Bennett at that of 80. They had six children, four of whom are living, namely; Charles, Clarence, Ida and Ellis G. Ida married Howard Blanchard and lives at Ladysmith, Wis. The two who died were Frank and Marie. Ellis George Bennett was reared on his parents' farm near Mayville, where he attended school. He worked on the farm until 18 years old and then with an enterprise beyond his years went to Nebraska, where he bought 160 acres of railroad land, costing \$3.00 an acre, a bonus of \$40 being allowed if 20 acres were broken the first year. After remaining on that place from 1879 to 1882, young Bennett went to Dakota and took a claim in Clark County, which he proved up, breaking 20 acres. He then sold it and returned to Nebraska, sold his land there, and came back to Mayville, Wis., where he farmed until 1917. In that year he came to Lincoln County, making Tomahawk his objective point, and here bought 520 acres of land in Sections 35 and 36, town of Bradley, 80 acres of it being within the limits of the city of Tomahawk. The place had been improved to some extent, but Mr. Bennett has cleared more land and now has 150 acres under cultivation. He also has 60 acres of virgin pine timber. His buildings include a good modern barn of 36 by 100 feet, with two silos; one frame house of two stories and basement, 34 by 38 feet, and a frame tenement house of six rooms. Both houses are supplied with running water and furnace heat and are electrically lighted from Mr. Bennett's own Delco light plant, as his other farm buildings are also. He does general farming and dairying, keeps a herd of 43 pure bred Holstein cattle and operates a milk route in Tomahawk. His industry and business sagacity have placed him high in the rank of Lincoln County farmers, and his farm is one of the largest in the county, with good prospects for future development. Mr. Bennett was married at Mayville, Wis., in 1885, to Hattie Hanson, daughter of David and Emily Hanson, the parents being natives of New York State and early settlers in Mayville; both are now deceased Mr. and Mrs. Bennett have had seven children, namely, Olive, Ervin, Morton, Wesley, Elton, Emily and Merrill. Olive married Lester Petterson of Sheldon, Wis. Emily married, Reinhold Theison of Juneau. Merrill is deceased. Wesley was inducted into the United States' service in 1917 and served in an infantry division in France, having the rank of sergeant in his regiment. He was in the Argonne and at Chateau Thierry, and returned to the United States and was discharged in 1919.

Joseph A. Bruns, a well known and popular citizen of Rhinelander, superintendent for the Rhinelander Refrigerator Co., was born in Oshkosh, Wis., Jan., 18 1872, son of Conrad and Theresa (Faligh) Bruns. The parents were natives of Germany who came to the United States when young and were married in Milwaukee, Wis. The father was a tailor and followed his trade in Milwaukee,

Kenosha and Oshkosh: He died in 1904 and his wife Theresa in 1917. Joseph A. Bruns acquired his education in the schools of Oshkosh and subsequently worked in a factory there. In 1888 he went to Canada and for two years was employed in the Dominion. Returning at the end of that time to the States, he located in Fond du Lac, where for awhile he was in the employ of the Gurney Refrigerator Co., and later in that of the Bowen Manufacturing Co., which concern manufactured refrigerators. With the latter company he remained as foreman until 1902, in which year he received an offer to come to Rhinelander as superintendent for the Rhinelander Refrigerator Co., which concern was just then organized, its factory not having yet been built. He accepted the offer and came to this city. His first task was to superintend the remodeling of an old box factory, located on the site of the present plant, which was converted into a suitable factory, and it was then put into operation under Mr. Bruns' direction, he making use of some patents of his own in the construction of the first refrigerators turned out by the company. He has remained with them ever since—a period of 21 years—and his faithful work and efficient superintendence have had much to do with the company's success. Mr. Bruns is a Free Mason, belonging to the local lodge and also to the lodge of Modern Woodmen of America in Rhinelander. He was married Dec. 6, 1894, at Fond du Lac, Wis., to Amelia Jaeger, who was born in that city, Sept. 28, 1870 daughter of Carl and Sophie (Marquart) Jaeger. Her parents came from Germany in 1870, settling in Fond du Lac, Wis. The father, Carl Jaeger, died a widower in January, 1916, his wife having passed away in 1913. Mr. and Mrs. Bruns have had six children, all now living, as follows: Mabel, born Dec. 5, 1895, now Mrs. George Handyside of Elcho, Wis.; Lawrence A., born Sept. 10, 1897, of Rhinelander; Earl R., born Feb. 26, 1901, who was in the U. S. navy in the World War; Ruth O., born Oct. 11, 1904; Carl A., born Aug. 24, 1906, and Mildred E., born June 13, 1908. The three youngest are attending high school. The war record of Earl R. is as follows: He enlisted in the navy on June 6, 1917, at Milwaukee; received his training at Great Lakes and at Norfolk, Va., going to sea from that port on a U. S. transport Zealandia, was later on board the U. S. destroyer No. 120, and was mustered out of service Aug. 11, 1921. The Bruns family is one that stands high in Rhinelander, all its members having a good personal record. Mrs. Bruns is an active member in several societies, including the Eastern Star, the White Shrine, the W. C. T. U. and the Ladies' Aid of the M. E. Church.

James A. Barrett, who was an active figure in the business world of Merrill for a great many years and is now living retired in that city, was born on a farm near Watertown, Jefferson County, Wis., Oct. 29, 1854, son of Richard and Mary (Ragen) Barrett. The parents were both born in Ireland, the father in County Cork and the mother in Dublin. After their marriage in Ireland they came to the United States about 1852 and settled on the Jefferson County farm; both are now deceased. There were eight children in their family, as follows: Margaret, now Mrs. Cornelius Crowley of Sparta, Wis.; James A., subject of this sketch; John, deceased; William, a resident of Helena, Mont.; Mary, who is now Mrs. John Fitzgerald of Alhambra Springs, Mont.; Richard, of Merrill; Timothy, living at Watertown, Wis.; and Ellen, deceased. James A. Barrett attended the country schools of Jefferson County and left home to make his own way in the world at the age of 16. He first went to Wausau, Marathon County, and there followed the lumber industry for three years, working during the winter months in the camps and each spring taking part in the drives down the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers to Dubuque, Iowa, Alton, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo. He then went to Sparta, where he remained three years, and in 1883 he came to Merrill, which city has ever since been his home. He established himself in the meat business here in 1890, with headquarters on the west side and branches in the Sixth Ward and on the east side, and he conducted this enterprise until 1913, his place being one of the distinctive figures in the history of Merrill's business development. In the early days of his career here the country was new and few cattle were raised in this vicinity, so that most of the beef sold in his shop he bought on the hoof at

outside points, principally on the Chicago market; he occasionally picked up some cattle at Winona, Minn., and at La Crosse, Viroqua, Tomah, and Watertown, Wis. After disposing of his meat business in 1913 he moved his home to the farm he had purchased in 1890, and which he had developed from its original wild state while conducting his business in Merrill. This place consisted of 150 acres in the town of Scott, near the city of Merrill, and Mr. Barrett brought 60 acres of the land under the plow and equipped the place with a good set of farm buildings, including a refrigerator having a capacity for a carload of beef. He made his home on this property from 1913 to 1917 and then sold it on contract and retired to his present beautiful home in Merrill. Mr. Barrett was married at Sparta, on Dec. 23, 1880, to Anna Lowen, daughter of John and Bertha (Morris) Lowen of that place. Both of Mrs. Barrett's parents are now deceased. Mrs. Barrett is one of eight children born to them, as follows: Andrew, now deceased; Tobias, who is living at Duluth, Minn.; Barney, of Minneapolis; Anna, who is Mrs. Barrett; Elliot, deceased; Ellen, also deceased; Bertina, now Mrs. John Dell of Park Lake, Minn.; and Mary, who is Mrs. John Larson, of Sulphur Springs, Ark. Mr. and Mrs. Barrett have two children, Ellen and William. Ellen, born Nov. 5, 1881, is now Mrs. Frank McCabe of Blackfoot, Mont. William was born March 9, 1883 and graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1906; he is now employed as yardmaster for the Great Northern Railroad Co. at Whitefish, Mont. Mr. Barrett is a stockholder in the Lincoln County Bank at Merrill and at one time was a director in this institution. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Maccabees, and his religious connection is with St. Francis Xavier Catholic congregation. He is one of Merrill's prominent citizens, and in view of his long and useful career here the respect that is accorded him is well-merited.

C. H. Donaldson, who passed away on Saturday, March 3, 1917, was one of the most respected and esteemed citizens of Rhinelander and one of the most prominent lumbermen of the Northwest. He was born in Iowa, Jan. 21, 1875, and first entered the lumber business as an employe of the Brown Bros.' Lumber Co. of Rhinelander. Several years later he engaged in business for himself, being associated with Charles A. Conro. About 1905 the Mason-Donaldson Lumber Co. was organized, George Mason of Madison being Mr. Donaldson's partner. The company did an extensive business, constantly enlarging the scope of its operations and has remained to this day one of the important lumber concerns of the city. Mr. Donaldson's too strenuous application to business was generally regarded as the cause of his death. On account of heart trouble he had been advised by a specialist to take a complete rest, but it was a hard thing for him to do and he stuck to his desk until a few days before he died. As a leading factor in the business life of Rhinelander, he had worked not only for the advancement of his own private interest but for the welfare of the city as well, and was always ready to take in any movement of a public nature. His passing proved a distinct shock to the community and left a void not easily filled. Mr. Donaldson was married June 12, 1906, to Miss Leona Cole of Denver, Colo., by whom he was survived. He was a member of the Masonic and Elk Lodges, which were prominently represented at the funeral. His remains rest in Forest Home Cemetery beside the grave of his mother, Mrs. Abbie Donaldson, who departed from this life in August, 1915.

Frank P. Doering, a well known and respected citizen of the town of Schley, Lincoln County, where he is engaged in agriculture, and who bears one of the best known names in this county, which is perpetuated in the name of one of its villages, was born at Elmhurst, Ill., in 1881, son of William and Theresa (Arndt) Doering. The father, whose biography is separately given in this volume, was one of the notable pioneers of the county, a leader in all local enterprises. Frank P. was reared in Elmhurst, Ill., acquiring his education in the common and high schools there, and was a youth of 16 when he accompanied his parents to a farm in Section 24, in what is now the town of Schley, Lincoln County, driving the team with which the family made the trip. It was Dec. 12, 1895 when they left Illinois and on Christmas Day they arrived at Wausau, Wis. On the Lincoln County farm, consisting of 160 acres Frank assisted his father, helping to cut the timber and clear the land,

all the logs being burned until the founding of the paper mill at Brokaw, after which they were sold to the mill for \$4.25 per thousand feet, with delivery in the Wisconsin River. He also logged at times for the Heineman company and others. William Doering, the father, owned at one time two and a half sections of land, and after the homestead was cleared, and before he died, he deeded the homestead to his son William, Jr. Frank was the only one in the family who did not receive any land from his father's estate. In 1914, however, he bought 80 acres of cut-over land from the Heineman Lumber Company, and also 20 acres more, on which he built his house, barn and other buildings. He had no money at the time but has paid for his property since and has developed the place into his present farm, which lies in Sec. 23, town of Schley. He has 55 acres now under the plow, and is doing general farming and dairying, keeping a herd of 11 grade Holstein cattle, with a pure bred bull, while his buildings are neat and substantial, the place presenting an appearance of thrift and prosperity. During his connection with the lumber industry Mr. Doering handled 20,000,000 feet of logs. He was also active in other directions. He organized the Doering-Merrill Telephone Company, built the line, and is a majority stockholder, in addition to serving as president and manager. In 1903 he became the first postmaster of Doering, and he served as town clerk four years and as school treasurer 16 years. Like his father, he is thorough and enterprising, keeps up with modern ideas, and operates his farm with the most modern machinery, including a tractor. Mr. Doering was married at Merrill, this county, in 1903 to Mattie Hubbard, daughter of John and Marsha Hubbard, who were early settlers in Langlade County. Mr. Hubbard died in 1917 but his wife, the mother of Mrs. Doering, is still living. To Mr. and Mrs. Doering ten children have been born, one of whom, Claribel, is now deceased. The survivors are Cecil, Cecelia, Dell, Grace, Clarence, Rosemond, Reid, Chester and Hazel. All reside at home except Cecil, who is in the potato business in Chicago. In 1921 Mr. Doering accompanied by his wife and three children, made a trip by auto to Seattle, Wash., for the benefit of his health which had been affected by an attack of the "flu".

William J. Dolan, superintendent of the Rhinelander Paper Co., was born at Neenah, Wis., Aug. 1, 1870. He acquired his education in the public and high schools of Neenah and began industrial life at the age of 15 years. When he was 16 he entered the employ of the Neenah Paper Co., with whom he remained for a year and a half. He then went to work for the Kimberly-Clark Paper Co., of the same city, beginning as an ordinary helper and finally being promoted to the position of machine tender. After being seven years at Neenah with that concern, he was transferred or went to their mill at Kimberly, where he worked as machine tender for six months, at the end of that time coming back to Neenah and entering the employ of the Neenah Paper Co. in the same position. A year and a half later he went to Eau Claire, becoming an employee of the Dells Pulp & Paper Co., in which position he remained for a year and three months. In 1896 he went to work for the Tomahawk Pulp & Paper Co. as machine tender, and with that concern he remained ten years. By the end of that time he had become well known in the business and was recognized as an expert, which led to his being offered the job of superintendent of the Rhinelander Paper Co.'s mills, which he accepted and since 1906 he has served in that position, except for a short period of five months which he spent in Escanaba, Mich., as superintendent of the Escanaba Pulp & Paper Co. The Rhinelander concern then persuaded him to return and resume his old position with them. He has a thorough knowledge of every branch of the paper business, combined with personal skill in the various operations, which make his services highly valued. He has always given his best service to his employers, whomsoever they might be, strictly observing and enforcing the three cardinal principles of honesty, discipline and efficiency, yet using tact devoid of harshness to those under him, so that he is respected and esteemed by all, both the workers and the employers. Without being penurious he has been careful of his earnings, avoiding dissipation or extravagant expenditures, and now has something to show for his years of labor, owning some residence property and being a stockholder in the Oneida National Bank, the Rhinelander Refrigerator Co., the A. D. Daniels Manufacturing Co.

and the Rhinelander Paper Co., and he is also a partner in the Larson & Dolan concern, manufacturers of collapsable shafts, and the Rhinelander Creamery & Produce Co. Mr. Dolan was married at Tomahawk, Wis., to Mary Hilderbrand, and he and his wife are the parents of four sons, Louis A., Williard I., Richard E. and Theodore E. Mr. Dolan is a member of No. 598 B. P. O. E. His home is at 115 E. Rives Street, Rhinelander.

Charles F. Emden, a respected resident of Rhinelander, Oneida County, who has had an active career of many years in several important lines of industry, was born in Germany, Nov. 9, 1865, son of Charles F. and Caroline (Huhn) Emden. The parents, who were born, reared and married in Germany, came to the United States in 1870, settling in Springfield, Ill., where the father conducted a small shoe store. His life was short after coming to this country, however, as he died in 1872; his wife Caroline, who subsequently married Frederick Prehn, died in 1900. Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Emden, Sr., had four children: Charles F., Jr., now of Rhinelander, Wis.; Pauline, now Mrs. Rev. George Koch of Garner, Ia.; and Gustavus and August, who are now deceased. Charles F. Emden (Jr.) as a boy attended school in Springfield and New Berlin, Ill., also business college at Burlington, Iowa, and began industrial life on his step fathers farm. Later he became clerk in a general store in New Berlin, remaining in that position for a year, after which he traveled for awhile in several states and then did some more school work at Mount Pleasant (Iowa) University. In 1887 he went to Green River, Wyo., where he engaged in railroad work, being later transferred to the supply department of the railway company at Salt Lake. In 1891 he was in the employ of the Northern Pacific Railway at St. Paul and was transferred from that city to Minneapolis in 1893 and resided there until 1905, being in the employ of the railroad company all the time except during the last year, when he operated a coal yard for the St. Paul & Western Coal Co. In 1905 Mr. Emden bought 80 acres of wild land in the town of Pelican, Oneida County, Wis., and engaged in farming, erecting a set of buildings and in time improving the property until he had a good farm. He resided there for nearly 16 years, selling the place in October, 1920, at which time he moved to Rhinelander, where he has since lived. In addition to being a capable farmer, Mr. Emden is also a good lumber scaler and for seven winters scaled logs for the Mason-Donaldson Lumber Co., and at present he is connected with the Rhinelander Paper Co. While living on his farm he served two terms as treasurer of the town of Pelican. He is a member of the local camp of Modern Woodmen of America and he and his family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Emden was married at Deer Park, St. Croix County, Wis., June 13, 1893, to Mana Rickmier, daughter of Philip H. and Loreda (Patten) Rickmier, her father, now deceased, being then a merchant and operator of an elevator at that place; her mother is now a resident of Cylon, Wis. The children in the Rickmier family were: Mana, now Mrs. Emden; Lulu, wife of R. C. Matwig of Minneapolis, Minn.; Pauline, of Chicago, and Ara P., of Minneapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Emden have been the parents of three children: Loreda, born March 23, 1894, who died July 2, 1898; Clyde, born Jan. 4, 1899, who is an auto mechanic in Rhinelander, and Philip, born April 19, 1906, who is attending high school in Rhinelander. Mrs. Emden is a member of the Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. Church and also belongs to the local lodge of Rebekahs and the camp of Royal Neighbors.

John M. Eby, pioneer settler of Vilas County, was born in Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, March 10, 1852, son of Nicholas and Christine (Bieler) Eby. The parents were both natives of Alsace Lorraine and came from there to the United States as young people. They were married in Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, and were engaged in farming there during all the remainder of their lives, building up one of the finest farms in that region and being among the leading citizens there. John M. Eby received his early education at Sheboygan Falls and graduated from the high school there with the class of 1869. In 1870 and 1871 he taught school two and a half miles from Sheboygan, and he then spent one year in study in the normal school at Valparaiso, Ind. The following year he taught school again, and he thus continued in alternate years until he had completed his course at the

normal school. In 1876 he went to Europe to study art and music, remaining for two years, and since his return to the United States in 1878 he has followed educational work. He came to Oneida County in 1892 and for the following three years was principal of the school at Three Lakes; he has taught in many different schools throughout this region. He took up his residence in Vilas County in 1903, erecting a rustic home on Pine Lake in the town of State Line, where he spends his summers. His place is a most attractive one, and he entertains many guests each summer. He has many beautiful paintings, all his own work, and has a large collection of curios and relics. Other features of artistic interest are tables and other articles of furniture, including large picture frames, which Mr. Eby has fashioned from cherry branches. A man of high culture and artistic attainments, he has a rare charm of personality that makes a stay at his place thoroughly delightful. He spends many of his spare moments in writing poetry, and has composed some beautiful verses; his "Ode to the Evening Breeze" and "Moonlight on Vudessare" are particularly charming.

J. Adolph Erickson, was born in the town of Farmington, Waupaca County, Wis., July 1, 1889, son of Hans O. and Hilda (Peterson) Erickson. The father was a native of that county, born in 1862, while the mother was born in Sweden. The paternal grand-parents had also come from Sweden and were among the first settlers in Waupaca County, locating originally right in the midst of the Indians. Hans O. Erickson was reared on the farm which he helped to clear and improve. Then he bought 120 acres in Waupaca County, and farmed there on his own account until he came to Lincoln County in 1895. Here he bought 160 acres in Section 25-26, town of Bradley, 80 acres lying within the limits of the city of Tomahawk. The land was unimproved and Mr. Erickson showed his energy by building at once a house and log barns and clearing that summer 11 acres. With the help of his sons he cleared 125 acres, which are all under cultivation. The house, a good one, is a frame structure, and in 1910 he built a basement under his barn and put up a silo of 14 by 29 feet. In 1922 his son Adolph built another silo, 10 by 34½ feet, and Mr. Erickson was actively conducting his farm and planning further improvements when he was called away by death on March 11, 1917. His wife, who survived him is still living. Of their 12 children, ten are living, namely: Helma, wife of Pete Peterson of Tomahawk; Clarence, who is a farmer in the town of King; Adolph, who has succeeded his father as owner of the home farm; Oscar, who is a farmer in the town of King; Emil, who is working for his brother Adolph; Elmer of Tomahawk; Alice, wife of Charles Glisner of Rhinelander; August, a farmer in the town of King; Edith, widow of Robert Kraig, and who makes her home with August; and Cora, wife of W. S. Squires of St. Paul. Laura and Minnie are deceased. In 1919 J. Adolph Erickson bought the farm from his mother, giving his 80 acre farm in the town of King, where he lived, in part payment. He has since improved the place, having added a Delco electric-light system which lights all the buildings, also pumping the running water on the place, and installed hot and cold water in the house. He is carrying on general farming and dairying, having a herd of 28 high grade Holstein cattle, with a pure-bred sire at the head, and is milking 19 cows. He was four years supervisor of the town of King, for three years being chairman, and as such a member of the county board; he was also school treasurer of King for three years and served as health officer, in all of which branches of public service he showed energy and ability, which have given him a high rank among his fellow citizens. J. Adolph Erickson was married in Merrill, Wis., Feb. 22, 1909, to Jennie Johnson, daughter of Iver and Hilda Johnson, old residents of Merrill, where the father is still living, the mother having passed away. Mr. and Mrs. Erickson have two children: Ella, born Feb. 7, 1911, who is attending school in Tomahawk, and Gordon, born March 7, 1919.

Oscar F. Ehn, a well known general farmer in the town of Skanawan, whose place is 11 miles southeast of the city of Tomahawk, was born in Lingrufvan, Sweden, May 5, 1879, son of Carl and Ida Ehn, the father being a miner by occupation. Educated in the common schools, at the age of 14 he began working for

the mining company though it was not until he was 18 that he went into the mines to work. In that manner he was occupied for three years, or until 1900, when he came to America and Lincoln County, Wisconsin, accompanied by his sister Bertha, who is now Mrs. August Seiks of Peoria, Ill. On his arrival at Tomahawk he presented the spectacle of a green Swede, knowing no English, but ready to learn and eager to work. He soon found employment with Irving Ostrander, a carpenter, with whom he remained for some time and proved himself handy with tools. For three years he was employed as carpenter by C. B. Pride about the paper mill and subsequently worked in the car shops of the C. M. & St. P. Railway at Tomahawk and repairing log cars. On May 14, 1906, Mr. Ehn was married to Betty, daughter of John and Augusta (Carlson) Johnson of Sweden. She was a former playmate and schoolmate of his, having been born in the same town in Sweden as himself. They had become lovers in the old country, he had sent her her passage money to this country, and they were married a month after her arrival here. In 1919 Mr. Ehn bought 160 acres of land in Section 36, town of Skanawan, Lincoln County, of which tract two of three acres had been cleared, and there was an old and small frame building on the place. He did not, however, take up his abode here with his family until June, 1922, and for the first year they lived in the old house above mentioned, he in the meanwhile erecting a new and better one. He also built a substantial frame barn and haysheds and enlarged his clearing by 20 acres. With a good equipment he is successfully following general farming. He and his wife have three children: Harry O., born Sept. 2, 1907; Albert W., born Nov. 3, 1909, and Leona I. E., born Feb. 22, 1913. Mrs. Ehn's father, who was a miner like Mr. Ehn's, died in 1895, but her mother is still living in Sweden. Of their children she, Betty, was the eldest, the others being John, Emanuel, Hulda, Elin and Carl. She, Hulda and Carl were the members of the family who came to the United States. Hulda, who married Arthur Albertson of Chicago, is now deceased.

Lyndon B. Emerich, general manager of the store of the Emerich Mercantile Co. at Merrill, was born in that city Jan. 27, 1896, son of Joseph A. and Anna (Westphal) Emerich. After graduating from the Merrill High School he spent one year as a student in the University of Wisconsin at Madison, and in 1906 he entered the Emerich Mercantile Co. as a member of the firm. He has proved himself a highly capable business man and is, as has been stated, the present manager of the company's store here. He is chairman of the Entertainment Committee and treasurer of the Merrill Rotary Club, which indicates the esteem in which he is held in the business circles of Merrill; he is a member of the Masonic order and of Edward Burns Post of the American Legion at Merrill, and he bids fair to rise very high in the commercial world. Mr. Emerich enlisted in the aviation corps for service in the World War on Feb. 7, 1918; he was first sent to Dallas, Texas, and from there to Austin, where he attended the U. S. School of Military Aeronautics. Graduating from this school in September, 1918 he was sent to Kelly Field at San Antonio to complete his training, but the armistice was signed while he was still in training and he was discharged at Kelly Field on Dec. 16, 1918. October 23, 1919, Mr. Emerich married Ida Johnson, who was born at Merrill Oct. 15, 1895, daughter of Ole and Regina Johnson. Mrs. Emerich, after finishing school at Merrill, took a course in nursing at Hillcrest Hospital, Minneapolis, and subsequently practiced as a trained nurse for some years previous to her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Emerich are the parents of one child, Lynida R., who was born on Aug. 2, 1920.

Elmer D. Foster, partner in the Foster Lumber Company of Tomahawk, was born at Ironwood, Mich., Feb. 14, 1888, son of George H. and Emma (Lawson) Foster. The parents were natives of Maine and the father, formerly an engineer on steamboats plying on the St. Lawrence River and Atlantic coast running to Portland, Maine, is now a locomotive engineer on the Mariette, Tomahawk & Western Railway. They settled in Ironwood in 1886, from which place they moved to Tomahawk in 1890. Their children were Elmer D., John, Grace, Lawrence and Herman, of whom Herman is now deceased. Elmer D. Foster was two

years old when his parents settled in Tomahawk, where he later attended school, being graduated from the high school in 1907. After that he kept books two years for the Somo River Lumber Co. Then with his brother Herman he engaged in the wholesale lumber business, the firm buying lumber from the mills in blocks and selling it in car load lots to the trade in the Middle West markets. The original style of the firm was Foster Bros., but was changed after Herman Foster's death and is now the Foster Lumber Co., Leo Bourcier being associated in the business with the subject of this sketch. They handle principally hardwood lumber in the rough. Mr. Foster is a stockholder in the Bradley Bank and a member of the Local Elks lodge. He was married in Chicago, Sept. 3, 1914, to Ruth Gray Field, daughter of Eugene and Julia S. Field. The well known Eugene Field is now dead but his wife is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Foster are the parents of two children, Jean Field and William Engler. The family have a pleasant cottage on the Wisconsin River, where they spend the summer months.

Charles E. Foss, a respected citizen of Tomahawk in the employ of the Mohr Lumber Co., was born in Jackson County, Minnesota, in 1867, son of George D. and Catherine (Orr) Foss. The father was born in New York State and when a young man enlisted for service in the Civil War in the 167th New York Volunteer Infantry. He was in the army four years, and it was after the war and his return home that he married Catherine Orr, who was a native of Canada. With an ox team they set out for Minnesota and on their arrival they took a homestead in Jackson County. Later Mr. Foss secured another claim under the Soldier's Rights act in Cottonwood County. After farming in Minnesota until 1884 he and his wife moved to Wisconsin and bought a farm at Wild Rose, Waushara County, where he is still living, Mrs. Foss having died in 1916. They had a family of six children: George M., now in North Dakota; Nellie, now Mrs. Wilder of Tomahawk; Jesse J., of Tomahawk; Herbert of Wild Rose, Wis.; Charles E. of Tomahawk, and one who died in infancy. Charles E. Foss attended school in Minnesota and was reared on his parents' farm in Minnesota, which he helped his father to cultivate. He was a youth of 17 when he accompanied his parents to Wild Rose, Wis., and he remained on their farm there until he was 21. After that he ran a threshing-machine each fall and continued to work on farms until 1907. In that year he came to Oneida County and worked in the woods with a sawmill outfit as engineer, having learned that trade while operating threshing-machines. He remained there four years and then came to Tomahawk, where he worked two years at odd jobs and was three years with the Oelhafen Lumber Co. in their warehouse. Since then he has been with the Mohr Lumber Co. as millwright and engineer. Mr. Foss was married at Stevens Point in April, 1890, to Orrilla Maupin, daughter of R. B. and Marie (Wychoff) Maupin. Her father, like his own, had fought for the Union in the Civil War, having served in an Illinois regiment. After the war he settled with his family in Missouri, later moving to Portage, County Wis. Both he and his wife have passed away. Mr. and Mrs. Foss have had six children, four of whom are now living: Mrs. Walter Welch of Tomahawk; Edward R. of Antigo; May of Chicago and Ruth of Stevens Point. Those deceased are Myron and Leslie. In 1918 Edward was inducted into the U. S. service from Antigo and attached to the Railroad Transportation Corps. He went overseas and was stationed 11 months at St. Sulpice, France, returning to the United States and receiving his discharge in 1919.

Robert Fett, a prosperous business man of Eagle River, proprietor of the Eagle River Bottling Works and the Silver Lake Ice Co., was born in Germany, Oct. 15, 1868. It was in 1886, at the age of 18, that he emigrated to the United States, coming directly to Eagle River, Wis., which was then in Lincoln County and for several years he worked on the railroad and in sawmills. In 1889 he engaged in the saloon business, which he conducted until 1916, when the town went dry. In 1901 he started in the manufacture and bottling of soft drinks, in which he has since continued, having a good plant and equipment and doing a wholesale business, with "Orange Kist" and "Cascade Ginger Ale" as his leading drinks. His trade in this line covers Vilas and adjacent counties for a radius of 30 miles.

In 1908 Mr. Fett engaged in the retail ice business, and in 1919 he bought out his only competitor and has since had the entire trade in Eagle River, operating under the style of the Silver Lake Ice Co. In both branches of his business he has achieved prosperity and is now firmly established. Mr. Fett was married, Aug. 19, 1899, to Marie Mack, who was born in Germany April 26, 1870, and came to this country in 1896, first living in Milwaukee. He and his wife are the parents of three children: Dorothy, now a student in the Hoffman Business College at Milwaukee; Selma, at home; and Walter, who is a pupil in the high school. Mr. and Mrs. Fett belong to the Fraternal Reserve Association; they own property in the village and Mrs. Fett is also a stockholder in the Farmers & Merchants Bank and the Eagle River Produce Co.

August Frick, a retired farmer and prominent citizen of the town of Schley, Lincoln County, was born in Germany, April 23, 1845. He was educated in the schools of his native land and there learned the miller's trade, which he followed for seven years. He then entered the German army but was discharged two months later on account of sickness, and subsequently became a foreman on the farm of a nobleman. There, however, he spent but a short time, soon returning to mill work. It was in 1867 that Mr. Frick came to the United States, locating first in Chicago. During the two following summers he worked on freight steamers, and then at mill work and afterwards on the docks unloading lumber. Still later he and his brother rented a small farm outside the city limits, which they carried on for two years. August then sold his interests to his brother, moved into the city again and went back to the job of unloading lumber vessels, which he followed for five years. Then going outside of town again, he rented a 40-acre tract, which he conducted as a market gardener until 1900. Anxious to operate on a larger scale, however, and not being able to buy a large enough tract near Chicago, owing to the high price, he came to Lincoln County, Wisconsin and bought 160 acres of wild land in the town of Schley, Sec. 22-28, where he proceeded to build up a home. In that effort he was thoroughly successfully; he cleared up part of the land and erected a complete set of good buildings, carrying on dairying until 1921, in which year he rented his farm to his son-in-law Clarence Heald, and his daughter Dorothea with whom he now makes his home. Mr. Frick was married Oct. 21, 1880, in Chicago, to Minnie Lemke, who proved a faithful wife and good mother until her death on Aug. 13, 1921. They were the parents of nine children, namely: Freda, Herman, Louis, Frederick, Adolph and Edward, who are all now deceased; and Mary, Bertha and Dorothea, who are living. Mary is the wife of Herman Klein and has five children, Hilda, Alma, Elsie, George and Erna. Bertha is now Mrs. August Boernke and has one daughter, Alma; Dorothea who married Clarence Heald, as already intimated, has one daughter, Bertha. The family are members of the Trinity Lutheran Church in the town of Schley.

William J. Fechtner, proprietor of a flourishing meat business in Merrill, Lincoln County, was born at Wausau, Wis., Aug. 8, 1868, son of Julius and Ernestine Fechtner. The parents had settled in Wausau on coming from Germany in 1866, and there the father followed the combined trades of carpenter and cabinet-maker. He died at the age of 59 years and his wife died at the age of 87 in 1922. They had five children: Frank, now in Los Angeles, Calif.; William J., of Merrill, Wis.; Herman, a farmer at Lemon, N. D.; Emma, wife of Richard Horstmeier, a farmer at Faith, S. D., and Robert, of Merrill, Wis. William J. Fechtner was reared in Wausau, where he attended school. In 1884, at the age of 16, he went to work in a meat market there, and it was there that he learned the business, remaining in Wausau until the spring of 1887, when he came to Merrill. Here until 1894 he was in the employ of A. Thielman and later, until 1917, in that of Julius Thielman. The next two years he spent in farming, and at the end of that time, in the spring of 1921, bought the meat business of R. Mass and has since conducted it, making a specialty of sausage manufacture for the wholesale trade, his high grade summer sausage being known far and wide. His meat is bought from the packers. Mr. Fechtner was married in Waukesha, Wis., in 1890, to Mary Hufert, whose parents, now deceased, came to this country many years ago, set-

ting in Waukesha. To Mr. and Mrs. Fechtner five children have been born: Elmer, a graduate of Wisconsin State University; Herbert and Leonard, who are associated with their father in the meat business; Harold, a graduate of the local high school, and Norman, who is attending a parochial school. In 1917 Elmer entered the United States army for war service, being first a member of Company H. W. N. G., which went to Camp Douglas as a cavalry troop and was there transformed into Battery F, 120th Field Artillery. He trained at Waco, Texas, went to France in March, 1917 with the first troops, being rated as a musician and bugler. He was attached to the 32d Division and saw service with it at Chateau Thierry and in the Argonne, being stationed with the headquarters troops. In 1919 he returned to the United States and was honorably discharged. The Fechtner family are members of St. John's Lutheran Church.

Adam J. Fries, a railroad man of long experience, who has been station agent at Merrill for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and has also been connected with the Merrill schools in an official capacity, was born on a farm in Washington County, Wisconsin, Oct. 25, 1859, son of Henry and Agnes Fries. The parents came to the United States in 1856 from the Ruhr Valley on the Rhine. The father was by trade a mason and contractor, but on coming to this country he bought a small farm in Washington County, which he cultivated as he found opportunity, being engaged during the winters in logging. He finally gave up active work and took up his residence in Schleisingerville, where he and his wife spent their last years. He passed away first, in 1908 at the age of 79 years, and, she followed him to the grave in 1911 at the age of eighty-one. They had been the parents of eight children, of whom six are now living: Henry, of Omaha, Nebr.; Christina, Dora, Susie, Katherine and Adam. The two deceased are Jake and Anna. Adam J. Fries was reared on the home farm and in his boyhood attended district school. When he was 22 years old he left home and began to learn telegraphy. He worked two years at Ripon for the C. M. & St. P. as baggage master and for the next ten years operator there. In 1893 he came to Merrill as bill clerk for the Milwaukee road and then became station agent at Babcock, Wis., where he remained for a year and a half. After that for three years he was stationed at Centralia (now a part of Wisconsin Rapids), and in 1900 came to Merrill, where he has since remained. He has now been in the employ of the C. M. & St. P. Railway for nearly 40 years and during that time has missed but one week's pay check. The first logs brought to Merrill by railroad were shipped in after he came here, being billed to the H. W. Wright Co. He has been a member of the school board for 12 years and purchasing agent for school supplies. A catholic in religion, he belongs fraternally to the Knights of Columbus. Mr. Fries was married at Richfield, Washington County, Wis., Oct. 24, 1882, to Elizabeth Lofy, daughter of George and Elizabeth Lofy. Her parents, natives of Germany and long residents of Washington County, are now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Fries seven children have been born, five sons and two daughters, as follows: Katherine, wife of Frank Sladek of Woodruff, Wis., employed by the Northern Lumber Supply Co.; Elizabeth, clerk for the C. M. & St. P. Railway at Merrill; Albert, employed in the superintendent's office of the "Soo" Railway at Fond du Lac; William, treasurer of the Multnoma Lumber & Box Co. at Portland, Ore.; Carl and Joe (twins), of whom Carl is cashier and Joe bill and rate clerk with the C. M. & St. P. Railway, and Leslie, who is a general scaler in the employ of the Multnoma Lumber & Box Co. at Portland, Ore. Joe and Leslie enlisted for army service in 1917, under Capt. A. E. Smith, in the 120th Light Field Artillery, 32d Division. They trained at Waco, Texas, and went to France in January, 1918, Joe as sergeant and Leslie in the signal corps training recruits. In May 1919 they returned home and were honorably discharged.

Peter Frick, a prosperous farmer and dairyman of Lincoln County whose farm is located in Sections 21-22, Township 34, Range 7, was born in Germany, Sept. 2, 1874, son of Valentine and Kate Frick. The father was a street paving contractor and he and his wife died in their native land. They had four children, of whom three are living, namely, Peter, Rosa and Valentine, the last mentioned of whom

is a tailor in Germany. The other child was a son of Baldsar, who was killed in the recent great war while a soldier in the German army. Rosa lives on a farm in Germany. Peter Frick was educated in his native land and subsequently worked on farms there. When he was 15 years old his mother died and in the following year he came to the United States, locating in Dayton, Ohio, and he resided there or in that vicinity for 22 years working on farms most of the time and also occasionally following the butcher's business in the city, but he found that the inside work did not agree with him. In 1912 he came to Tomahawk, Wis., and for one year worked for Louis Knudson. While in his employ he bought 80 acres of land, constituting his present farm, which was then covered with brush and poplar trees. Clearing a space, he built a four-room cottage for his first residence, and set to work to develop his place. He has cleared and has under cultivation 40 acres and is doing general farming and dairying, having a herd of grade Holsteins and milking 14 cows. His farm is well stocked with modern machinery and labor saving devices, and in 1922 he built a fine frame barn equipped with modern appliances. Mr. Frick was married at Merrill, July 27, 1916, to Mrs. Bertha Roddaman, a widow having four children by her former husband, namely: Hans, George, Gust and Freda, Freda being now Mrs. Joe Wise of Tomahawk. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Frick one child has been born, a daughter, Rosa.

George H. Foster, a well known and respected citizen of Tomahawk, now in the employ of the Marinette, Tomahawk & Western Railway, was born in Portland, Maine, Nov. 14, 1860, son of Jefferson and Lucy Foster. The father, a native of Scotland, came to America when a young man, locating in Quebec, where he found work on the docks loading timber vessels. Before the breaking out of the American Civil War he crossed the border into the state of Maine, where he later enlisted in a Maine regiment, went to the front and was killed in action. His wife, who was a native of Canada of French descent, died when her son George was born in 1860. George H. Foster, being thus left an orphan while yet an infant, was reared by his maternal grandparents in Canada, where he grew up and attended school. He started work at an early age, when 15 years old being engaged in firing an engine of a steamboat plying between Montreal and Portland, Me. When 18 he settled in Bedford, Maine, where he worked in cotton mills for a time, and from there went to Menominee, Mich., where he worked one year for the Curley-Carpenter Lumber Co.—in the woods in winter and on their farm in summer. Then in 1882 he came west to Stevens Point, Wis., buying land in the town of Plover, Portage County, which he cleared and improved and on which he lived for five years required by the homestead law. That done, he went to Ironwood, Mich, where he ran a hoisting-engine for the Ashland Mine Co. It was in 1888 that he came to Tomahawk, soon after the place was started. He found things busy here and at first did carpenter work for the Bradley Company, erecting several buildings at Jersey City, after which he ran the engine on the Bradley tug boat which hauled the famous Bradley pleasure train on the Wisconsin and Soma rivers. Subsequently he became locomotive engineer for Mr. Bradley on the Wisconsin & Chippewa Railway, later the M. T. W., and has since remained with that road. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and also of the Catholic Order of Foresters. Mr. Foster was married in the town of Plover, Portage County, Wis., in 1883, to Emma Lawson, by whom he had two sons, Herman and Elmer. Herman is now dead, Elmer is the proprietor of the Foster Lumber Co., of Tomahawk. On Feb. 15, 1904 Mr. Foster was married secondly to Mary O'Neill, daughter of Patrick and Elizabeth (Bonchard) O'Neill, the father being a native of Hartford, Wis., and of Irish descent, and the mother of Fond du Lac, Wis. The O'Neill family lived on a farm in Lincoln County, one mile north of Grandfather Falls, where Mr. O'Neill died in 1915 and Mrs. O'Neill in 1900. Of their ten children six daughters are living, namely: Mary, Margaret, Della, Josephine, Rosa and Lucy. Margaret is the wife of Albert Davis, Della the wife of William Donaldson, Josephine married Charles Kibler, Rosa is now Mrs. Edward Cassell and Lucy also married. Mr. and Mrs. Foster are the parents of two children: Grace A., a graduate of Tomahawk High School, is now a student in the

Oshkosh State Normal School and Lawrence a student in the Tomahawk High School.

Olof Goldstrand, president of the city council of Rhinelander, and who also holds the position of assistant sergeant-at-arms in the state capital at Madison, was born in Sweden May 8, 1867. He was educated in the public schools of his native land and subsequently learned the mason's trade. In 1887, at the age of 20 years, he came to the United States, locating at Clintonville, Wis., where, however, he stayed but three months, going from there to Antigo, where he followed his trade and worked in sawmills. In 1889 he came to Rhinelander, in which city he has since resided except for one year during which he was employed in the iron mines at Iron Mountain, and also for two short periods in other places. In 1900 he became clerk in the grocery store of Carlson & Anderson in Rhinelander, and that occupation, together with bookkeeping, he followed for several years. From time to time he has also engaged in buying and selling real estate, including both city and farm property. For a number of years Mr. Goldstrand has been prominently identified with the affairs of local and state government. He was supervisor of the first Ward for three years, was a member of the city board of education three years, for the past eight years he has been alderman from the First Ward. He acted as jury commissioner for Oneida County for seven years, served as a member of the Board of Review for four years, and as a member of the Republican County Committee for many years, and was secretary of that committee six years and treasurer four terms. He was formerly for one year president of the council and held the same office again in 1922-23. In 1910 and 1920 he acted as United States census enumerator. On the death of Mayor Perinier in February, Mr. Goldstrand by virtue of his office, as president of the council, became acting mayor and so served until the April election of that year. In 1907 he passed the civil service examination and was appointed assistant-sergeant-at-arms at the state capitol, in which office he has continued to serve up to the present time. He was also police officer in the State Treasury Department at Madison in 1910, 1911 and 1912. He is a member of Lodge No. 29, S. F. A., in which he has passed all the chairs and is now one of the local trustees; in 1917 he was also a delegate of the Grand Lodge convention held at Cloquet, Minn. Mr. Goldstrand was married Dec. 6, 1899, to Maria Sonstelie, of Westby, Wis. Twelve years ago, in 1911, they made a trip to Sweden to see his parents, and also visited Norway and Denmark, being gone about four months. Again, in 1920, Mr. Goldstrand went to Sweden to visit his parents, who since then both have passed away.

August Gruetzmacher, a pioneer settler in the town of Pine River, Lincoln County, now passed away, but who in his day was well known and respected throughout the county, was born in Kremzow, near Stargart, Germany, July, 1860. He was 12 years old when he came to the United States with his brothers, who settled in the town of Berlin, Marathon County, where they remained for four years. In 1876 they came to Lincoln County and all bought land, including August, who secured 100 acres in Sections 9 and 10, (T. 31 N, R. 7 E.) town of Pine River, which he proceeded to develop into a farm. The land was covered with heavy timber, which he logged off, selling what he could and burning the rest. With some of his own logs he erected a set of buildings and for the first seven years led a bachelor life, using oxen for a few years, as he was not able to buy a team of horses. Naturally his progress was slow, since the work was heavy and for some time he had to do it all himself, but the appearance of the place gradually improved and in time he found himself the owner of a fine farm, which he named Shady Lane Farm. A neat and substantial set of frame buildings had taken the place of the original log structures, and of the land he had cleared 90 acres. He had also purchased additional land and at the time of his death owned 260 acres, 80 acres of which his son Ervin now owns, leaving 180 acres now the "Shady Lane." For many years he had served as supervisor of his town and as clerk of the school board in his district. Mr. Gruetzmacher was married in Merrill, Wis., Sept. 6, 1884, to Emilie Fleischfresser, who was born in Germany June 10, 1863, and who had come to America in 1883. Of this union twelve children were born, the first

being Gustav, who died at the age of ten years. The others, who are all now living, are: Emma, now Mrs. Herman T. Neumann; August and Ervin, who are both farmers in the town of Pine River; George, who is a printer in Merrill; Ella, a dressmaker residing on the home farm; and Clara, Theodore, Olga, Carl, Walter and Adelia, all of whom are residing at home with their mother, who since her husband's death on Sept. 17, 1917, has carried on the farm with her children's help. The family are members of St. Jacob's Lutheran Church in the town of Pine River.

John Geiss, who has made an excellent record as logger and farmer and is one of the well known citizens of Lincoln County, the farm he is now operating lying partly in the town of Schley and partly in that of Pine River, was born in Bavaria, Germany, March 13, 1872, son of Matthew and Barbara (Bloch) Geiss. It was in 1881 that the family came to the United States, locating in Pittsburg, Penn., where Matthew Geiss found work in the steel mills, being thus occupied until his death, which occurred in 1886. Two years later, in 1888, his widow with her children came to Lincoln County, Wisconsin, settling on a tract of land in what is now the town of Schley but which was then in that of Pine River. Mrs. Geiss was married for the second time to John Ruprecht, who died in 1922. She has a home in Merrill but spends the winter months among her children, of whom there were seven born of her marriage with Matthew Geiss, namely: Frank, Mary, John, Josephine, Katherine, Stephen and Anna. Frank is deceased; Mary is the wife of Frank Reese of Oshkosh, Wis.; John is the direct subject of this sketch; Josephine is now Mrs. Frank Beyer; Katherine and Stephen are dead, and Anna is Mrs. George Wells of Oshkosh. John Geiss was nine years old when he came with his parents to this country and he was 14 when his father died. After that sad event he was obliged to help his mother, after the settlement of the family in Lincoln County, helping to work the farm. Owing to that account he got but little schooling, but there are few men in Lincoln County who have accomplished more in view of his opportunities, for he has been very successful both as a logging contractor and farmer. In 1893 Mr. Geiss took a homestead in the town of Schley, but only lived there one year, losing everything he had by fire. He then bought 160 acres of land near his first property and there built a home and resided for 13 years, at the end of which time he sold it and bought his present farm. This latter consists of 160 acres in Sec. 2, town of Pine River, (Range 7) and Sec. 35, (Range 7) in Schley. On this farm he has cleared 20 acres and stumped 35, besides erecting a complete set of fine buildings, which include a barn 48 x 80 feet, with the West Bend equipment, a 12-room brick house and others. He is carrying on mixed farming and dairying, keeping Holstein and Brown Swiss cattle. In addition to his farming interests he is a stockholder in the French Ridge Cheese Factory, of which he was treasurer five years. Formerly he and his brother Stephen followed log contracting in Lincoln County, being thus engaged for several years and being very successful. As a public spirited citizen Mr. Geiss has helped at times in the work of local government. He served as side supervisor in the towns of Russell, Schley and Pine River, and was treasurer of the school board 14 years in the town of Schley and six years in the town of Pine River. On June 30, 1894, Mr. Geiss was united in marriage in Merrill, Wis., to Tina Beyer, the daughter of Fred and Minnie Beyer, her parents, who came to this country in 1862, being of German birth. They settled first in Buffalo, N. Y., but 20 years later, in 1882, came to Lincoln County, Wisconsin, taking a homestead in the town of Schley. Both are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Geiss have been the parents of ten children: Katie, who is deceased; Walter, on the home farm; Minnie, now Mrs. George Russell of Merrill; Barbara, employed in Merrill; Francis and Frankie, twins, the former of whom is attending Merrill Business College, the later being at home; Celia and Cecil, also twins, both of whom are at home; as also are Caroline and Edwin, the two other children. The family are members of St. Francis Catholic Church in Merrill.

James G. Gospill, proprietor of a good homestead in Section 29, town of Merrill, Lincoln County, and one of the leading citizens of that town, now serving on its

board of supervisors, was born in Chickasaw County, Iowa, May 3, 1858, son of John and Jane (Watson) Gospill. The father was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1836, and came to this country at the age of 19, settling at Sturgis, Mich., where he met Jane Watson and was married to her in 1856. He died there about 1912. She was born in the West Indies, her father, an Englishman and a skilled florist, having been sent there by the English government to take charge of the botanical gardens at Salon Pardina. He died there and Jane then returned with her mother to England, subsequently coming to the United States. Almost immediately after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. John Gospill settled in Iowa, in which state they resided for 25 years, at the end of that time going back to Sturgis, Mich. They had seven children: James G., the subject of this sketch; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Byron Cole, of Sturgis, Michigan; Frank, who is in California; John, James (1st) and Emily, who are deceased, and Walter, who lives in Sturgis, Mich. James G. Gospill grew to manhood in his native state of Iowa, where he attended the common school for a limited period, for, he being the eldest child, and the family large and not well to do, he had to begin industrial life at an early age. In 1881, at the age of 24, he came to Lincoln County, Wisconsin, locating at Jenny (now Merrill, where he found employment in the lumber mills; and for 35 years thereafter, or until 1916, he was connected with that industry in its different branches, working in the woods, on the river, in mills, as scaler, cruiser and in other capacities, for a number of years being in the employ of the A. H. Stange Lumber Company. It was during the early part of that period that he married and established a home. In 1900 Mr. Gospill bought 80 acres of timbered land on Sec. 29, Township 32 north, Range 7 east, which lies in the town of Merrill. For awhile he did nothing further in regard to it, but about 1912 or 1913 he decided to improve the property and accordingly began logging off the timber. He also built a log house on the land, in which he and his family began spending their summers, in winter residing in town. In 1921 he built a good two-story frame house as an additional and necessary improvement, having previously erected other buildings, such as a good barn and sheds for various purposes. He has gradually accumulated all necessary tools and machinery and now has 40 acres of his land under the plow. He is making a specialty of dairying and has a good herd of cattle, which he is breeding more and more into the Guernsey type. About two years ago Mr. Gospill began to take an active part in the affairs of local government, and was not only elected a supervisor but also chairman of the Merrill town board, in which position he is still serving, and which gives him a seat on the county board also. In national politics he favors the Republican party but exercises individual freedom in casting his ballot. He has been a hard worker all his life and his career has been ever upward and onward until he has reached a position where he is well known and respected by his fellow citizens. Mr. Gospill was married June 2, 1887 to Augusta Rottingshausen of Merrill, who was born in Germany Sept. 2, 1864, daughter of Frederick and Amelia (Raether) Rottingshausen. Her family came to the United States in 1870, settling in Milwaukee, there the father followed his trade of shoemaker. In 1875 they moved to Merrill (then known as Jenny), in which place he established a shop on Main Street, which he conducted for a number of years subsequently. Both he and his wife died in Merrill. Mr. and Mrs. Gospill are the parents of four children: Hazel Lorene, Alethia, J. Gordon and Dorothy Emily. Hazel Lorene, born Aug. 23, 1888, is now Mrs. W. H. Boyers of Toledo, Ohio. Alethia, born April 2, 1890, is a teacher. J. Gordon, born May 19, 1893, who is assisting his father on the home farm, was married Jan. 1, 1923, to Laura Bowman of the town of Merrill. Dorothy Emily, born July 2, 1897, was graduated as a professional nurse, registered, from the General Hospital at Madison, in the class of 1921, and is a member of the Visiting Nurses Association of Milwaukee, in which city she resides. All Mr. and Mrs. Gospill's children passed through the Merrill High School, except J. Gordon, who took three years of the four-year course. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Ernest J. Gross, a prominent member of the agricultural community in the town of Russell, Lincoln County, was born in Owatonna, Minn., Dec. 11, 1870,

son of Calvin and Frederica (Helm) Gross. The father was a native of Ohio, born April 3, 1829, and the mother of Germany, born June 9, 1840. At an early day Calvin Gross worked with his father, who was an overland freighter, making trips with wagon between Owatonna, Minn. and Green Bay, Wis., these trips sometimes taking four or five months to make. He was married to Frederica Helm at Black Wolf, near Oshkosh, Wis., on Aug. 31, 1854. She had come from Germany with her parents at the age of 12, the latter taking a homestead in the town of Nekima, just outside the city of Oshkosh. Previous to the outbreak of the Civil War Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Gross moved to Owatonna, where their son Ernest was subsequently born, and where Mr. Gross died May 3, 1875. His wife died in the same place nearly 30 years later, on Oct. 28, 1909. Ernest J. Gross was taken to Oshkosh when an infant of four years and grew up there. At the age of 13 he left school and began working in mills and factories, and at 18 he became connected with the lumber industry, being employed in the woods and on the river until the year 1900. In 1898 he bought his present place in Section 27, town of Russell, a mile and a quarter east of Gleason. It consisted of 80 acres of land, with a log barn and house, ten acres of the land being cleared. Onto this place he moved in the year 1900 and since then he has spent his time in improving it. Forty acres are now under the plow, the rest being in pasture and timber. Mr. Gross has a good operating equipment and keeps his place in good shape, not only with a view to practical results but also in appearance. He milks ten cows and has a pure-bred bull in his herd of good grade cattle. The original log dwelling has given place to a good two-story, eight-room, frame house, which he completed and moved into in the winter of 1904; and he also has a good frame barn, with a full-stone, eight-foot basement with cement floors, and steel equipment, besides other necessary buildings. Besides carrying on general farming and dairying, Mr. Gross keeps bees and is numbered among the honey producers of the county. On April 12, 1898, on the breaking out of the Spanish-American War, Mr. Gross enrolled as a member of the Second Infantry, W. N. G., and continued as a member of that organization for three years subsequently. In politics he inclines toward the doctrines of the Republican party but in casting his vote is guided chiefly by the merits of the respective candidates. He stands well with his fellow citizens and was for two years a supervisor of the town of Russell. On Nov. 24, 1892, Mr. Gross was married to Emma Steinfest daughter of Frank and Mary (Halter) Steinfest, the parents being natives of Bohemia, who met and were married after they had come to this country and settled at Brillion, Calumet County, Wis., where Mrs. Gross was born Aug. 24, 1873. The children in the Steinfest family were: Adolph, now of Brillion, Wis.; Blanche, who is Mrs. Michael Lackman of Antigo; Joseph, deceased; John, of Brillion; Emma, wife of the subject of this sketch; Katherine, now Mrs. Joe Demask of Sault Ste. Marie; Elizabeth, wife of Ed. Clifford of Antigo; Mary, deceased; Sarah, who married Charles Ross of Antigo, but is now deceased; Charles of Antigo; Carrie, wife of Alvin Reed of the town of Russell, Lincoln County, and Frank of Antigo. Mr. and Mrs. Gross have been the parents of four children, William E., born May 24, 1896; Alvin E., born Jan. 18, 1898; Carrie, born July 24, 1901, and Vernon, born Oct. 14, 1904, who died April 6, 1912. William E. is engineer for the Curtis & Yale Manufacturing Co. of Wausau. He served in the U. S. navy while this country was engaged in the World War, enlisting as soon as hostilities were declared. The vessel on which he served was engaged in laying mines in the North Sea. Alvin E. is a mechanic in the Gleason garage. He was married June 6, 1923 to Susan Ecklund of Bloomville, Lincoln County. Carrie is now the wife of Cleo Millenbach, cashier of the Gleason Bank in Gleason, who also is a merchant. She has two children May June and Jack. The family are affiliated religiously with the Presbyterian congregation at Gleason.

Henry R. Graeber, yard superintendent for the Bissell Lumber Company at Tripoli, was born at Osseo, Hennepin County, Minn., Nov. 30, 1879, son of Herman and Margaret Graeber. The father, born in Germany, came to the United States and to Osseo, Minn., about 1870. His wife was born at Anoka, Minn., of German ancestry. They were farmers by occupation and are now living at Chico, Calif.

They had a family of nine children, all now living, namely, Herman, Otto, Charles, Emil, Bertha, Sophia, Ida, Toney and Henry R., all of whom are now residents in the state of California, except Henry R., the subject of this sketch, and Toney, who is in the state of Washington. Bertha is the wife of Earl Mulkey and Sophia the wife of Earl Hawkey. Henry R. Graeber when a boy attended common school in Osseo, Minn. He remained on the home farm until 1899, at which time he first became connected with the lumber industry, entering the employ of E. H. Hobe Co. of Knox Mills, Price County, Wis., with which concern he remained for three years and which was succeeded by the Bradley Lumber Co. In 1903 he came to Tripoli and entered the employ of the Stolle & Barndt Lumber Company, remaining with that concern until 1918, and though subsequent changes down to his present position as yard superintendent for the Bissell Lumber Company. With 24 years' experience in the business, he is recognized as a practical lumberman and has proved a satisfactory superintendent. He has also performed useful public service, having been assessor of the town of Lynn, Oneida County, treasurer of the Trio High School and a director of the Lynn town school. His political affiliations are with the Republican party. He is a member of the camp of Modern Woodmen of America in Tripoli and is a stockholder in the Tripoli State Bank. On Sept. 10, 1903, Mr. Graeber was united in marriage with Elsie H. Kring, of Spirit, Wis., where she was born Sept. 9, 1883, daughter of Thomas H. and Alvira Kring, who still reside there. Mr. and Mrs. Graeber are the parents of eight children, all residing at home, except one deceased, and who were born as follows: H. Robert, July 13, 1904; William R., Feb. 16, 1906; Margaret E., Dec. 23, 1907; Gladys, Nov. 6, 1910 (died Jan. 9, 1911); Ida D., April 27, 1912; Gertrude M., July 25, 1914; Leah M., Nov. 19, 1916 and Marian R., Sept. 3, 1919. The family worship with the Congregationalists at Tripoli.

Harry C. Green, who is conducting a successful florist business in Merrill, having a well appointed greenhouse, was born in Wausau, Wis., April 24, 1888, son of Charles F. and Louise (Olson) Green. He came with his parents to Merrill in 1889, and subsequently attended the public school here, passing through the eight grades. He then began industrial life, working in factories until he was twenty, when he changed his occupation, going to work in the roundhouse of the C. M. & St. P. Railway in Merrill, and there he remained until 1913, in the fall of which year he went to Wausau to learn the florist's business. As an employee of the Phillip greenhouse in that city he remained for five years, or until 1918, when he returned to Merrill and re-entered the employ of the C. M. & St. P. Railway. This later period of railroad work lasted until July, 1920, at which time Mr. Green bought the Grevelding greenhouse, situated at No. 710 Second Street, Merrill and started on his present line of enterprise in which he has made good progress. In connection with the plant he has a fine office, besides the large, two story residence which stands just east of it. He has 13,000 square feet of space under glass and fully occupied with flower-beds, and raises large numbers of plants, flowers and shrubs in great variety, not only supplying the local demand but also a wide territory north and east of the city. His plant is well provided with the best modern facilities and he is doing a large and successful business, being numbered among the enterprising and prosperous business men of the city. In politics Mr. Green is independent. So far he has not married and his sister keeps house for him.

Charles F. Green, a well known resident of Merrill, now practically retired, was born in Hammar County, Government of Orebro, Sweden, July 6, 1854, his father being a small farmer. He attended common school at intervals up to the age of 14, and at 16 began working in the woods in the logging industry, keeping himself and being practically independent. Later he worked as a farm hand and then for five years as head sawyer in a box mill. By the end of that period he had been married several years and his family was beginning to increase. To better his condition he resolved on emigration, and, bidding a temporary goodbye to his wife and children he sailed for the United States and came west to Wausau, Wis., which was then a busy lumber mart. He soon found employment as a laborer and after a year's hard work in mills and lumber camps had saved enough to

be able to send for his wife and three children, the latter being named respectively Ellen, Reinhold and Mea. But a great sorrow was in store for him and his wife, for Reinhold and Mea, who had contracted measles on shipboard, died a few days after their arrival in Wausau, Mea on May 14 and Reinhold on May 16, of 1882. Both were infants the elder being three years and eight months old. Mr. Green and his wife had been married in Sweden June 14, 1875, her maiden name being Louise Olson. She was born in the same government and county as himself, the date of her nativity being Nov. 11, 1857. Her parents were Peter and Caroline Olson. The loss of their two children was a great grief to Mr. and Mrs. Green, but they had little time to shed tears, for the stern problems of life confronted them and had to be grappled with. They found a house to live in and for two years Mr. Green continued to work in the woods and in saw mills, later becoming employed in the sash and door factory of the Central Manufacturing Co. in Merrill, to which place he moved his family on May 10, 1889. Mr. Green remained with the concern above mentioned, as one of its trusty employees, for a number of years. Then, on May 1, 1897, he was appointed a member of the Merrill police force and served as such until 1902, when he became an employee in the C. M. & St. P. roundhouse. There he remained until 1913, and then was obliged to quit work on account of poor health. For seven years, or until 1920, he was an invalid, and for the past two years or more he has made his home with his son Harry, making himself useful, as he is able, in the latter's greenhouse. His wife died in Merrill, June 24, 1918. They had nine children in all. Of the three who came from Sweden, the one who survived, Ellen, was born Nov. 1, 1877, and is now Mrs. Andrew Danielson of Merrill. The other children—those who were born in this country—were: Frank, born July 10, 1883, died in his seventh year, in February, 1890; Theckla, died in childhood in 1889; Harry C., born April 24, 1888, is now a successful florist in Merrill; Harold, born Oct. 9, 1891, who is an engineer on the C. M. & St. P. Railway and resides in Merrill; Edward born March 8, 1893, now employed in the Merrill Post Office, and Mamie, born Jan. 18, 1896, who died in June, 1905. Mr. Green formerly owned a good residence in Wausau but sold it when he moved to Merrill. Here he owns a residence at 300 E. Fifth Street and another on an adjoining lot, both good houses which he built with his own hands. He is a member of Mulberry Camp, 409, M. W. A., which he joined in 1895, also of the local I. O. O. F. Lodge. In politics he has always been a staunch Republican.

George O. B. Gruetzmacher, proprietor of the Quality Print Shop at Merrill, was born in a log cabin on a farm in the town of Pine River, Lincoln County, Wis., Aug. 28, 1892, son of August and Emilge (Fleisschfesser) Gruetzmacher. He was one of a family of 12 children, as follows: Emma, August, Erwin, George, Ella, Clara, Theodore, Olga, Karl, Walter, and Delia, all of whom are now living but Gustave. George attended the country school near his home until he was 13 years old and then entered the Merrill High School. At the close of his first year in high school he decided to learn the printing business, and accordingly he began with William Jaeger, founder of the Merrill Daily Herald, and continued in his office until 1912. He then went to Oklahoma City, Okla. to learn linotyping as operator and mechanic, and after finishing there he went on a three months tour through various states to better acquaint himself with the business. He returned to Merrill in September of 1913 and entered the office of the Merrill Daily Herald as night operator, and six months later he was promoted to the position of foreman. He remained with the Herald until Sept. 27, 1917, when he resigned, and on Sept. 29, of that year he purchased a half interest in the business he is now operating. This was run under the firm name of Roemer and Gruetzmacher until the fall of 1919, when Mr. Gruetzmacher purchased his partner's interests and has since been sole proprietor. He purchased a commodious brick building at 726 East Second St. and moved the business into this in August of 1920. Mr. Gruetzmacher does general job printing and handles all kinds of office supplies, including adding machines, typewriters, etc. He has a full complement of printing machinery and turns out an exceptionally high grade of work. He left the business in the care of Mr. Roemer, then his partner, when, in 1918, he enlisted for service in the World

War and was sent to Camp Grant, Ills. From Camp Grant he went to Camp Custer, Mich., where he was assigned to Co. A, of the 338th Infantry, and from there he proceeded to Long Island for embarkation. He sailed for England on July 22, 1918, aboard the English freighter "Orca," and landed in Liverpool after an uneventful passage. From there he proceeded to Northampton and thence across the Channel to France, landing at Le Havre but being hastened forward to Toule, where he was held with the reserves for the Metz sector, being in the trenches at the rear of the firing line. Later he was at Thiercourt and St. Mihiel. In March of 1919 he was ordered to Brest, from which port he sailed for the United States aboard the U. S. S. Leviathan, arriving in New York on April 2, 1919, and was discharged at Camp Custer April 11, 1919, reaching home the following day. Aside from giving his own services he performed another patriotic act during this conflict in lending his fine pair of binoculars to the navy, for which service he has letters of appreciation which he values very highly. Mr. Gruetzmacher was married on May 21, 1919, to Edna I. Kuether, daughter of Gustave and Ida (Geise) Kuether, of Merrill, in which city Mrs. Gruetzmacher was born on May 16, 1898. She graduated from the high school and the teacher's training school there, and from the State Normal School at Stevens Point, and for three years previous to her marriage she followed the profession of school teaching. Mr. and Mrs. Gruetzmacher are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Merrill and own a fine residence there. They have one daughter, Dorothy Grace, born Jan. 21, 1923.

Salem Gleason, one of the best known pioneers of Lincoln County, after whom the village of Gleason was named, was born in Westfield, Medina County, Ohio, April 8, 1844. The father and mother were respectively of Scotch and Irish descent, but were married in the state of Ohio. The father died when Salem, the youngest child, was seven years old, and the widow moved to Wisconsin, settling in Calumet County. There Salem grew up, having but limited educational opportunities, but in time developing a love of reading, his favorite study being history. In April, 1863, he enlisted for service in the Civil War, becoming a member of Company B, Fourth Wisconsin Infantry, in which he served until after the close of the war. His brother Henry, who answered President's first call, for three months men, re-enlisted at the end of the three months, becoming first lieutenant of Company B., and subsequently captain of Company M, Fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He was killed in 1864 while on reconnoitering duty at Baton Rouge. Salem Gleason, whose service as a soldier was largely under Sheridan, came home broken in health, but slowly recovered. On July 4, 1867, he married Sarah J. Hunt, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah Hunt of Stockbridge, Calumet County. Her father, like himself, had been a soldier of the Union. In 1871 Mr. Gleason moved with his family to a farm in Redwood County, Minnesota, but being unsuccessful there owing to drought and grasshoppers, they returned in October, 1874, to Calumet County, Wisconsin. A year later they rented a farm in Outagamie County, but after two years there came to Merrill, Lincoln County, and from Merrill to the site of Gleason locating on a homestead of 160 acres and building a pioneer house on the 40 which now includes the site of the Gleason High School. He had two sons, to each of whom he gave a "forty" the south "forty" he sold to a Mr. Levy, and the other 40 he kept for himself and cleared. Mr. Gleason's wife Sarah, who was born in Rome, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1847, was for some time an invalid and died at Gleason in 1911. Mr. Gleason survived her some years, passing away July 5, 1916. He was a worthy citizen of good pioneer qualities, who fought for his country in her greatest hour of trial and left his mark on the community in which he finally made his home. He served for a number of years as a supervisor of his town and for seven years was a member of the school board for District No. 1. He was a member of the G. A. R. Post at Merrill. In religion he was a Baptist, while his wife was a Presbyterian, and as there was no Baptist congregation at Gleason, he helped to build the Presbyterian Church, rendering efficient service on the building committee, and he subsequently attended the church with his wife. They had six children, Emma, Minnie B., James, Frank E., Leona M., and Charles F. Reserving mention of Emma until the last,

it may be briefly said that Minnie B., born Dec. 12, 1873, at Redwood, Minn., is now Mrs. Theodore Lee of the town of Russell, Lincoln County, Wis.; James, was born at Gleason, this county, May 17, 1876; Frank E., was born at Shiocton, Outagamie County, Sept. 23, 1878; Leona M., born April 16, 1882, is now Mrs. Sidney Drew of the town of Russell, Lincoln County, and Charles F., born June 4, 1890, died March 10, 1911. Emma Gleason, born Aug. 13, 1871, was married at Gleason, Dec. 23, 1899, to Henry A. Behrens. Mr. Behrens was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 15, 1874, and is a carpenter by trade. He served in the United States' army in the war with Spain in 1898. Mrs. Behrens, who was formerly a school teacher in Langlade County, is now in charge of the Gleason telephone office, which is located in her residence. She and her husband are the parents of four children: Leona M., born Feb. 24, 1901; Delia F., born Feb. 18, 1903; Edith V., born Feb. 1, 1906; Henry S., June 15, 1911. Leona M. Behrens, who married Oscar Hartel, of Merrill, has two children, Loraine M. and Mildred.

Carl Hendrichs, proprietor of the Perfect Knitting Mills at Merrill, Lincoln County, was born in Saxony, Germany, in 1870, son of Carl and Deraisa Hendrichs, both of whom are now deceased. He was reared in his native land, where he attended school, after which he spent three years working for nothing in a knitting-mill to learn the trade, which he followed in Germany for 13 years subsequently. In the year 1900 he came to the United States, locating first in Cleveland, Ohio, where he worked at his trade for eight years. At the end of that time he started in business for himself and for three or four years conducted a knitting factory in Cleveland. In 1912 he moved his equipment to Merrill, Wis., and started what was the first knitting-mill here, conducting the business under the name of the Merrill Knitting-mill Co. After two years he got out of that concern and started the Perfect Knitting Mills, he and his wife operating the machines, which they have continued to do successfully up to the present time. Mr. Hendrichs was married in Germany in 1900 to Emma Reichilt, daughter of August and Selma Reichilt, natives and lifelong residents of Germany.

Sigmund Heineman, whose gigantic lumber operations here during his lifetime earned him the appellation of "the lumber king of the Wisconsin Valley", and whose name is closely interwoven with the history of the industrial development of the city of Merrill, was born in Germany Oct. 8, 1852, son of Samuel and Yetta Heineman. He acquired a common-school education in Germany, and having heard of the wonderful business opportunities to be found in America he decided at the age of 18 years to seek his fortune here. Landing in New York in 1871 he came west at once and settled first near Appleton, Wis., where he found employment in a general store. Even at that early age he was typical of the great leaders who have made the West; he dreamed of success far beyond the lot of the ordinary man; dreamed of it not vaguely or as a hope, but as an actuality toward which his every faculty must be strained, a concrete thing which he was called upon to bring about. Toward this fulfillment the first step was acquisition of sufficient capital to enable him to launch forth, and accordingly he cast aside all thoughts of pleasure and easy times, and carefully saved his earnings. In 1880 he was ready to take the second step. Coming to Merrill, which was then the village of Jenny and was without railroad facilities, he opened a small general store. The field of his enterprise proved a well-chosen one; the following year the coming of the Wisconsin Valley division of the C. M. & St. P. Railroad started a great development of the little village, the name of which was changed to Merrill in the same year. Taking full advantage of this development, Mr. Heineman soon made his store one of the leading business houses of Merrill. In 1890, wider interests calling him as the fulfillment of his dream of success unfolded, he sold his store to David Livingston. Then began the period of his most striking success. In 1892 he was a prime mover in the organization of the National Bank of Merrill, and he was president of this institution during its entire life and of its successor, the Citizens National Bank from 1912, when the latter was organized because of the expiration of the charter of the National Bank of Merrill, until his death, Nov. 26, 1913. Mr. Heineman's association with the lumber business, in which perhaps his most striking success

was achieved, began in 1893, when he formed a partnership with George E. Foster. From that time until his death he was closely connected with the lumber industry, and the story of his operations, especially in his connection as organizer and president of the Heineman Lumber Co., will always be a part of the history of the lumbering period of the Northwest. In addition to the enterprises mentioned above, Mr. Heineman was president of the Wisconsin Dairy Land Company, a corporation maintaining offices in Chicago and Merrill and selling farm lands throughout Wisconsin but principally in Lincoln and Langlade counties; he was an officer and director in the Hemlock Lumber Co., the Hardwood Land Co., the Evansville Sash and Door Co., and the Land & Loan Co. Three brothers, Benjamin, Solomon, and Nathan were also prominently in the business life of this section. On June 1, 1879, Mr. Heineman married Miss Tena Strasser of Appleton, Wis., and to this union four children were born, Harry H., Estelle, Edgar E., and Mae. While Mr. Heineman's extensive business interests drew heavily upon his time and energies, yet he was always interested in all movements for the betterment of the public welfare of the city and community in which he resided. He was a popular member of the local lodges of Masons, I. O. O. F., and the Elks. Though but 61 years of age to the time of his death, he had accomplished by his superlative qualities of energy and character a success in which the splendid dream of his youth was completely fulfilled. His name and his achievements remain to do him lasting honor.

F. A. Hildebrand, proprietor of a long established furniture and undertaking business in Rhinelander, and for many years a leading citizen here, was born in Oshkosh, Wis., June 7, 1858, son of Joseph and Anna (Meyers) Hildebrand. The father was a native of Germany, where he married, and it was early in the 40's that he and his wife came to America, locating in Wisconsin. His active career was spent as a farmer. F. A. Hildebrand was reared on his parents' farm in Winnebago County, his education being obtained in the district school. As a young man he assisted his father, gaining some practical knowledge of agriculture. In 1886 he came to Rhinelander and soon afterwards erected his store building on S. Brown Street, which he later remodeled and improved. It is now one of the best in this city, having a frontage of 20 feet by 130 feet in depth on a 200-foot lot, and is a two-story structure. Mr. Hildebrand is one of the oldest merchants in the city in point of service, and in the advance of Rhinelander from a small hamlet to a flourishing municipality of some 7,000 population, he has witnessed many notable improvements, in most of which, as they were related to public affairs, he has taken an active and effective part. Mr. Hildebrand was married Nov. 26, 1886, to Mary McCabe of Oshkosh, Wis., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John McCabe, and he and his wife are the parents of five children: Hazel, who married I. W. Whitmore; Eva, who married A. J. O'Melia; John Leo, who married Dorothy Dimick; Francis, who married Helen McIndoe, and Joseph. The family are affiliated religiously with the Catholic Church and Mr. Hildebrand has served the congregation in the capacity of treasurer.

Edward N. Hammes, vice president and general manager of the Radcliffe Manufacturing Co., of Eagle River, Vilas County, and a man of wide knowledge and practical experience in the lumber business, was born at Green Bay, Wis., Feb. 6, 1886, son of John H. and Anna (Straka) Hammes. The parents were both born at that place, and the father was for many years connected with the logging and lumber industry, also carrying on farming. At one time he quit lumbering in that vicinity, but in 1900 resumed it at Padus, Forest County, as head of the firm of J. H. Hammes & Sons. Edward N. Hammes acquired his education in Green Bay, and subsequently until 1918 was connected with his father in the logging and lumber business. He then became a salesman for the Brown Land & Lumber Co., remaining in that position until Dec. 31, 1920. He then came to Eagle River and organized E. N. Hammes Co., jobbers of forest products, being in partnership with Amos Radcliffe and C. M. Christiansen. Eighteen months later Mr. Radcliffe sold out his interest in the concern, to C. M. Christiansen and Mr. Hammes and on Nov. 1, 1922, the Radcliffe Manufacturing Co. was founded, of which, as already stated Mr. Hammes is vice president and general manager.

Mr. Hammes was married Nov. 26, 1912, in Padus, Wis., to Anna Phillippi, daughter of Peter and Anna (Brown) Phillippi. Her father is now a resident of Athens, Marathon County, Wis., her mother being deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Hammes three children have been born, Mary, Raymond and Russell, the eldest of whom is attending school. Mr. Hammes and his family are members of the Catholic Church and occupy a good social position in Eagle River.

James Harvey Hamlin, head of the Lincoln Abstract Co. of Merrill, Lincoln County, and formerly county superintendent of schools, was born at Mt. Morris, Waushara County, Wis., Nov. 30 1875, son of George H. and Jane F. (Lilly) Hamlin. The father, who was born in Maine, when a young man left that state and accompanied his parents to Wisconsin, the family settling in Waushara County, where George's father, in addition to farming, followed his trade of carpenter. In 1861 George H. Hamlin enlisted in the Eighth Wisconsin Battery, with which he served three years and nine months, taking part in some notable engagements, among them Murfreesboro and Stone River. After being honorably discharged from the army he returned to Waushara County, Wisconsin, and from there in 1878 he moved to a farm near Tomah, Monroe County. In 1883 he came with his family to Merrill, making the journey with wagon and team and bringing five horses with him, with which he did general teaming, both in town and in the woods, as well as for sawmills. At that time in the west end of Merrill, where they had their home, the stumps were still standing in the main street, and the settlement had a very crude and primitive appearance. During those early days Mrs. Hamlin kept boarders and worked hard to help support the family. She is still living and makes her home with her son, James H., her husband having passed away in 1920. Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hamlin had a family of nine children, two of whom, Elsie and Hettie, are now deceased. The survivors are: Jennie, wife of Charles Wenzel, a lumberman of Barron, Wis.; Maude, who is Mrs. L. W. Cline of Seattle, Wash.; Emory and Charles, who are engaged in the fruit raising business in the Wenatchee Valley, in the state of Washington; Mertyn, residing in Trenton, N. J.; and Irving and James H. of Merrill, Wis. James Harvey Hamlin, who was an infant when his parents moved to Monroe County, subsequently attended school there for three years, and later, after coming with them to Merrill, attended both common and high school here, being graduated from the latter at the age of 16 years. When 17 he began teaching school, an occupation that he followed for eight years, being successively teacher and principal of grade schools and during two summers of that period attending Dixon College, whereby he secured a life state teacher's certificate. In 1899 he was appointed superintendent of schools for Lincoln County, in which office he continued by election for 15½ years. After that he was engaged in the abstract business for five years, being associated with H. J. Bowell, during which time he devoted sufficient time to teaching to enable him to secure a certificate showing 25 years' service as teacher. He then bought out the Lincoln County Abstract Co. and has since continued in that business, adding to it real estate and insurance. He is at present secretary-treasurer of the Lincoln County Real Estate Brokers' Association. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America, the Odd Fellows and the Fraternal Reserve Association having held various official positions in each. He has taken an active interest in civic and county affairs generally, especially those of an educational trend and has been honored with the presidency of the County Superintendents' Association of Wisconsin, as well as being recognized in an official capacity in religious activities of various kinds. Mr. Hamlin was married in Merrill, June 1, 1904, to Alta Tarr, daughter of David D. and Sadie (Clark) Tarr, who were natives of Maine. Her father fought for the Union in the Civil War, and the family subsequently coming to Merrill, Wis., he was for some time superintendent for the Merrill Boom Co. He is still living but his wife has passed away. Mr. and Mrs. Hamlin are the parents of two children: Edmund, born Feb. 27, 1905, now a student in the University of Wisconsin, and Lorraine, born Nov. 27, 1915. In the early days of his life, Mr. Hamlin engaged in all the usual activities of a new and undeveloped county. The short school year both as student and teacher was rounded out with

several months of service in the mills and in the forests, cruising with surveyors and estimators and the rather meager salary of the time was reinforced and supplemented with notarial duties and assisting or holding the office of town clerk or assessor in communities where regularly employed as teacher or principal of schools.

Oscar L. Halder, manager of the Merrill branch of the Glass Fruit Co. of Wausau, was born in Wausau, Wis., Jan. 22, 1894, son of William and Anna Halder. The father was a native of Pennsylvania and the mother of Germany. They were residents of Wausau for nearly 40 years, he being employed as a mechanic in the street car shops; both are now living. They have had six children, all now living, namely: Carl, Margaret, Oscar, Minnie, Katherine and William. Margaret is the wife of R. W. Hartel and lives in Oshkosh, Wis. Oscar L. Halder as a boy attended public school in Wausau, and in 1909 entered the employ of the Glass Fruit Co. of that city, a concern engaged in the wholesaling of all kinds of fresh fruit and green vegetables in season, as well as early supplies purchased from hot houses and in the Southern markets. It was in 1915 that the head of the concern, C. A. Glass, established the branch house in Merrill, Mr. Halder being placed in charge as manager. In 1920 Mr. Glass sold his interest in the business, which has since been carried on by the Glass Fruit Co., as an incorporated concern, Mr. Halder retaining his position as manager of the Merrill branch, and his sphere of authority extending all over Lincoln County. Mr. Halder was married in Merrill, April 15, 1907, to Edna Knudson, daughter of Nels and Mary Knudson, who settled in Wisconsin many years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Halder have one son, William.

Elbert E. Howland, well-known hardware merchant of Merrill, was born on a farm in the town of Rutland, Dane County, Wis., Oct. 29, 1877, son of Samuel S. and Oritta N. Osgood Howland. The mother was born in Vermont; the father, a native of Canada, came to the United States in 1848. The parents met and were married in the town of Rutland, Dane County. The father died when Elbert E. was but six years old, and the mother died when he was 18. Elbert E. Howland attended the country schools of the town of Rutland and Stoughton High School and subsequently took a commercial course in Stoughton Business College at Stoughton, Wis., graduating from that institution in 1896. In the fall of the same year he entered the employ of Charles L. Dearborne as operator of his grain elevator and feed business at Stoughton. After two years Mr. Howland was transferred to the flour milling department of this concern as packer and assistant miller, and he remained with the business for seven and a half years, during the last two of which he occupied the position of miller. By 1903 he had reached the conclusion that fulfillment of his ambition for complete success was not to be obtained by working for others, and he decided to venture forth for himself. Accordingly he came to Merrill with Olaf Nordland and bought out the Weiss Hardware Co. at 906 E. Main Street, which was subsequently operated for a year and a half by these partners under the firm name of Nordland and Howland. Mr. Nordland sold his interests at the end of that time to Harry Hurd of Merrill, and the firm was then Howland and Hurd for about six years, after which Mr. Howland purchased Mr. Hurd's interests and has ever since been sole owner of the business. He began the erection of his present two-story solid brick store building at 1006 E. Main Street in 1912 and moved his stock into these quarters during the spring of the following year; the building has 30 feet of frontage on Main Street and is 90 feet deep, with a 30 x 20 foot one-story addition in the rear which is used as a tin shop. The upper floor of the building is fitted up for offices and is occupied by professional men, while Mr. Howland's store occupies the entire lower floor. His stock is one of the largest and best in this section, and he draws patronage from a very wide territory. Mr. Howland was married on April 12, 1899, to Eletha N. Strommen, who was born on a farm near Stoughton, Wis., Sept. 28, 1877, daughter of Gunder and Nina Strommen. Five children, as follows, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Howland: Gerold B., Giles W., Lillian A., Ruth O., and Ethel Mae. Gerold B., who was born Jan. 31, 1900, is now employed in his father's store; he graduated from the Merrill High School with the class of 1918 and subsequently attended Carroll College at Waukesha for two years. Giles W., born Dec. 6, 1902, graduated from

high school at Merrill in 1920 and is now in his third year at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. Lillian A., born May 24, 1907, is in her Senior year at the Merrill High School; Ruth O., born May 9, 1910, is attending grade school at Merrill; Ethel Mae was born Sept. 26, 1919. The family are prominent and active members of Scott Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church at Merrill, Mr. Howland being a trustee of the church and contributing liberally to its financial support. In politics Mr. Howland is Republican, though relegating party considerations to a secondary place in an effort to cast his vote for the candidate best fitted for the office sought. He belongs to the Masonic order including the Eastern Star Chapter, and is a member of the local Elks Lodge, Modern Woodmen of America and of the Equitable Fraternal Union. He is one of the eminently successful business men of the city, and he and his wife take an active part in the social life of the community.

August Herman, who for some 15 years was a factor in the development of the agricultural resources of Lincoln County, and whose passing some four years ago was the source of sorrow to many friends, as well as to his surviving relations, was born in Germany, Aug. 28, 1857, son of Pancranz and Sefrena Herman. He was reared and educated in his native land, and, in accordance with its laws, served several years in the German army. After entering industrial and business life he became a sawmill contractor. It was in 1883 that he came to the United States, locating at Porter's Mills, Eau Claire County, Wis., where he worked two years as lumber grader. From there he went to Wausau, in which place he was employed in lumber yards, and then went to the Kelley mill, six miles east of Wausau, which was the scene of his activities for the next four years. In 1890 he came to Lincoln County and for 11 years subsequently was in the employ of the Bradley company. In 1884, the year after he had arrived in this country, Mr. Herman had bought 80 acres of cut-over land from D. C. Jones in the town of Bradley, being a part of his present location. There were then no roads in this section, except the corduroy lumber road, which was hard to travel. In 1904 he built a small frame shanty on his place and moved on to it with his family, beginning to clear the land and develop a farm. Later he bought another 40-acre tract and from time to time additional land until he had 440 acres, and there are now 120 acres of the place under cultivation and producing abundant crops. During the development of his farm Mr. Herman worked winters in the woods, his son William, helping him to cut the timber, while Mrs. Herman and her son Harry milked the cows, took care of the stock, and did other work about the farm. In the same year 1904 Mr. Herman built an 8-room house and in 1920 the family built another frame house of seven rooms, both of which are now lighted with electricity from their Delco plant, and are also supplied with running water. In 1910 a frame barn was erected, 36 by 172 feet, with a full basement, concrete floor, running water and electric lights. There are also two good silos. Mr. Herman took pride in developing and improving his place, on which he resided until his death on Dec. 6, 1919. He was married in Germany in 1883 to Mary Schmidt, who was born there in 1860, daughter of Jacob and Maryann Schmidt, who lived and died in their native land. Mr. and Mrs. Herman had six children: Ida, wife of John Day, a farmer; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Ralph Motelet of Tomahawk; Helen, who is Mrs. William Muehl of Madison; Harry A., and William, residing on the home farm; and Bertha, who married Algot Larson and is now deceased. William married Alice O'Connell of Tomahawk and has one daughter, Alloyd. Harry married Louise Riese of Milwaukee, and has six children, Carl, William, Helen, Edward, Harry, Jr. and Ruth. Since Mr. Herman's death his widow and sons have carried on the farm and are doing well in general farming and dairying. They have a herd of 52 pure bred Holstein cattle, milk 25 cows and sell 250 quarts of milk a day, operating a milk route in Tomahawk. They also keep five head of Percheron grade draft horses. Mr. and Mrs. August Herman were practically the first farm settlers in this part of Lincoln County. Their land lies in Section 5 and 7, town of Bradley (all the buildings being in Section 7) and in Sections 1, 12 and 13, town of Tomahawk.

Andrew M. Hansen, a well known and respected resident of the town of Phelps, whose home is on the east shore of South Twin Lake, is a man who has risen from a humble position in life to one of honor and financial responsibility through foresight, steadiness and persevering industry. He was born in Norway Oct. 1, 1863, son of Abraham and Maren (Andrea) Hansen. As a boy he attended the public schools of his native land, subsequently beginning the real work of life as a sea-faring man and being subsequently employed for ten years as a ship's carpenter on vessels sailing the North and Baltic seas and the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. In the spring of 1887 he gave up that sort of life and located in Chicago, where he followed carpenter work until 1897. He then came to Vilas County and bought a piece of land on the west shore of North Twin Lake (sometimes called Big Twin Lake), on which he made a small clearing, the next year selling that property and buying 40 acres on the south shore of South, or Little, Twin Lake. There he built a house for himself and family and cleared and broke about 20 acres of the land. He did some farming there and also followed carpenter work to get money to meet his obligations and support his family while he was putting his land into shape. As a carpenter he helped to build the Lakota Hotel and also the Adams resort on the west shore of Big Twin. In 1907 he established the Little Twin Lake Resort of his forty-acre tract, 12 miles east of Eagle River and six miles south of Phelps. This resort, so far as the buildings are concerned, consists of the main lodge, two frame cottages, one of ten and the other of three rooms, and two log cottages, one of seven and the other of three rooms. Altogether they will accomodate 40 people. After conducting that resort until 1922, Mr. Hansen sold it to Abel St. Louis and built his present summer residence on the east shore of Little Twin Lake and on County Highway "P", the house facing the lake and standing on a 38-acre tract of land that he bought in 1908. Here he is engaged in farming, carpenter work and the building of high-grade boats to order, besides doing some fine cabinet work on occasion. He has a fine house, cabinet shop and boat shop; also an excellent barn, 32 by 50 feet in size, with the James equipment and Champaign hay box stalls, the barn being provided with running water. His other buildings include a garage and ice-house combined, with concrete floor. Mr. Hansen also owns lots in Miami, Fla., having bought there in 1922, on which he has built a modern bungalow in Spanish style, and it is there that he and his wife spend their winters. He is also a stockholder in the Phelps State Bank and has served to some extent in public office, as treasurer of the town of Phelps one year and as member and clerk of the school board for a year. Mr. Hansen was married Dec. 1, 1888 to Lizzie Christine, a native of Norway, and he and his wife have been the parents of five children, Betsy, Constance, Albert, Myrtle and Mildred. Betsy was born in Chicago and in the fall of the same year accompanied her parents to Norway where they went on a visit. She was taken sick on the vessel and died in Norway at the age of 13 months. Constance, who was born in Norway, is a milliner and dressmaker and resides at home. Albert, born in Chicago, married Adeline Hansen and they went to Miami, Fla., where they remained two years, at the end of which time she died, leaving a daughter Margaret. In 1921 he returned to Phelps, married Ruth Balk and built a residence on land given to him by his father and next to the latter's estate. He is a carpenter by occupation, and in addition to his first child has a daughter, Bertha, by his second wife. Myrtle, born in Chicago, and Mildred, born in the town of Phelps, Vilas County, are both residing with their parents, the former being a stenographer.

Bernice A. Hinkley, manager of the Little Twin Lake Resort in the town of Phelps, Vilas County, was born Feb. 6, 1894, in the town of Mitchell, Sheboygan County, Wis., son of Fred and Beulah (Tupper) Hinkley. The parents now reside in Channing, Mich. The subject of this sketch was educated in common schools at Iron Mountain, Grand Bluff and Channing, Mich. He subsequently entered the train service of the C. M. & St. P. Railway on the Peninsula Division, for nine years running out of Channing, after which for one year he worked as an auto mechanic at Benton Harbor, Mich. On June 22, 1921 he entered the employ of C. E. Hazen at the Long Lake Lodge Resort as truck driver and auto mechanic,

remaining there until May 22, 1922. Since then he has been manager of the Little Twin Lake Resort, which is owned by Abel J. St. Louis, who exercises general supervision, while Mr. Hinkley attends to the outside work. On Jan. 3, 1915 Mr. Hinkley was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Spurgeon.

Hugh Hess, of Phelps, Vilas County, manager of the department store of Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co., was born in Lawrence, Mich., Nov. 28, 1890, son of Sylvester and Jennie (Ridlon) Hess. The father was born in Plover, Wis., and the mother in Lawrence, Mich., in which latter place they were married, and there Sylvester Hess was engaged in the mercantile business for many years, being now, however, retired. Hugh Hess was educated in the schools of Lawrence, Mich., being graduated from the high school with the class of 1908. In 1910 he came to Phelps as a clerk in the Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co.'s store, of which he was appointed manager in 1916, having proved his worth and reliability. He is a stockholder in the Phelps State Bank, and is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to the local Blue Lodge. On September 22, 1915, Mr. Hess was united in marriage with Myrtle Evanson, daughter of Charles and Anna Evanson, and who formerly taught in the Phelps schools. Mr. and Mrs. Hess attend the Congregational Church, in which Mrs. Hess is an ardent worker. Her mother resides with them, her father being deceased.

C. A. Horn, owner and manager of the Commercial Hotel, Rhinelander, and a business man interested in other valuable real estate, was born in Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, Dec. 20, 1851, son of F. August and Amelia (Eauman) Horn. The parents were natives of Germany who came to America in 1848, the father being a shoemaker by trade. After settling in Sheboygan County they remained there for the remainder of their lives. It was there that the subject of this sketch received his education, attending district school. He subsequently learned the bricklayer's trade, and later became a contractor in Chicago, also acting as architect. After remaining in that city until 1873, he returned to Sheboygan, remained there two years, then went to Duluth, and later to West Superior and Ashland, residing in the latter place for seven years. In 1892 Mr. Horn came to Rhinelander and for two years thereafter was engaged in business as a contractor in the building line. He then rented the Oneida House, which he operated subsequently for nine years, at the end of which time, in 1903, he bought the Commercial Hotel, located at the corner of S. Stevens and E. Davenport Streets, which he is now conducting. It is a two-story brick building, 50 x 80 feet in ground dimensions, and containing 26 rooms. In connection with it is a cafe operated by Mrs. Curl who rents it from Mr. Horn. The latter is a very popular hotel man, his place being well patronized by traveling men. He also owns in addition a three-apartment flat building at No. 632 Mason Street, as well as lake frontage on Moen and Manson lakes, and is a stockholder in the Rhinelander Telephone Company. As a Free Mason he belongs to the local Blue Lodge and Chapter. It is over 43 years ago since Mr. Horn assumed the responsibilities of domestic life, being united in marriage in November 1879, at Sheboygan, Wis., to Christina Alman. Of that union three children were born: Edward and Lora of Rhinelander, the latter being the wife of Frank Ross; and Lillie, who is deceased. Mrs. Christina Horn, passed away Feb. 12, 1916.

Alfred Houg, office manager for the Vilas County Lumber Co. at Winegar, was born at Eau Claire, Wis., Sept. 17, 1892, son of Albert and Eldri (Olson) Houg. The parents were both born in Norway and came to America in 1890, settling at Eau Claire, where the father followed the lumber industry for six years before coming to Hazelhurst, in Oneida County, with the Yawkey-Lee Lumber Co.; he remained there until the mill closed and then went to Rhinelander, where he has since been engaged as a lumber grader for the Thunder Lake Lumber Co. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Houg: Elizabeth, who is now Mrs. Olaf Monson of Zumbrota, Minn.; Regna, who is Mrs. Lloyd Sovern of Winegar; Alfred, subject of this sketch; Mary, who is county clerk of Vilas County; Mabel, stenographer for the Thunder Lake Lumber Co. at Rhinelander; and Edith, who is stenographer for the Vilas County Lumber Co. Alfred Houg attended the public

schools of Hazelhurst and the Farris Institute at Big Rapids, Mich., graduating from the latter with the class of 1909. He then spent three years in Bundy, Wis. as stenographer for the Bundy Lumber Co., and in 1912 he came to Winegar with the Vilas County Lumber Co.; he has occupied his present position as their office manager since 1914. He has proved himself a most competent man in this position of responsibility and has achieved a fine place in the esteem of the community at Winegar. He is affiliated fraternally with the Masons, being a member of the Hurley blue lodge and the Rhinelander chapter, and he and his family are members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Houg was married at Bessemer, Mich., Sept. 17, 1914, to Hazel Cole, daughter of Frank and Cornelia (Clapp) Cole, who are now residents of Rhinelander. Mr. and Mrs. Houg have one child, a daughter, Dorothy, who was born March 11, 1916.

William F. Hunter, highway commissioner of Vilas County, was born at Luther, Mich., March 5, 1881. When he was five years old, his mother died and he accompanied his father to Rhinelander, where for some years he attended school. Then, like many other young men of this region, he began industrial life in the woods, for six years being in the employ of Brown Bros. In 1912 he got into road construction work in Vilas County and it was not long before he was a thorough master of it in all its details. His proficiency attracting notice, in 1919 he was made county highway commissioner, with office in the court house at Eagle River, and he has since retained this position, having the direct superintendency of all road work coming under the jurisdiction of the county. His work has proved highly satisfactory and he is liked and respected by his subordinates in this department of county business. In 1913 Mr. Hunter bought a farm of 80 acres in the town of Washington, and he makes his residence on it, though the farm work is carried on by a foreman under his direction, as his official duties occupy practically all of his time. Mr. Hunter was married July 24, 1906, at Antigo, Wis., to Elsie Mayo of Eagle River, where her father, Joseph S. Mayo, still resides. Of this union one child has been born, Orval William, on March 9, 1907, who is now attending the Eagle River High School. The Hunter family attend the Congregational Church and Mr. Hunter is a Free Mason, belonging to the local blue lodge.

Charles H. Hanke, formerly sheriff of Vilas County, and now a business man of Eagle River, dealing in coal, wood and general fuel, and also operating a dray and truck line, was born at Wausau, Wis., Oct. 11, 1887, son of William and Minnie Hanke. The parents were born and married in Germany and settled at Wausau, Wis., immediately after coming to America in 1885; the father subsequently died on their farm there and the mother at Eagle River. Charles H. Hanke was six years old when he came to Eagle River with his mother after his father's death. After an ordinary course of public school instruction he became industrially active, at first being engaged at common labor and afterwards for nine years being clerk in a store. For four years he was under-sheriff, for two years under George H. Jackson and for the other two under J. T. Nemacheck. Then in 1919 he was himself elected sheriff of Vilas County and held the office for one term. In 1921 he bought the coal and dray business of A. J. DeNoyer and has since continued to handle wood, coal and fuel, and to do general trucking and draying. He owns three trucks and also holds a city contract for street sprinkling, owning his own sprinkler. He owns some city property and also a tract of wild land in Vilas County. His business activities have made him prominent in the community and he formerly served as a member of the village board. Mr. Hanke was married June 26, 1912, to Caroline Huhn, of Black Creek, Wis., who was born April 7, 1890. Their domestic circle has been enlarged by the birth of three children: Myron Charles, on April 26, 1913; Dora Caroline, Aug. 15, 1918, and Leon August, Aug. 31, 1921. The family are members of the Catholic Church and Mr. Hanke belongs also to the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Knights of Columbus and the Modern Woodmen of America.

Mary Houg, county clerk of Vilas County, was born at Eau Claire, Wis., July 31, 1894. She graduated from the high school at Zumbrota, Minn. with the class of 1911, and then entered the Wisconsin State Normal School at Oshkosh, taking training for the profession of school teaching. She subsequently taught school

for five years, one year of which period was spent at Rhineland, and in December of 1917 she came to Vilas County as deputy county clerk under her brother, Alfred Houg. After the termination of his period in office one year later she served for two years in the same capacity during the incumbancy of Frank Honsorvetz, and in the fall of 1920 was elected to the office of county clerk, assuming her duties in that capacity on Jan. 1, 1921. She has ever since filled the office, having been re-elected in the fall of 1922, and she has proved herself to be a thoroughly able public official, serving with credit to herself and her constituents. Miss Houg is prominent in Eastern Star work, being a member of the Eastern Star and White Shrine. She is also a member of the Woman's Club, and of the social circles of Eagle River and Vilas County, while her religious affiliations are with the Lutheran Church.

Daniel E. Hedberg, now deceased, who is well remembered in Vilas County for the valuable contributions he made toward the general progress here, was born in Sweden, Dec. 9, 1872. He was reared and educated in his native land and subsequently worked in the iron mines there. He came to the United States in 1891, landing in New York and proceeding to Ironwood, Mich., where he worked in the mines for the next 15 years. In the spring of 1908 he came from there to Vilas County and settled on the 80-acre tract of wild land in Section 22, town of Conover, which property he had purchased in 1903. He and his family lived in an old log shack which had been built on the land at an early period, until a more suitable residence could be erected, and they went through many hardships in the great task of building up a farm. Mr. Hedberg went to Ironwood, Mich., each winter during the early period of his residence here, working in the mines there in order to obtain money with which to carry on the development of his farm. By 1913 the farm was on an established, productive basis, and from then until his death he made his home here continuously. He passed away Feb. 9, 1915. Besides contributing to the agricultural development of Vilas County by building up this fine farm, Mr. Hedberg took a useful part in everything pertaining to the general good of the community. He helped to build roads, and as the new settlers came in he assisted them in every possible way in getting established on their land. He served as treasurer of the town Conover and as treasurer of the school board in District No. 3. His death was keenly felt throughout the community, and left a regrettable breach in the social and economic life here. His was a life well spent. Mr. Hedberg was married at Ironwood, Mich., June 24, 1892, to Caroline Gustafson, who was born in Sweden Oct. 15, 1873. Mrs. Hedberg settled at Ironwood, Mich., after coming to the United States in 1891. Nine children, as follows, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hedberg: Alma, who is now Mrs. Bert Cole of Chicago; Erick G., a diamond drill operator employed by Henry Ford and having his headquarters at Iron Mountain, Mich.; Harry, who is living at home; Florence, now Mrs. James Carper of Waterloo, Ind.; Clarence, living at home; Evelyn, who is employed in the agricultural office at Eagle River; and Martin, Edward, and Alice, who are living at home. Since Mr. Hedberg's death Mrs. Hedberg has carried on the management and operation of the farm with the assistance of her sons.

Peter Hedeon, prominent farmer in the town of Conover, Vilas County, was born in Sweden, Dec. 15, 1882, son of Peter J. and Ella (Person) Hedeon. The parents were natives of Sweden where the father worked at his trade of shoemaker until 1893, at which time he brought his family to the United States and settled in Polk County, Nebraska. After one year at the latter place he removed to Kandiyohi County, Minnesota, where he operated rented farms until 1907, and he then came to Vilas County and purchased 160 acres of cutover land in Section 21, town of Conover. There was an old logging camp on this land, and this served as the family home until there was time to remodel and improve the building. After getting the development of the farm under way Mr. Hedeon, Sr., took logging jobs for various people for several winters, thus obtaining money to support the family until the farm could be put on a productive basis, and he and all the members of his family worked untiringly at the development of the property. From this courageous effort a fine farm has come into being, and a valuable con-

tribution has been made to the agricultural development of Vilas County. In 1919 the property was divided into two eighties, each of the two sons Emil and Peter becoming the proprietor of one of these tracts. The parents have made their home with Emil since that time. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Hedeén Sr.: John, Peter, Emil, and Gustave. Of these, two, John and Gustave, are now deceased, Gustave having given up his life in the service of his country; he was gassed while serving with the United States forces in France during the World War, and subsequently to his discharge from the army he passed away on Nov. 7, 1919. Peter Hedeén, subject of this sketch, received his education in Minnesota and came from there to Vilas County with his parents in 1907. He assisted in the development and operation of the farm here, and in 1919 he purchased 80 acres of this property. He rented his farm for the next two years, but in March of 1921 he again took up his home here and he has since carried on general farming and dairying. He has 30 acres of the land under cultivation, and the place is equipped with a fine set of buildings, including a barn 32x50 feet in dimensions, a concrete silo 12x36 feet, and a six-room all-modern bungalow, built in 1922, with furnace heat, running water, and electric lights. Mr. Hedeén is a man of fine ability, and has taken a useful part in the public affairs of his community. His first public office was that of treasurer of the town of Conover, to which position he was elected in 1911, and he subsequently served as chairman of the township for six years, being a member of the county board in connection with this office. In 1922 he was elected township assessor. He has served faithfully and ably in all these offices, and is highly thought of throughout the community. He and his family are members of the Swedish Lutheran Church. Mr. Hedeén was married June 3, 1922, in Chicago, to Edith Akelund, daughter of Albert and Elizabeth (Johnson) Akelund. Mrs. Hedeén's parents were natives of Sweden and are now residing in Chicago.

Emil Hedeén, an enterprising young farmer of the town of Conover, Vilas County, was born in Sweden, May 31, 1885, son of Peter J. and Ella (Person) Hedeén. He came to America with his parents in 1893 and located with them at Atwater, Minn., receiving his education in the schools there. He came to Vilas County with his parents in 1907 and assisted in the clearing and developing of their farm here, and in 1917 he bought 80 acres of land in the same section as his parents' property and set to work to develop a farm of his own. His land was covered with stumps and had some hardwood timber, but from it by dint of hard work he has shaped a good farm. He has a fine residence 26x26 feet in dimensions, and in 1920 he erected an excellent barn 36x44 feet. He has built a number of other buildings for housing his crops and machinery; several acres of the land are now under the plow, and another portion of it is all brushed and cleared; the balance is in pasture and woodland. He follows diversified farming, dairying and potato raising being his chief interests. He stands very high in the community as a progressive citizen, and is one of the supervisors of his township. He is a member of the Swedish Lutheran Church. His father and mother make their home with him, the mother looking after the domestic details.

Enos F. Hayward, proprietor of Haymeadow Farm in the town of Conover, Vilas County, was born in Fayette County, Iowa, Aug. 21, 1866, son of Enos and Ellen (Bean) Hayward. The parents were pioneers of that county, they and their children being the fifth family to settle there and they remained there until their death. Enos F. as a boy attended school in Fayette County. At the age of 19 he became a commercial traveler, which occupation he followed for 27 years, selling garment-cutting machines and teaching garment cutting, his territory extending from the Ohio river region to the Pacific coast. During that period he made a collection of Indian relics, specimens of mineral ore, and other curiosities, which finally amounted to 37,500 pieces, and this collection, or a part of it, is now on exhibition in the lobby of the State Bank at Fayette, Iowa, but he will probably have them at his own home in the near future. In 1901 Mr. Hayward came to Vilas County and took a homestead of 80 acres in the town of Conover. Of this he has cleared 70 acres by hand, without the use of dynamite or stump pullers. In location he is

the last settler on State Trunk Highway No. 32 in Wisconsin, and his nearest neighbor north on the same highway is 22 miles distant. For several years Mr. Hayward has dealt in real estate and now owns six different tracts of land, four of which he has improved to some extent. In his early years on his present place he did more or less hunting and trapping, receiving enough in bounties from the county for bears, wolves and foxes killed to more than pay his taxes. In those days he used to carry his provisions packed on his back from Eagle River. He was married Nov. 17, 1889 in Fayette County, Iowa, to Miss Era R. Felkey. Mr. Hayward is a writer of some achievements both in prose and poetry. In the former classification is a novel, "Two Bits", written in 1904, and "Hayward's Philosophy of Rhymes", in 1914. His poetical works are comprised in "Poems of the North Woods", of which he is now compiling a second edition.

George Hall, engaged in operating a fine farm which he has built up from wild land in Sections 21 and 22 of Arbor Vitae Township, Vilas County, was born in Shawano County, Wis., Aug. 2, 1870, son of Thompson and Margaret (McMillan) Hall. The parents were natives of Canada and came from that country to the United States in 1865, settling on a farm in Shawano County on which they lived for the remainder of their lives; the father died in 1879, and the mother Dec. 22, 1885. George Hall was educated in the district schools of Shawano County and subsequently followed the lumber industry in the woods of northern Michigan and Wisconsin for many years. He came to Vilas County in 1902 and purchased his present 80-acre tract in the town of Arbor Vitae. Here he erected a log house and set to work to clear and develop the land, a long, hard struggle, in which, however, he has been fully successful. Until 1920 he worked in the lumber woods each winter in order to obtain money to carry on the development of his property, and he suffered all the hardships of the pioneer during the early period of his residence here. To repay him for these years of incessant toil and privation, however, he now has a splendid agricultural property; in 1920 he erected a good six-room house and a substantial set of farm buildings to replace his original log structures; he has 45 acres of the land cleared, and is carrying on general farming and dairying, having a good herd of Guernsey cattle with a pure-bred sire at the head. His fraternal affiliations are with the Woodruff camp of the Modern Woodmen of America, and he is well thought of throughout the community, a full measure of respect being accorded him for the fine work he has done in assisting in the agricultural development of this locality. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Hall was married at Eagle River, Wis., Sept. 9, 1896, to Elizabeth Linsdau. Seven children, as follows, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hall: Roland, Gladys, Jesse, Kenneth, Samuel, Marjorie, and George. Roland married Myrtle Durkee, and has one child, Ronald. Gladys is now Mrs. Hugh Anderson of Arbor Vitae Township, and has two children Claire and Richard. The other children are living at home.

Joseph F. Habrich, of Eagle River, Vilas County, who for some years has been prominent in colonization enterprises in this vicinity, especially those in connection with his own race, the Croats, was born in Croatia, Eastern Europe (now a part of Jugo-Slavia) on May 18, 1892. His parents, Joseph and Marie Habrich, were also natives of that country, the father being a farmer and the operator of a grist-mill for many years, but now retired; and the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was for many years the only doctor in his village, and is still living, being now 93 years old. At the age of eleven Joseph F. Habrich was sent to Fiume, Croatia, to attend school, and there he remained until he had reached the age of eighteen. He then resolved to seek his fortune in the United States, and in May, 1910, sailed for this country, landing at New York, April 1. A few days later he continued his westward journey to Chicago and from that city went later to Indiana Harbor, where he found employment with the Portland Cement Co. He was with them but a short time, however, when he received a severe injury, and for six months was confined to a hospital at Gary, Ind. After he got out the company gave him a job as private detective, in which capacity he worked for them three years. By 1914 he had become well known and popular among his country-

men in that vicinity and was elected a delegate to the National Convention of the Croatian League of Illinois held in Chicago, and at the first session of the league was elected assistant secretary of the supreme board, with offices in Chicago. In the following year, 1915, Mr. Habrich came to Eagle River and entered the employ of the Sanborn Land Co., being placed in charge of the colonization. He remained with that company until 1920, since which year he has been in business for himself. He has brought 100 families of his countrymen to Vilas County, locating them in the Anvil Lake district. They have shown a ready capability of adopting ideas and customs and hold an annual picnic each year. On one of these occasions, held July 3, 1921, Mr. Habrich delivered a speech, reminding them of their privileges and obligations as American citizens and congratulating them upon having settled in a country of freedom and opportunity, and upon the progress they had made, their regard for law and order, and for their moral behaviour, thus gaining the respect of their neighbors of other races. Mr. Habrich also organized, under the state laws of Wisconsin, the Farmers Welfare Association, of which he is now president. He has made some material progress since he came to this country and owns some improved and cut-over land in Vilas County, and also lake frontage. In 1922 he sold the Flambeau school their camp site on Otter Lake. He is a good linguist, speaking several different languages, which proves an advantage to him in his chosen line of work. Mr. Habrich was married in Eagle River, June 1, 1918, to Marie Sawyer, daughter of John and Anna Sawyer, who are residents of Wausau, Wis. He and his wife are the parents of three children, Nola, Josephine and Marjorie.

Ernest H. Heth, who in association with his wife, Mrs. Vera Heth, owns and conducts the Heth Resort, five and a half miles east of Conover, Vilas County, was born at Fort Atkinson, Wis., Dec. 21, 1887, son of Herman R. and Kate (Habel) Heth, who are still residing there. Ernest H. acquired his education in the schools of Fort Atkinson and in the Metropolitan Business College at Milwaukee. For a year thereafter he was employed as a bookkeeper. He then learned the tool-maker's trade, which he followed for many years and does so still during the winter months. In 1913 he came to Conover, Vilas County, and in 1916 bought 74 acres of wild land on the west shore of Little or South Twin Lake, having 1,000 feet of lake frontage. Here he and his wife have established the Heth Resort, which is just off the main trunk highways, five and a half miles from Conover and ten miles from Eagle River, both the latter places being on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. It comprises a fine equipment of buildings and furnishings; a magnificent bathing beach of white sand and a forest of hardwood and pines where one may follow trails to the heart's content. The lake is a superb and beautifully picturesque body of water attached to and forming a part of Big Twin Lake, the total extent of water amounting to six miles by one mile. The main lodge of Heth Resort measures 24 by 24 feet and is provided with an 8 by 24 screened porch. It contains the office, diningroom, kitchen and sleeping-rooms for the help. Mr. Heth has just completed two fine bungalow log cottages, each with four sleeping-rooms and a large living-room with fireplace. Two of the rooms in each cottage are provided with twin beds and the other two with double beds. Each has a large screened porch extending the length of the cottage. The grounds are tastefully laid out in park-like style with walks and flower beds, while there is a garden in which Mr. and Mrs. Heth raise their own vegetables; they also keep poultry and operate their own dairy, the cuisine being under the direct supervision of Mrs. Heth. A home electric lighting plant furnishes light for the buildings and grounds and soon a complete waterworks will be installed. The fishing here is excellent, not only in Big and Little Twin Lakes but in numerous others in the vicinity, muskellunge, pike, pickerel, bass and trout being found in abundance. A fleet of row boats is kept and Evenruds furnished when required. Deer and partridge are plentiful in the woods. All the conveniences, such as fisherman's supplies, guides, cigars and tobacco, can be obtained, the comfort and satisfaction of their guests being constantly kept in view by the proprietors, whose post office address is Conover, Wis. Mr. Heth is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Frater-

nal Order of Eagles, attending the lodges of both orders at Hartford, Wis. Mrs. Heth's maiden name was Vera Goranson and her home was in Conover. She was married to Mr. Heth on Dec. 23, 1914, and since the establishment of the resort she has proved herself a competent manager of the kitchen and indoor department generally and is popular as a hostess.

John H. Hieb, a prominent representative of the manufacturing and business interests of Merrill, Lincoln County, was born in Menno, Hutchinson County, S. D., Nov. 18, 1877, son of John and Anna Hieb. The parents were natives of Germany who came to the United States when children and were married in this country. The father, who was a butcher, followed that trade in South Dakota until he was killed. He and his wife Anna had four children: John H., subject of this sketch; Gottlieb, secretary and superintendent for the Northern Wood Products Co.; Emma, wife of Clarence Anderson, residing in Aurora, Ill., and Henry, of Merrill, Wis. After the death of John Hieb his widow married Fred Mielke of South Dakota, and they later moved to Merrill, Wis. They are now living in the state of Arkansas, where Mr. Mielke is occupied as a lumber inspector. There have been three children of this second marriage: Elsie, who is living, and two who are deceased. John H. Hieb was 12 years old when he came to Merrill with his mother and step-father. He attended school and during the vacation time worked in saw mills. Later he found employment in a sash and door factory and was occupied with that kind of work for a number of years. He then went into a box factory, starting at the bottom by loading lumber, and from that position worked his way up until he was made manager of the factory. After being thus employed for a few years, he started in the box manufacturing business for himself, but after awhile his mill was destroyed by fire, caused by lightning, and instead of continuing in that line of business, he bought an interest in a sash and door factory and became general superintendent of the Anson, Gilke & Hurd Co., of which he was a stockholder. Subsequently selling his stock in that concern, he started the J. H. Hieb Box Co., of which he is now the head, and which is firmly established as one of the important manufacturing concerns of Merrill. In addition to this, he is a stockholder and director in the Ollhoff Lumber Co.; also a stockholder in the Merrill Machine & Supply Co. and in the Citizens National Bank. As a Free Mason he has reached the thirty-second degree, and he also belongs to the Elks and to the local Rotary Club, and to the Hamilton Club of Chicago. Mr. Hieb was married at Merrill, in 1898, to Clara M. Dilling, daughter of Rev. George F. Dilling, a pastor of the German M. E. Church, now living retired. Mr. and Mrs. Hieb are the parents of three children: Loretta, a graduate nurse who received her training at St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago; and Evelyn and Elsworth, the latter of whom is now associated with his father in business. All are now living at home.

August F. Koeller, owner of Sandy Beach Resort, located on Big Twin Lake in the town of Phelps, Vilas County, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., April 27, 1875, son of Henry and Mary (Burmeister) Koeller. The parents were natives of Germany who came to America when young and were married in Milwaukee, which city they made their home for the rest of their lives, Henry Koeller being engaged in teaming, working in the woods or doing other common labor. August F. was educated in the Milwaukee schools, after which he learned the trade of a stationary engineer, following that occupation for several years. He then became a molder in the employ of the Allis-Chalmers Motor Co., with which concern he remained for ten years. After that he spent nine years operating a restaurant and bowling alleys in North Milwaukee. In 1919 he came to Phelps, Vilas County, and settled on his present land, a 17-acre tract which he had purchased in 1916. This he has developed into a comfortable summer resort, building a main lodge and four cottages. The lodge is 30 by 60 feet in dimensions and of two stories, and is provided with an 8-foot screen porch extending for 30 feet. On the first floor are the dining-room, sitting-room and office, while Mr. Koeller and his employees live on the second floor. The cottages are well built and neatly furnished, with an eye to comfort rather than elegance or luxury. One contains four rooms and the others three rooms each. Mr. Koeller keeps a good table, Mrs. Koeller doing all the cooking

for the resort. Meat, chicken, fish, fresh vegetables, milk and cream form the principle supplies of the kitchen and are cleanly and generously served to the guests. There is splendid fishing in Big Twin Lake and the surrounding waters and a fleet of six boats forms part of the equipment of the resort. Guides are furnished to those who wish for their services and various other necessities or conveniences are on hand when wanted. Mr. Koeller was married in September 28, 1916, in Waukegan, Wis., to Mae Bancroft, who has gained the reputation of an efficient cook and hostess. Mr. Koeller's post office is Phelps, Wis.

Charles J. Krause, superintendent of woods work for the Turtle Lake Lumber Co. at Winchester, Vilas County, was born at Traverse City, Mich., Sept. 1, 1879, son of Carl E. and Ida E. (Vanderhauf) Krause. The mother who died in 1917, was a native of Michigan; the father, who was born in Germany, came to the United States when 28 years old, first stopping at Kalamazoo, Mich., where he worked in a foundry for many years; later he went to Traverse City. He is now employed as camp watchman by the Turtle Lake Lumber Co. Charles J. Krause was reared and educated at Traverse City, and he has followed work in the lumber woods ever since completing school. For the first two years of his industrial career he worked as a lumberjack, and later he ran small crews, building railroads and sleigh roads. He next did jobbing at Traverse City for the W. L. Brown Lumber Co., the Ovaldish Lumber Co., and the Empire Lumber Co. In the spring of 1905 he came to Winchester, and for the following year he cruised for the Turtle Lake Lumber Co., in the region of Marenisco, Mich., after which he ran camps for this company for 10 years. In 1916 he entered upon the duties of his present responsible position as general superintendent of woods work, with direct charge over all wood operations of the Turtle Lake Lumber Co., including the building of railroads and sleigh roads, cruising, and surveying. At present he is operating two monthly camps and two jobbing camps, and has two steam jammers and two locomotives under his charge. He buys and sells all machinery and horses for the company, and has 300 men under him. Executive ability of a high type is called for in this position, and the excellent record Mr. Krause has established merits the fullest credit. He is fraternally affiliated with the Masons and Modern Woodmen of America, belongs to the Blue Lodge and Chapter of the former organization at Hurley and to the Winchester Lodge of the Woodmen. He was married April 14, 1899, at Platt, Mich., to Daisy Arnold, and Mr. and Mrs. Krause have had three children, of whom, however, the first born Gladys, is now deceased. The others are Ernest, who is living at home, and Hazel, who is Mrs. Julius Frywold of Winchester, Wis.

William F. Kunschke, proprietor of Ox Bow Resort, situated on the west shore of Ox Bow Lake, in the northern part of the town of Presque Isle, Vilas County, was born Sept. 7, 1882 in the town of Caledonia, Waupaca County. His parents, Carl and Minnie (Zichert) Kunschke, were natives of Germany who came to the United States in 1861. They were married in Milwaukee and later settled in Waupaca County, where they followed farming for the rest of their lives. William F. Kunschke was educated in the common schools of Waupaca County and remained at home until he was eleven years old. For two years thereafter he was engaged in farm labor and then he went to work for the Mattoon Manufacturing Co., at Mattoon, Wis., tying bed slats and later operating a planer. After four years with that concern he did farm work again for several years in Waupaca and Outagamie Counties. Later for two years he was engaged in construction work on the C. & N. W. Railway, from Watersmeet to Choate, Mich. It was on May 21, 1901 when he came to this northern country, and after he gave up railroading in the spring of 1903 he became manager and cook for the Ohio Crab Lake Sporting Club, for whom he worked eight years at their camp on Crab Lake. In October, 1911 Mr. Kunschke bought 107 acres in Section 36 (Township 44 north of Range 6 east) in the town of Presque Isle, and proceeded to make a home here. In 1907 he homesteaded an island now known as Kunschke Island, on which he built a shack and made his home until 1911, when he erected his present set of buildings, and began to receive tourists, whom he cares for with the assistance of his wife. He

has now three cottages, with accommodations for twelve people. He has cleared twelve acres of his land and does general farming, keeping cows and chickens, which provide him with fresh milk, cream and eggs for his guests. He also keeps boats for their accommodation, as well as fisherman's bait and furnishes guides. His post office is at Winegar, about a mile and a half away and on a branch of the C. & N. W. Railway, from which place he built a road to his farm. In April, 1922 Mr. Kunschke was elected assessor of the town of Presque Isle. He was married Sept. 9, 1911 in Bessemer, Mich., to Miss Ida Parnell, and he and his wife have two children, Mabel E. and Velma A.

Theodore J. Koerner, proprietor in partnership with his son of Koerner's Spider Lake Resort, in the town of Lac du Flambeau, Vilas County, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., June 21, 1868, son of Gothard and Ernestine (Gerold) Koerner. The father was a native of Pennsylvania and the mother of Germany and they were married in Milwaukee, where Gothard Koerner followed his trade of machinist. He is now deceased but his wife is still living in Milwaukee. Theodore J. Koerner was educated in Milwaukee where he subsequently learned the art of piano tuning, which he followed until 1905 when he became a partner in Koerner Bros.' Piano Company. In the fall of 1916 he came to Vilas County and bought his present resort on Spider Lake. This resort which is known as one of the largest and finest in northern Wisconsin, consists of a main lodge and 18 cabins, all of a much superior type, and is ideally located at the center of the famous chain of 14 lakes known as the Manitowish Waters, in the heart of a 42-acre grove of balsam, birch and pine trees. Every form of outdoor sport is to be had, including splendid muskellunge, bass and pike fishing, and the accommodations are of the best. The main lodge is of concrete and contains a large lounging-room with an artistic open fire-place and comfortable easy chairs, and the cabins are comfortably and tastefully appointed. The place enjoys a very large patronage, and all who have been its guests are enthusiastic boosters for its attractions. Mr. Koerner was married in Milwaukee Feb. 21, 1895, to Marie Klein, daughter of Joseph and Eleanor (Bernhard) Klein, now residents of Watertown, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Koerner are the parents of one child, Alvin, who was born Nov. 30, 1895, and is now in partnership with his father in conducting the resort property. After graduating from high school in 1914 he was engaged in clerical work in Milwaukee for a time and later managed his father's office at the resort. He became a partner in the enterprise in 1920. On Aug. 19, 1922, at Ironwood, Mich., he married Loraine Wells, daughter of Vivian and Edith (Johnson) Wells. Mrs. Alvin Koerner's father is now deceased and her mother is residing at Ironwood. A son, Alvin T., was born to Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Koerner on Feb. 11, 1923. Mr. Koerner, Jr., is affiliated fraternally with the Masons, being a member of the Hurley Blue Lodge, the Rhinelander Chapter and the Knights Templar at Milwaukee.

Gust P. Kraft, one of the best known residents of Lincoln County, owner of a good farm in the town of Merrill, and who for many years rendered public service in important offices, was born in Germany in 1869, son of Gottlieb and Wilhelmina Kraft. The father was a farmer and blacksmith, who came with his family to the United States in 1888, locating in Marathon County, Wisconsin, where he started a new home, buying 120 acres of land in the town of Maine. It was a wild tract which needed much labor to be expended on it before it could be rightly called a farm. Gottlieb cleared and improved 50 acres, after which he moved to Merrill, where he died in 1919. He was then a widower, his wife having passed away in 1916. They had nine children, six of whom are now living, namely: Gust, Anna, Emma, Mary, Margaret and Lola. Anna is the wife of George Button of Kentucky; Emma, who married Ernst Lemke, resides in Spokane; Mary, Margaret and Lola, the last mentioned being married, reside in Chicago. The three who died were Rudolph, Frank and Adelia. Gust P. Kraft was a youth of 18 when he accompanied his parents to this country. He remained on the home farm for two years, spent one winter working in the woods, and then started logging on his own account, an occupation that he has followed every winter since. In 1913 he bought 80 acres of land in the town of Merrill, to which he has since added

until he now has 200 acres. When he bought it, it was all cut-over land with about five acres cleared. At present time he has 135 acres under cultivation and has erected a good set of buildings, including a nice modern frame house of eight rooms, with hot and cold water, sewer, furnace heat, and electric lights operated by his own plant. His barn measures 36 x 90 feet and is installed with the James equipment, and he has also a good garage, work shop and machine shop. All the buildings are electrically lighted. Mr. Kraft does general farming and dairying, keeping 25 head of grade Holsteins, with a pure bred sire. He also owns a house in Merrill which is the winter home of his family when he is working in the woods, during which time a hired man takes care of the farm and stock. His public service included six years on the county board as a member from Merrill, during two years of which time he was chairman, and he also served two years as county sheriff. His fraternal affiliations are with the Eagles and Elks. Mr. Kraft was married April 15, 1896, to Mary Kallakowsky, daughter of Fred and Antonia Kallakowsky, her parents being natives of Germany who came to the United States in 1889, locating in Merrill, Wis., where the father found miscellaneous work for a while and later became a mail carrier. He died in 1910 but his wife is still living in Merrill. Of their ten children five are living: Herman, who is a baker in Milwaukee; Mary; George, engaged in railroad work in the state of Washington; Hattie, wife of George Washburn of Stockton, Calif.; and Freda, wife of Fred Detert of Merrill. The other five died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Kraft are the parents of eight children; Margaret, Clara, Harry, Alfred, Ella, Raymond, Marion and Le Roy, and have also an adopted son, Robert. Margaret is now a teacher in Fond du Lac, Wis., and Clara is the wife of Ben Thietz of Kalamazoo, Mich.

William F. Krueger, an active and well known farmer of the town of Schley, the proprietor of 200 acres of land, and who is also engaged in the silver black fox raising business, was born in Watertown, Wis., Sept. 22, 1889, son of August and Wilhelmina (Drager) Krueger. The parents, who were natives of Germany, came to America in the late 60's, Watertown, Wis., being their first place of settlement in this country. There August Krueger did common labor until 1891. He then came to Lincoln County with his family and started a farm, buying 80 acres of timber land in Section 10, town of Corning. He developed a fine farm there on which he subsequently resided until his death on March 14, 1907. His wife did not long survive him, passing away July 10, 1908. They were the parents of six children: Martha, now Mrs. George Fredrick of the town of Corning; Anna, wife of Gustav Kudick of Lemon, S. D.; Max of Merrill, Wis.; Arthur, a farmer in the town of Corning; Charles, of Thunderhawk, S. D.; and William F. William F. Krueger acquired his elementary education in the district schools of the town of Corning, this county, and for one year subsequently was a student in the Lutheran college at New Ulm, Minn. His mother's death, however, in 1908 obliged him to give up the idea of further pursuing his education and for the next two years he was engaged in farm labor. In 1910 he purchased 120 acres of land in the town of Corning, on which he did some clearing. After his marriage in 1913 he bought 120 acres in Section 23, town of Schley, and in 1920 bought an additional tract of 80 acres, which give him a total of 200 acres in the town of Schley. His improvements include a fine concrete-block house, 24 x 36 feet, of six rooms and modern equipment, which he built in 1916, and a barn 30 x 74 feet, with the Star barn equipment and a James ventilator, built in 1922. He has cleared 25 acres of his land, has 15 acres under the plow and is engaged in mixed farming and dairying. In 1920 he entered into the fox raising industry which he is making a specialty, and at present has seven silver black foxes. His place is known as the Lincoln Fox and Dairy Farm. Mr. Krueger was married in the town of Merrill, May 17, 1913, to Hattie Plamann, daughter of Otto and Ulreka (Laak) Plamann, who are farmers in that town. This union has been blessed with six children, Rose, Clarence, Lawrence, Earl, Luellen and Grace. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church.

Herman Ulrich, president and manager of the Hemlock Resort Co., located on

Catfish Lake in Vilas County, was born in Germany September 4, 1859. He came to American in 1878 and for 15 years was engaged in the restaurant business in Chicago. In 1910 he came to Vilas County and entered into the summer resort business, in which he is now engaged. In 1889 he was married to Jensine Hanson. Mr. Ulrich is a member of Lessing Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Chicago.

Arthur Krohn, secretary and treasurer of the Hemlock Resort Co., whose property is located on Catfish Lake, Vilas County, was born in Chicago, June 13, 1889. He acquired his general education in the grammar and high schools of that city and was graduated from the Colorado School of Mines in the class of 1914 and followed that profession throughout the West, also in Mexico and Alaska and still follows it during the winter season. Since 1921 he has given his time during the summer to the resort business.

The Hemlock Resort was established about 35 years ago and was purchased in 1910 by H. Ulrich from Nat Wetzel. In 1921 Arthur Krohn purchased a half interest in the Hemlock Resort Co., which was incorporated in 1920. Officers: Herman Ulrich, president and manager; Arthur Krohn secretary and treasurer, and E. Krohn vice president. The resort is conducted on a high plane of excellence and is one of the finest in the Eagle chain of 27 lakes. It comprises 152 acres of land with 1500 feet of lake frontage on the north shore of Catfish Lake and the main lodge and cottages. The large central lodge is 50 by 160 feet and has a 12-foot screen porch 135 feet in length on the side overlooking the lake over which sweep delightful and refreshing breezes. This lodge contains a dining-room and a living-room of generous size. During inclement weather and cool evenings a great open fireplace affords cozy comfort in the living-room. Grouped about the main lodge or stretching out at convenient distances are the guest's lodges and cottages—each in itself a little private home. All the time-honored inconveniences of "summer resorts" are notably absent. These lodges are well furnished and are equipped with electric light. The spacious grounds were laid out with sweeping lawns, walks and driveways, and among the distinguishing features are a beautiful grove of virgin trees, a large dancing pavillion where weekly dances, promenades or entertainments are held; a large boat and fishing-tackle house, the lake fleet numbering 15 row boats and three large launches and Evinrudes; also a spacious garage. Minor conveniences, such as cigars and tobacco and fisherman's supplies, are always on hand. The Resort has accommodations for 100 people and is full to overflowing each season. Nowhere could conditions be more favorable for rest and recreation. Located about 1200 feet above sea-level, this section is one of the places greatly favored by nature for the relief of asthma and hay fever. The beneficial results are quick and positive. Every facility is afforded the guests of Hemlock Resort to keep in touch with their places of business or their homes. Mail is delivered twice daily; telegraph and long distance telephone service is as convenient as though the guest is in the city. Another important feature of the resort, not previously mentioned, is its proximity to the Eagle Waters Golf Course, which is located about a mile from the Hemlock, and during their stay, the guests of the hotel are entitled to the privileges of the club upon payment of the nominal dues. This course, one of the most interesting in the country, comprises nine holes laid out between two lakes, over a landscape of true natural beauty. The course is as sporty as the most calloused golfer could desire, and the greens and fairways offer an unusually fine test of the golfer's skill. All the varieties of northern game and pan fish are found in the Eagle River waters, including small and large mouth bass, muskellunge, pickerel and pike. There are also numerous inland lakes easily accessible—nowhere has the fisherman a wider chance of good fishing water. Competent guides may always be engaged. Another popular and healthful amusement or recreation is swimming, and at Hemlock Resort bathers will find rare sport awaiting them. The refreshing spring water of the lake, with its fine sand bottom, all within a few feet of the lodges, makes ideal conditions. The dining-room service of the resort is unsurpassed. The Hemlock is only four and a half miles by good roads from the village of Eagle River, a station on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, and cars from the hotel meet all trains.

Matt Kristensen, proprietor of a large garage in Rhinelander, which he conducts in connection with a sporting goods business, was born in Denmark, Aug. 19, 1887. In the following year he was brought to this country by his father, who settled in Kenosha, Wis. In that city, when old enough, he attended public school up to the age of 13 years. By that time circumstances made it necessary for him to earn his own living, and instead of seeking a job as office boy or grocer's clerk, he resolved to try his luck in an independent business career. Not many boys would have succeeded in such a task, and that Mr. Kristensen did, is proof that he possessed qualities of industry, perseverance, self-reliance, and adaptability to circumstance beyond his years. Coming to Rhinelander, he started in the bicycle repair business. His progress at first was necessarily slow, but he never came to a full stop, and as his character for ability and reliability became better known, he secured more trade and branched out into additional lines. By 1910 he was able to build his present large garage, a fine concrete and fire-proof building, 40 x 100 feet in ground dimensions, and reaching from South Pelham Street to South Stevens. It faces on the latter street, the lot number being 132. Mr. Kristensen employs from three to five expert mechanics, and in the store that he operates in connection with his garage he handles a full and complete line of sporting goods. He also owns a farm at Sugar Camp, Oneida County, of 140 acres, and another in Forest County of 80 acres—a very creditable showing in view of his early history and the difficulties he has had to conquer. Ten years after he had established himself in business here, Mr. Kristensen was united in marriage, Oct. 6, 1910, to Nettie Justeson, of Wausau, Wis. He and his wife have one child, Orvil Comet, who was born in 1911. Mr. and Mrs. Kristensen attend the Congregational Church. They have a nice residence at No. 140 South Pelham Street.

Frank E. Kretlow, proprietor of the Kretlow Pharmacy at Rhinelander, Oneida County, who is a well known and popular business man of this city, was born at Lake Mills, Jefferson County, Wis., Feb. 2, 1873, son of Carl and Henrietta Kretlow. It was in the late 50's that the parents came to this country from Germany, settling in the town where the subject of this sketch was born, and where Carl Kretlow followed the trade of tailor which he had learned in his native land. Both he and his wife are now deceased. Their son Frank E. was educated in the common and high schools of Lake Mills, where he remained until reaching the age of 18 years. Then in 1891 he came to Rhinelander and entered the employ of J. J. Reardon, druggist, with whom he remained as clerk for three years. In 1894 he went to Burlington, Wis., where he spent three years in the same line of business. After that he spent two years at Reedsburg, Sauk County, this state, going thence to Mendota, where he was employed two years at the State Hospital. In the spring of 1901 he returned to Rhinelander and until Dec. 15, 1902 worked for Anderle & Hinman, druggists. He then engaged in business for himself at No. 11 W. Davenport Street, where he was located until Feb. 1, 1912, when he moved into his present store at No. 6, W. Davenport Street, in the First National Bank Building. He carries a full line of pure drugs and druggist's sundries, has a very fine and well equipped store and enjoys a large patronage. In addition to his regular business interests he is a stockholder in the First National Bank. Mr. Kretlow was married June 22, 1905, at St. Joseph, Mich., to Emma F. Gahle, and he and his wife are the parents of two children: Elizabeth B., who is attending the Rhinelander High School, and Karl E., a pupil in the grade school. Mr. and Mrs. Kretlow are affiliated religiously with the Congregational Church.

Mrs. Anna L. Keller, the popular owner and manager of Pleasant View Resort in the town of Three Lakes, Oneida County, was born in Saxville, Waushara County, Wis., Dec. 28, 1883, her maiden name being Anna Heaney. She was educated in the grade school of Saxville and the high school in Berlin, and was also a student for two years in the Oshkosh Normal School. On July 1, 1905, she was united in marriage in Chicago with Emil Kloes, and in the following year she and her husband came to Oneida County and took charge of the Pleasant View Resort, which had been founded in 1897 by his father, Gustave Kloes. Mr. Emil Kloes, assisted by his wife, operated the resort until his death on Aug. 1, 1915,

and since then it has been operated by his widow, whose name became Mrs. Anna L. Keller through a second marriage. Pleasant View Resort is one of the largest in this region having accommodations for upwards of 70 guests and an area of 470 acres. The main lodge is 32 x 94 feet in dimensions, with a wonderful screened porch 10 feet wide and 72 feet long, overlooking the cool, sparkling waters of Big Lake. The main floor of this building contains a large dining-room and commodious, comfortable lounging rooms; there are 12 guest rooms on the upper floor. In the main lounging room there is a beautiful granite fireplace, where on chilly evenings the guests congregate before a glowing open fire and the spirit of comradeship engendered by life in the great outdoors prevails. There are 14 fine cottages all perfectly screened and equipped for solid comfort, and a fleet of 22 row boats and two launches is maintained. The excellence of the cuisine is notable and is one of the features that have built up Pleasant View to its present size and popularity. Large gardens and a fine herd of Holstein and Jersey milch cows provide fresh vegetables, milk, and cream, and a flock of a hundred hens supplies fresh eggs and poultry for the tables. The choicest foods, fresh from the woods and waters of Northern Wisconsin, are prepared under the personal supervision of Mrs. Keller, and the result is a culinary achievement of which the management can well be proud, and which has spread the fame of Pleasant View far and wide among vacationists. With these attractions and with its ideal location in the heart of the forest and lake region, the resort leaves nothing to be desired as a place to spend a thoroughly enjoyable and health-giving outing. There are three miles of frontage on Big Lake, which is noted for its profusion of gamey fish, and an abundance of partridges, rabbits, squirrels, and deer furnishes wonderful sport for the nimrod. The personal comfort of each of the guests is carefully watched over by the management. Mrs. Keller, a lady of culture and refinement, senses instinctively all the little niceties of life which will add to the pleasure and satisfaction of the guests, and her feminine touch is everywhere evident in the typically home-like atmosphere which prevails.

Frank W. Krupp, who has been in business at Minocqua since 1909, was born in the town of Maple Grove, Shawano County, Wis., Dec. 28, 1876, son of William and Iona (Robinson) Krupp. The mother was born in New York State and the father in Germany; the latter came with his parents to the United States in 1867, and in his boyhood days worked in Oshkosh and Green Bay, his family having settled in Shawano County, this state. William Krupp and Iona Robinson were married at Oshkosh and later settled on a farm in Shawano County, where they remained until 1882, in which year they went to Elk Point, S. D. After remaining at Elk Point for 15 years they returned to Wisconsin, locating in turn in Oconto County, at St. Croix, in Price County, and, in 1909, in Oneida County. Here the father purchased a tract of 37 acres of land just south of the village of Minocqua, where he has since carried on truck farming, at the same time operating a fleet of rowboats which he rents to tourists. Seven children were born to these parents, as follows: Gertrude, who is now Mrs. A. K. Dewick of Port Washington, Wis.; Frank W., subject of this sketch; Emma, now Mrs. H. G. Peterson, of Port Washington; Clara, also of Port Washington, the wife of E. G. Goldsmith; Edith, deceased; Abbie, who is Mrs. C. A. Schoffer of Hazelhurst, Wis.; and Earl, who is living at home. Frank W. Krupp received his education in Shawano County and at Elk Point, S. D., remaining at home until he was 19 years of age. In 1892 he enlisted in the army at Ft. Snelling, Minneapolis, but because of illness was discharged several months later. He then took up stationary engineering and in 1897 went to Oconto Falls as engineer for the Falls Manufacturing Co., remaining with them in that capacity for seven years, after which he went to Pawaska, Mich. and installed the engines and steam fittings in the paper mill there. He returned to Oconto Falls for a short time in 1905 and then went to Rhinelander, working on the Rhinelander Paper Mill, and from there to Tigerton. After two years at the latter place in the employ of the Badger Lumber Co. he went to Munising, Mich., where he worked for the Foster Lumber Co. In 1908 he went to Merrill and spent a short time there in the employ of the Merrill Plumbing and Heating Co., and in

1909 he came to Minocqua and established the plumbing and heating supplies business which he has since conducted, handling, among other lines in this connection, the Monarch water system and the Western Electric lighting plant. He is affiliated fraternally with the Woodmen of the World and the Masons and is one of the enterprising and progressive merchants that are bringing the village to the fore in the commercial field. Mr. Krupp was married at Menomonie, Mich., July 9, 1907 to Theresa Bohman, daughter of George and Louise (Dick) Bohman. Mrs. Krupp's father is now deceased, and her mother makes her home with her children. A daughter, Lucille, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Krupp on June 16, 1908. The family belong to the Methodist Church and are highly valued members of the social life of the community.

Jacob Kunz, proprietor of the Kunz Hotel at Minocqua, was born in Germany, July 26, 1877, son of Matthew and Mary (Beyer) Kunz. The parents were natives of Germany and after coming to America in 1880 they settled in Chicago; the mother died there within a year, however, and the father in 1881 came to Wausau, this state, where he worked for the Parcher Lumber Co. for many years subsequently. He left Wausau in 1905 and went to Hazelhurst and later to Minocqua, but returned to Wausau in 1910 and passed away there May 9, of that year. Jacob Kunz attended school at Wausau and worked in the box factory there operated by Schofield and Turner, remaining in Wausau until he was 18 years old. In 1895 he went to Hazelhurst and entered the employ of the Yawkey-Lee Lumber Co. in their lath mill, later taking over operation of the mill on a production basis and still later running it by the day. He came to Minocqua in 1906 and bought the building which he has ever since operated as a hotel. He has all the personal characteristics of a good hotel man, and he has been highly successful in conducting this property; he is a genial and popular host. In 1912 Mr. Kunz bought 80 acres of wild land in the town of Minocqua, and he has made progress in developing this farm, clearing 20 acres and equipping it with a two-story house 24x30 feet in dimensions and a barn. During the summer months he carries on dairying and truck farming on this property. He is a man of wide capabilities and stands high in the community, and in 1913 he was elected supervisor on the Minocqua town board, which office he held for the succeeding four years. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World. Mr. Kunz was married at Wausau, April 21, 1900, to Anna Kanaack daughter of Carl and Alvina Kanaack, both of whom are now deceased. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kunz: Helen, who is now Mrs. Ed Conover, of Minocqua; Ruth, also a resident of Minocqua, the wife of William Neisholm; and Mabel, Irvin, and Edward, all living at home. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

William Krogman and Gust Krogman, proprietors of "Clear Lake" resort in the town of Woodruff, Oneida County, were born in Milwaukee, Wis., sons of Fred and Sophia (Mehlhouse) Krogman. The parents, natives of Germany, came from that country to the United States in 1863 and settled at Milwaukee, where the father was subsequently employed in packing houses and brick plants until his death in March of 1904. The mother died in Milwaukee, July 2, 1923, when 85 years old, having resided for some time with her son Emil. Nine children were born to these parents: John, now deceased; William, a subject of this sketch; Albert, of Milwaukee; Emil, also of Milwaukee; Gust, whose life, with that of William, is treated herein; and Frank, Charley, Anna and Emma, deceased. William Krogman was born July 11, 1868; he received his education in the schools of Milwaukee and followed various occupations in that city until 1904, when he came to Oneida County and accepted a position as manager of Island Lake Lodge, which was located on Clear Lake. He served in this capacity for 12 years, leaving it in 1916 to establish the Clear Lake Resort in partnership with his brother Gust. Gust Krogman was born Nov. 6, 1881, and after finishing school at Milwaukee he worked as a surveyor, as steward in one of Milwaukee's large clubs, and as a machinist, until joining his brother William in the present enterprise in 1916. The brothers have built up a fine resort property. Having a main lodge 25x65 feet in dimensions, two stories high, and several cottages, they can accomodate

26 guests. Their place is situated on a pine-covered knoll overlooking beautiful Clear Lake, which has a shore line of about 35 miles and lies in a densely wooded region. Well-kept gardens on the property supply their tables with fresh vegetables in season and the cuisine is excellent. Clear Lake is heavily stocked with bass, pike, muskellunge, and pan fish. Besides fishing, many other forms of sport and recreation are available; as a place to spend a vacation of real rest and pleasure, Clear Lake resort leaves nothing to be desired.

John Eklund, a respected resident of Tomahawk, Lincoln County, of which he is a pioneer, was born in Sweden, Aug. 5, 1857, son of John and Ingelborg Eklund. The parents spent their lives in Sweden, the father following the occupation of carpenter. They had four children, two of whom are now deceased, John and Gustav being the two living. John Eklund was reared in his native land and attended school there. At the age of 15 he began to learn the carpenter's trade under his father's instruction and he subsequently followed it in Sweden until he was 25 years old. He then came to the United States, locating first in Providence, R. I., where he spent a year working at his trade; but at the end of that time he felt the attraction of the Northwest, where he knew many of his countrymen had settled, and came to Minneapolis, of which city he was a resident for seven years. During all that time he continued to work at his trade, and in 1888 found a new field for it in Tomahawk, which place had been laid out and practically started in the previous year, and which almost immediately became a busy hive of industry. Getting off the train at Heafford Junction, Mr. Eklund rode by stage the rest of the way to Tomahawk, and on his arrival here found the town site covered by timber, but building had commenced and he found no lack of employment at his trade. He helped to build the Mitchell Hotel, the school, hospital and quite a few houses. Since then he has been closely identified with the industrial activities of the place and has taken a good citizen's interest in its development. He is a member of the Commercial Club and is also affiliated with the local lodges of Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen of America, and he and his family attend the Congregational Church. Mr. Eklund was married in Tomahawk in 1894 to Mary Olson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arvid Olson, who came to Tomahawk from Sweden. Both her parents are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Eklund have four sons, Elmer Victor, Oscar A., Lawrence C. and Carl. When the United States entered into the World War, Elmer V. enlisted in the Navy Medical Corps, and was assigned to a hospital ship on which he served 27 months, except for three winter months which he spent in a hospital in Ireland. He is now working in Canada for Robert Thielman. Oscar A. is employed in the Ford plant in Minneapolis. Lawrence C. is attending the University of Wisconsin at Madison, and Carl is living at home with his parents.

Gerald L. Kesler, better known as "Jerry," who some two years ago took his place among the popular hosts of the northern Wisconsin lake region by establishing the Moc Kes Air Resort, located on the north shore of Moccasin Lake and in the northern part of Vilas County, was born in Decatur, Ill., March 13, 1895. He acquired his education in the grammar and high schools of Chicago and at the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated with the class of 1917. While in college he took a prominent part in athletics, in particular as a member of the varsity track team. He also became a member of the Delta-Upsilon fraternity, to which he still belongs. After his graduation from the university Mr. Kesler engaged in advertising work in Chicago and was thus occupied for some three or four years. Then in May, 1921, he came to Vilas County and engaged in his present business, buying 40 acres of land in Section 11, town of State Line and erecting the Moc Kes Air Rustic Lodge. The main building of 30 by 40 feet in ground plan, is provided with a screened porch of 12 by 30 feet facing toward the lake. It contains the recreation-room, dining-room and office, all set out with rustic furniture made by Mr. Kesler himself. An attractive feature of the dining-room is a large stone fireplace with a five-foot opening. The kitchen measures 18 by 20 feet, and underneath in the full basement is the store-room for vegetables, while above are sleeping-rooms for the help. The log cottages are artistically

built and have from two to four rooms each; all are provided with screened windows and porches. Mr. Kesler's lake fleet consists of 12 row boats, three canoes and one outboard motor boat and they may be seen on various lakes, including the Wisconsin-Michigan chain. With a new place to go every day—a new lake, a different canoe route—the interest never flags. Here the hunter, trapper and fisherman have their happy playgrounds. An abundance of deer, fox, wolf, porcupine, an occasional bear, all at home in their carefree state. And bass, trout, pike, pickerel and muskellunge in hundreds of accessible lakes and streams, present attractions not to be resisted by any man fond of sport. In quieter mood there are wild raspberries, blueberries and cranberries to pick; and with air of the finest, every breath a tonic, up in the great out-of-doors, among sincere, jovial, khaki-clad companions. No dress suits, no stiff collars, everybody in their rough-and-ready togs ready for a jolly time together. Drinking water comes from away down in a deep, cool well and has a snap and sparkle that adds to the zest of life; and when you want to hang around the big stone fire-place some day when its cold or rainy, you'll find there an old deacon bench and some lounging-chairs; but later while you're meditating there and, moved by certain inward feelings, begin vaguely to speculate on what you're going to get for dinner, Bang! Bang! goes a Chinese gong and you get up and hasten to the big tables in the cozy dining-room, where with a keen and healthy appetite you fall to on a bounteous spread of satisfying food, home-cooked and as you like it. Moc Kes Air caters only to the best class of patronage—families, young men and women with a sense of refinement. The aim of its proprietor is to get together a congenial group of satisfied people who will like the place so well they will look forward each year to their summer outing here. Mr. Kesler is interested in the manufacture of rustic furniture, in which he is himself engaged during the winter months, and which is used extensively on porches of summer homes and resorts. In 1922 he served as treasurer of the town of State Line. In 1917 he enlisted at Washington, D. C., in the army of the United States for war service in the Air Department and was commissioned second lieutenant. He trained at Wilbur Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, and was later transferred to Dorr Field at Arcadia, Florida. Just before the signing of the armistice he was assigned to duty as instructor in flying. He was discharged at Dorr Field, Florida, with the rank of second lieutenant in December, 1918.

Emil O. Krueger, proprietor of a modern undertaking establishment in Merrill, Lincoln County, is a native son of the county, having been born in this city April 10, 1886, son of Anton and Caroline (Gehrt) Krueger. The parents were natives of Germany where the father followed the occupation of a sheep herder. It was in 1875 that he came to Merrill, Wis., where or in which vicinity he worked at logging and in saw mills, also as a scaler for the T. B. Scott Lumber Co. He and his wife are now living retired in Merrill. They have had ten children, namely: Anna, Reinholdt, Emil O., Herman, Martha, Bianca, Otto J., Eleanor, Amanda and Anton. Martha is now Mrs. Otto Winter of Merrill and Bianca the wife of Charles Harrison of Milwaukee. Amanda and Anton are now deceased. The last mentioned was for some time associated in business with his brother, the subject of this sketch. Emil O. Krueger was reared in his native city of Merrill. After leaving school he found employment in the furniture store of H. Littlejohn, for whom he worked seven years, and after that he spent seven years in the employ of Mr. Nusbaum, of whose undertaking department he had charge, having been graduated from the Philadelphia School of Embalming in 1907. In 1914 he started in business for himself as proprietor of his present undertaking establishment, which he is conducting according to the most approved modern ideas; and in addition to this he also does some picture framing. He draws his patronage from a wide territory including, in addition to Lincoln County, parts of Langlade and Marathon Counties, and his correct and dignified service, combined with reasonable charges, have created a favorable impression upon the people. That he is well thought of in Merrill is proved from the fact that in the spring of 1917 he was elected alderman from the Third Ward, a position in which he served for three terms of two years each, and that in 1917 he was elected coroner, and as such served until January, 1923. In

1913 Mr. Krueger was married at Wausau, Wis., to Katherine Theisen, daughter of John and Anna (Adler) Theisen. Her parents, then residents of Wausau, later moved to Merrill, where the father died. His widow subsequently became the wife of Peter Harry of Marshfield, Wis., in which city she is now living. Mr. and Mrs. Krueger have three children—a twin son and daughter, namely: Norbert and Vernetta, who were born May 8, 1916, and Emil, Jr., born July 20, 1923.

Fred C. Klade, proprietor of a successful merchant tailoring establishment in Tomahawk, in association with his sons, Robert and Fred, was born in Germany Dec. 25, 1855, son of August and Amelia Klade. Having learned the tailor's trade in his native land, he came in 1882 to the United States, locating in Wausau, Wis., where he opened a shop. The venture proved successful and he conducted the business there for many subsequent years. In 1905 he opened a small branch shop in Tomahawk, which also proved successful, and his trade so increased that in 1911 he erected a two-story brick building here, 25 by 60 feet in dimensions, moving his equipment from Wausau to Tomahawk and giving up his business in the former place. It is now conducted in Tomahawk under the firm name of F. C. Klade & Sons, Robert and Fred, both skilled tailors, being the actual managers, as Mr. Fred C. Klade retired from active work in 1922. They carry on a general merchant tailoring business, doing repairing, cleaning and pressing, and also carry a general line of men's caps. Mr. Klade was married at Wausau to Matilda Gruenwald, a native of Germany whose parents were early settlers in Wausau. Of this union seven children were born, of whom five are now living, Robert, Fred, Henry, Esther and Margaret. Matilda and Webster were the two who died. Esther is the wife of D. T. Swift of St. Paul, Minn. The three sons were all in the United States' service in the World War. Robert, who was born in Wausau in 1890, was inducted into the military service in 1918, trained at Camp Grant, and was there assigned to Ammunition Train No. 311, 86th Division, being one of 48 men of the train selected to drive four-wheel trucks. He went to Kenosha, Wis., and from there to New York, and on Sept. 27, 1918 sailed for France. Returning to the United States after the armistice, he was discharged at Camp Grant in February, 1919. He belongs to several fraternal orders, including the Elks, Odd Fellows and Eagles. Fred Klade, who was born in Wausau in 1891, was inducted into the army service July 21, 1918 and assigned to Tank Corps No. 305. He was stationed at Raleigh, North Carolina and was discharged in December, 1918. He married Margaret Coey of Tomahawk. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masons. Henry enlisted in Tomahawk in 1917 in a machine gun company belonging to the 32d Division. He trained at Waco, Texas and was discharged after one year's service on account of disability. He then joined the mounted police in Canada, but is now a U. S. revenue officer stationed in Michigan.

Herman H. Kuehling, county highway commissioner for Lincoln County, was born in the province of Saxony, Germany, Jan. 9, 1879, son of Henry and Marie (Engelman) Kuehling, and came to the United States with his parents when he was nine years old. Here the family settled near Unity, in Marathon County, Wis., where the father was subsequently engaged in the operation of a large farm until his death in 1919. The mother is still living at Unity. Of the seven children born to these parents, the four eldest were born in Germany before the family's removal to the United States; the three youngest were American born. The children were as follows: Herman H., subject of this sketch; William, now of Tomahawk; Walter, also of Tomahawk; Emma, who is Mrs. Albert Bernitz of Pittsburg, Pa.; Sophia, now Mrs. Richard Jahrman of Tomahawk, Wis.; Louisa, now deceased, formerly Mrs. L. Martz of Tomahawk; and Anna, also deceased, who was Mrs. Gustav Siepert of Milwaukee. Herman H. Kuehling attended school at Unity and graduated from the high school there with the class of 1896, after which he enlisted in the United States regular army as a member of the 14th U. S. Cavalry, Troop G, serving for three years and four days, eleven months of which time he spent in the Philippine Islands. While in the military service in the United States he was stationed at Fort Wingate, N. M., helping to erect this fort and gaining a great deal of experience in road construction there. After returning from

the Philippine Islands he was discharged at San Francisco on March 14, 1903, and after a short stay at the family home in Unity he then went to Tomahawk, Lincoln County, and engaged in the steam laundry business. Selling that business after three years, he then established the Tomahawk Bakery and Grocery Co., building the store in which this enterprise was housed and being senior partner of the firm for the following three years. He then purchased 200 acres of cut-over land in the town of King, 12 miles east of Tomahawk and proceeded to develop the property, being so engaged until Jan. 1, 1920, at which time the farm was rated as one of the finest in Lincoln County. Mr. Kuehling cleared 135 acres of the land, fenced the entire tract, and erected a fine set of modern buildings, thus making a most valuable contribution to the agricultural development of the region. In 1913 he was appointed to the position of county highway commissioner by the Lincoln County board of supervisors and has continued in that office ever since. He moved to Merrill in 1921, and now owns a comfortable modern home here. Mr. Kuehling was first married on Feb. 20, 1909, and on May 2, 1922, he was united with his present wife, who was born in Merrill, Wis., Dec. 11, 1893, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gus E. Pophal of Merrill, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Kuehling affiliate with St. John's Lutheran Church of Merrill and are highly respected throughout the community. Mr. Kuehling is president of the Merrill Buick Co. and owns a half-interest in this concern, which has one of the most up-to-date garages in this section of the state, located at 1007 East Main St., Merrill. He has always commanded respect and esteem in the communities in which he has lived, and has been recognized as a man of marked ability. He was a member of the Lincoln County board of supervisors for two years, having been elected chairman of the town board; he was city supervisor of Tomahawk for two years, and during his residence in the town of King he was clerk of his school district there for six years.

William F. Kuehling, representative in Tomahawk, Lincoln County, of the Standard Oil Company, was born in Saxony, Germany, May 3, 1887, son of Herman and Marie Kuehling, whom he accompanied to America when he was six months old. The family settled on a farm at Unity, Clark County, Wis., where William F. was reared, and where he attended school, finally passing the eighth grade. There his father died in 1921, but Mrs. Herman Kuehling is still residing there, with her daughter, Emma (Mrs. Albert Bernitz) and Frieda who is Mrs. Edwin Tesmar of Colby, Wis. William F. remained on the home farm until the spring of 1906, when, a young man of 19, he went to North Dakota and was there employed in construction work on the Garrison extension of the "Soo" Railway. In the fall of the same year he came to Tomahawk and during that season and in the following winter worked for his brother Herman in the latter's bakery. In May, 1907, he went to work for the Northern Hardware Co. of Tomahawk as clerk and salesman, and was with that concern for two years, at the end of which time the company closed out the business. Mr. Kuehling, with Leo Martz, then bought the company's plumbing department and subsequently operated a shop on Wisconsin Avenue under the firm name of Martz & Kuehling, in which business he continued until July 8, 1919, when he sold his interest in it to Mr. Martz and engaged in his present occupation, becoming agent and local manager for the Standard Oil Company. He has built up a fine business, his territory covering a radius of 20 miles in and about Tomahawk. In politics he rather favors the Republican party but first considers the candidates when casting his ballot. On Feb. 19, 1912, Mr. Kuehling was united in marriage with Martha E. Bartz, who was born in Wausau, Wis., Feb. 23, 1893, daughter of Herman and Bertha (Litzschwager) Bartz, and was brought to Tomahawk by her parents when three months old. She was educated in the public schools here, passing the grades. In 1917 her parents moved to a farm about two miles from Tomahawk. Mr. and Mrs. Kuehling have one child, Eileen, born Oct. 24, 1916. Their residence, which they own, is a comfortable bungalow at 217 Third Street South. Mr. Kuehling belongs to the Masonic Blue Lodge in Tomahawk, also to the Eastern Star Chapter, and to Lodge No. 696, B. P. O. E. Mrs. Kuehling is a member of the Eastern Star.

Richard Kamke, a member of the Wisconsin General Assembly, and a well known business man of Merrill, Lincoln County, engaged in the hardware and implement business, was born at Schofield, Marathon County, Wis., son of August and Minnie Kamke, the parents being natives of Pomerania, Germany. The father, who was brought to this country when 12 years old, settled with his parents at Schofield, Wis. The mother was still younger when she came with her parents. At the age of 13 August was hired out to a farmer for one year at five dollars per month's wages. After that he worked in saw mills and on the C. M. & St. P. Railway when that road built its line to Wausau. He and his wife Minnie were married in Wausau and in 1884 came to Merrill, where he was engaged in the saloon business for two years. He then spent two winters logging, after which he resumed the saloon business, remaining in it subsequently until 1920. This, however, was not his sole occupation. In 1902 he embarked in the farm implement business, his son Richard becoming associated with him in this line in 1906, and in 1911 the other son, William, joined them, after which the firm was known as August Kamke & Sons. At that time, through the influence of Richard, a line of hardware was added, and the firm now handle a complete line of light and heavy hardware and the most complete line of farm implements to be found in the county. Mr. and Mrs. August Kamke have had a family of eight children, seven of whom are now living, namely, Emma, Richard, Alma, Emil, William, Alice and Carl. The one deceased is Martha, who died in 1893. Richard Kamke was about a year old when he was brought to Merrill by his parents in 1884. He was educated in the common and high schools, being graduated from the latter in 1902, and for two winters he also attended business college, after which he joined his father in the hardware and implement business as already narrated, and has since continued with him. He is a stockholder in the American State Bank of Merrill and is recognized as an able and well to do business man. From 1914 to 1919 he was a partner in the well-drilling business with A. H. Smith, but was thus interested only as a side line enterprise. In 1913 he was elected alderman from the Second Ward, which office he has subsequently continued to hold through successive re-elections. In 1920 he was elected president of the council and still holds that position. Further honors were still in store for him, for in the fall of 1922, he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the Wisconsin General Assembly, being the only Democrat in the state elected to the assembly that year; and on July 17, 1923, he was appointed by Governor Blaine on the Special Legislative State Trunk Highway Committee, which has charge of the laying-out of 2500 miles of state highway extension. He is a member of the Merrill Social and Sick Benefit Society. Mr. Kamke was married in Merrill, Wis., in June, 1910, to Ella Jaeger, daughter of Albert and Bertha Jaeger, her parents being long time residents of Merrill. Of this union one son has been born, August.

Harry A. Kolls, secretary of the Merrill Woolen Mills Co., Merrill, Lincoln County, who was for a number of years a prominent merchant in this city, was born at Ackley, Iowa, May 11, 1882, son of Conrad and Josephine Kolls. The father was a native of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, who came to the United States when 20 years old, locating at Lyons, Iowa, where he followed his trade, which was that of a cooper. Later he went to Ackley in the same state and was there engaged in the drug business for 25 years, at the end of which time he retired. In 1900 he moved with his wife to La Crosse, Wis., in which city he died in 1914, and where his wife is still living. It was on a farm on St. Joseph's Ridge, close to that city, that she was born. Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Kolls had two sons, Alfred C. and Harry A., the former of whom is now a professor in the medical department of the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, Md. During the World War he was engaged in helping to manufacture poison gases. Harry A. Kolls was reared in Ackley, Iowa, where he attended common and high school. Later he was a student at Highland Park College, Des Moines, Iowa. In 1899 he went to La Crosse, Wis. and took a position in a clothing store in which he was employed until 1903, in which year he went to Milwaukee. There he was employed for three years in the Boston Store, and while a resident of that city he studied the

violin at the Milwaukee Conservatory of Music. The next important event in his life was his marriage, in July, 1906, at Waterloo, Wis., to Mary E. Daum, daughter of Jacob and Charlotte Daum, and at the same time or immediately after, he came to Merrill and opened the Model Clothing Store at 400 W. Main Street, carrying a line of clothing and men's furnishings, a business which he carried on for 14 years. At the end of that time he sold out and became associated with the Merrill Woolen Mills Company, buying Mr. Gensman's interests, and he is now secretary of the company. He is fraternally affiliated with the two well known orders of Elks and Eagles, and he and his wife enjoy a high social position. They have one daughter, Mary Ellen.

J. A. Kluxdal, an energetic and representative farmer residing in Section 30, town of Merrill, Lincoln County, was born in Waushara County in 1864, son of Iver J. and Ingeborg Kluxdal. The parents were natives of Norway, where the father was born in 1806. On attaining manhood he engaged in farming and stock raising, and also at times worked in copper mines. Married in their native land, he and his wife came to the United States in 1857, and proceeding west to Wisconsin, settled on a farm in Waushara County, where they passed the rest of their lives. They had six children, three of whom are now living, namely: J. A., the subject of this sketch; Gudmond, a resident of Ulen, Minn., and Louise. Those deceased are John, Anna Sophia and Sarah B. J. A. Kluxdal was reared in Waushara County, Wisconsin, where he attended school, and he subsequently worked on the home farm until 1902. Then coming to Lincoln County, he engaged in agriculture on his own account, buying 80 acres of cut-over land, full of stumps, in Section 30, town of Merrill. This he has since cleared and now has 45 acres under the plow. His other improvements include a good frame house of 15 rooms, and a barn 40 by 80 feet, with a silo, and here he carries on general farming and dairying, keeping a herd of 24 mixed grade Holstein and Guernsey cattle. He also owns an 80-acre tract in Section 16, town of Merrill, on which is a small but fine lake that is fed by springs. Mr. Kluxdal is treasurer of the Trout Brook cheese factory; he has served a year as a member of the town side board. In 1902 he made a trip to Norway to visit the old home of his parents and while there married Ingeborg Stordalsvold, who was born and reared in that country, daughter of Peter A. and Mary Stordalsvold. Her mother is now dead but her father is living and is now 90 years old. Mr. and Mrs. Kluxdal have five children; Iver A., Paul M., Ingvald S., Alf Imar and Signa. The family are members of the Lutheran Church, and have a reputation as industrious workers and good neighbors throughout this part of Lincoln County.

Julius E. Kiepke, who has been a resident of Merrill since 1892, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., June 13, 1856, son of Christopher and Henrietta Kiepke. The parents were natives of Germany and settled in Milwaukee after their removal to this country in 1854. They came to Marathon County in 1857 and settled on a farm in the town of Stettin, where Julius E. grew to manhood, attending district school until he was 14 years old and subsequently assisting in the operation of the home farm until he was 26. On July 31, 1882, he married Albertina Rubow of Merrill, and he was subsequently engaged in farming in Marathon County until his removal to Merrill in 1892. Mrs. Kiepke was born in Germany July 5, 1857, and came to America with her parents at the age of 15. Mr. and Mrs. Kiepke are affiliated with Trinity Lutheran Church at Merrill, and are very well-known residents of the community. They have been the parents of four children, as follows: Emil C., born Oct. 10, 1884, a sketch of whose life follows the present writing; Margaret L., born Jan. 31, 1886; Louis C., born Oct. 7, 1888, now engaged in farming in the town of Merrill; and Anna, born Oct. 6, 1894, who died in infancy. Margaret L. is now Mrs. Margaret Schueppert of Merrill and is the mother of three sons, George, born June 8, 1912, Carl, born Dec. 21, 1913, and Frederick, born Sept. 23, 1915.

Emil C. Kiepke, manager of the grocery department of the Emerich Mercantile Co. at Merrill and who has been a large stockholder in this concern for many years, was born on a farm in Marathon County, Wis., Nov. 10, 1884, son of Julius E. and

Albertina (Rubow) Kiepke. He came to Merrill with his parents in 1892 and attended public school here, after which he entered the Rothelsberg grocery store as a clerk. Three years later, in 1907, he purchased this store in partnership with George Grob, and in 1908 he bought the interests of Mr. Grob, subsequently conducting the business alone until Jan. 1, 1910, when he closed it out and went to Wausau to take charge of the grocery department of the Livingston Mercantile Co. there. In the summer of the same year he was induced by J. A. Emerich of Merrill to return here and take charge of the grocery department of the firm of Emerich & Staats. He assumed the duties of this position in November, 1910, at the same time becoming a stockholder in the company, which was reorganized in 1915 as the Emerich Mercantile Co., and he has ever since continued with them in this capacity. He is a distinctive and well known figure in the business world of Merrill and is rated as one of the successful citizens of this place. Mr. Kiepke was married on June 11, 1908, to Miss Minnie K. Siebrandt, of Spencer, Wis., who was born in that city on Nov. 2, 1884, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. F. H. Siebrandt. Mr. and Mrs. Kiepke have three children: Frederick J., born Nov. 6, 1909; Martin H., born Aug. 7, 1915; and Adeline G., born July 11, 1917. The family are members of Trinity Lutheran Church at Merrill and Mr. Kiepke is a trustee in the church.

Frank J. Kandutsch, cashier of the Tripoli State Bank, was born in Germany Dec. 23, 1879, son of Andrew and Ada Kandutsch. In 1892 the family emigrated to the United States, settling at Kennan, Price County, Wis. Frank J., then a boy of 13, had received some schooling in Germany, and after coming to this country attended business college at Valparaiso, Ind., and also at Ashland, Wis., where he took a course in typewriting and stenography. In the "Soo" Railway office at Kennan, Wis., he learned telegraphy and was made station agent there, remaining eight years in that position. In 1914 he became cashier of the First National Bank at Park Falls, Wis., and remained there until 1920, in which year he came to Tripoli to take his present position as cashier of the Tripoli State Bank, just then organized. He is a stockholder both in this bank and in the First National Bank of Park Falls, and has proved himself a capable financier and popular bank official. He has also at different times rendered public service in governmental affairs, having formerly been city clerk of Park Falls and later of Tripoli. He owns a good home at Park Falls, together with other valuable property. The record of the Kandutsch family, in regard to other members, shows that Hugo Kandutsch has been a resident of Price County, Wis., since 1893 and is there engaged in handling real estate and fire insurance. He is a stockholder in the Kennan State Bank, in which he was formerly president, and has served two terms as assemblyman from Price County. Mollie Kandutsch, who is single, is housekeeper for the Rev. A. M. Wuchter of Deer Park, Wis. Tresa (Stapleton) lives at Everett, Wash., having moved to that place in 1896. On May 30, 1905, Frank F. Kandutsch was married to Martha J. Blake, of Ashland, Wis., who was born at Muskegon, Mich., Feb. 8, 1881, daughter of John and Mary Blake. She was eight years old when her parents moved to Ashland, where she attended school. In 1898 she entered into training as a nurse, and being graduated in 1900, followed nursing as a profession up to the time of her marriage. In 1921 she became a state registered nurse. Mr. and Mrs. Kandutsch began domestic life at Woodboro, Oneida County, where for a short time the former was railway agent for the "Soo" road. They have six children, who were born as follows: Albert A. C., Nov. 6, 1906; Frank A., Oct. 16, 1908; Anthony J., Jan. 25, 1913; Mary E., July 13, 1914; Charles R., Aug. 5, 1915; and Hugo E., July 29, 1917. The eldest son, Albert, is attending high school in Tripoli. The family are Catholics in religion, being members of the mission congregation in Tripoli, which is attended by Father Gerard of Bruce, Wis. Mrs. Kandutsch has three brothers and three sisters, namely: John R. Blake of Muskegon, Mich.; Thomas E. Blake of Detroit, Minn.; Michael M. Blake of Milwaukee; Nellie E., wife of Hugo McMahon of Ashland; Mary A., wife of Fletcher Dundas of Ashland; and Elizabeth S., wife of Elmer Gotch of Racine, Wis.

Jacob Lagon, who for the past 18 years has occupied a responsible position with the Chicago & Northwestern Railway at Monico, as master car repairer and who is in addition the owner of agricultural property, was born in Germany, Sept. 25, 1866, son of Jacob and Louisa (Moltzon) Lagon. He attended school in his native land and in 1887 came to the United States. After remaining two months in New York City, he came west to Wittenberg, Shawano County, Wis., and, securing a job in a sawmill six miles out from that place, he worked there for about two months. Then after some other brief employment he came to Eagle River and began working on the section on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway under Frank Wandry. Three months later he was placed with the fencing crew for the same road, in whose employ he has been since 1888, some 35 years. It was in the year 1888 that he came to Monico, then in the midst of a wild country with few signs of improvement, and he has since seen the county of Oneida change from a heavily timbered territory to a well populated region scattered with towns, villages and farms. In the employ of the railroad he has advanced from the position of section hand to that of yard master, which latter position he has held at Monico for the last 18 years. As he found opportunity he invested his savings, a number of years ago taking a homestead of 160 acres in the town of Monico, from which he cut and sold the timber. Later he sold 80 acres of the land but still owns the other 80 acres. In addition to this he owns a 40-acre farm adjoining the village, a part of which he has cleared and whereon he does some farming, keeping several cows and having a large barn on his village property, so that he is now in a good financial position and is respected as a man of foresight and business ability. Mr. Lagon was married May 15, 1892, to Rose Wagner, who was born in the village of Barton, Washington County, Wis., April 2, 1871. Seven children have come to gladden their home, some of whom have already begun domestic life for themselves. Their record in brief is as follows: Nellie, born May 29, 1893, is the wife of Frank Kush of Pelican, Wis., and has two children, Dorothy and Evelyn; Samuel A., born Oct. 2, 1895, is a railroad fireman and resides with his parents; Laura, born March 10, 1897, is the wife of Arthur Leith, a merchant of Monico, and has one child, Gladys; Edna, born Sept. 22, 1899, is the wife of Frank De Grand of Monico, and has two children, Ralph and Dolores; Anna, born Aug. 10, 1903, is the wife of Byron Meher of Monico and has one child, Natalie; Lyon, born Nov. 14, 1907, is clerk in a store and resides with his parents; and Margaret, born Oct. 2, 1909, is attending school. The religious faith of the family is that of the Lutheran Church. Mr. and Mrs. Lagon are members of the Equitable Fraternal Union and Mr. Lagon belongs to the union of Railway Car Men of America.

Thomas J. Lawrence, proprietor of the Lawrence Arcade of Athletics, at Rhinelander, Oneida County, was born in this city April 17, 1892, son of Frank and Emily Lawrence. The parents came to this country from Germany when young and were married at Mosinee, Wis. They subsequently settled in Marathon County, where they lived until 1891, in which year they came to Oneida County and purchased land in the town of Woodboro, which was wild and covered with timber. Their task was to develop it into a farm and with this end in view Frank Lawrence set to work to cut the timber, grub the stumps and place the land under cultivation. His persevering efforts were successful and resulted in a good farm which he operated until his death in July, 1905. His wife Emily, who survived him, is now a resident of Rhinelander. The record of their seven children is in brief as follows: Paul, now superintendent of the Nelson-Dewey State Park in Grant County; Thomas J., subject of this sketch; Ella, now Mrs. George Hintz of Rhinelander; Leone, who is employed in the credit department of the Weyerburger Shoe Co., of Milwaukee; Frank, in the employ of the P. F. Seibel Clothing Co. of Rhinelander; Theodore, residing in Rhinelander; and Matilda, who is a stenographer and bookkeeper in the office of W. C. Orr of this city. Thomas J. Lawrence in his boyhood days attended school in Rhinelander, after which he learned the trade of cigar making, which he followed until 1907. He then became assistant to E. W. Anderson of the popular amusement resort known as the Arcade of Athletics, and in 1911 he purchased the equipment and leased the building,

since which time he maintained here one of the best planned establishments of its kind in the Northwest, which he has been obliged to enlarge to have scope for his increasing business. He has added bowling alleys and pool and billiard tables, and also keeps a full line of smokers' supplies, cigars and bar candy. The place is conducted under strict rules of order, decorum and even refinement, and Mr. Lawrence's genial personality and uniform courtesy are additional attractive features associated with it. A member of the Catholic Church, he also belongs to the Eagles and the Elks, and holds membership in the American Bowling Congress. Locally he is captain of the "Specials," whom he has piloted to many victories, and he and his team mates always capture one or more of the prizes at the State and National meets. Mr. Lawrence was married in Rhinelander, Aug. 9, 1915, to Mary Pecor, of this city, and their home has been blessed by the birth of two children, Thomas D., Jr., and Leon L.

Arthur T. Leith, one of the leading young business men of Oneida County, engaged in the general mercantile industry and log contracting in the village of Monico, was born at El Dorado, Fond du Lac County, May 1, 1892. His parents were Thomas and Emma (Hampton) Leith, both natives of Wisconsin, the father born at El Dorado and the mother at Cato, Manitowoc County; they were married in Fond du Lac County. Thomas Leith in his younger days followed teaching but later engaged in agriculture. In the fall of 1900 he came to Monico—his family joining him in the following spring—and purchased 500 acres of timber land east of Monico. Here he engaged in logging, an occupation which he is still following, having, however, maintained his residence in Monico. He and his wife Emma have been the parents of ten children: Mabel, now Mrs. R. P. Schmidt of Polar, Wis.; Robert, an electrical engineer for the Puget Sound Light & Power Co. of Seattle, Wash.; Marvin, a farmer in Langlade County, Wis.; Stella, who married Alvin De Vore; Arthur T., subject of this sketch; Grace and Bessie, deceased; Jessie, now a student in the Washington State University at Seattle; and Howard and Gilbert, who are with their father in the logging business. Arthur T. Leith was educated in the public schools of Fond du Lac and Monico, after which he took up the work nearest to hand, which was logging, and after working for others for some time he engaged in the same business for himself. During the years 1917 and 1918 he took short courses in agriculture at the Wisconsin State University and it was while attending one of these courses, on July 22, 1918, that he was drafted for military service. He trained at Camp Grant and Camp Mills and in September, that year, went overseas. After his arrival in France he was stationed at La Havre, being a member of Company E, 311th Engineers, 86th Division, and his duties being confined to construction work on the roads, docks and barracks. After the signing of the armistice he was returned to the United States, being discharged at Camp Grant July 9, 1919. His next job was in the excelsior factory at Monico, where he worked a few weeks. Then on Aug. 20, 1919, he purchased a small store building and engaged in mercantile business. He was doing fairly well and making progress when, on Oct. 8, 1920, the building and a part of his stock were destroyed by fire. This was a severe setback to him, but wasting no time in regrets, he at once erected another building, the one which he now occupies, which is a two-story building of concrete construction, measuring 24x50 feet, with full basement, and in connection with his store he has a fine warehouse. Besides conducting a general mercantile business, which is in a flourishing condition, he is engaged in log buying and contracting. His war experience has led to his becoming a member of the Rhinelander Post of the American Legion, and he also belongs to the Masonic Lodge at Rhinelander and the Equitable Fraternal Union. Mr. Leith was married in Rhinelander June 21, 1920, to Laura Lagon of Monico, and he and his wife are the parents of one child, Gladys E., who was born Nov. 30, 1922. They attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Joseph F. Loughrin, a well-known resident of Minocqua and a public official there, was born in Ontario, Canada, Nov. 25, 1871, son of James and Ellen (O'Connell) Loughrin. The parents were natives of Ireland; they were married in Canada and spent the remainder of their lives there, engaged in farming. Joseph F.

Loughrin received his education at the public schools in Canada and after finishing he remained at home assisting in the operation of the farm until he was 20 years old. Then, in 1891, he came to the United States and located at Minocqua, arriving here on Nov. 28 of that year. Here he did carpentering for a time and worked in the lumber woods. In 1896 he was elected constable of the village, and in this capacity he has since served continuously except for six years. In 1905 he launched forth as a contractor, building summer homes and log cabins, and he has been thus engaged up to the present time, having been eminently successful. He has by his own hard work and ability built up a position for himself as one of the influential citizens of Minocqua. Mr. Loughrin was married Oct. 15, 1893, to Catherine McNeff. By her previous marriage to Henry Lohm Mrs. Loughrin has one daughter, Hazel May, now a cashier in St. Luke's Hospital in Chicago. Five children have been born to her union with Mr. Loughrin: Claudia, now Mrs. A. V. King of Chicago; Ralph R., deceased; William E., an electrical engineer residing in Chicago; Archibald, belonging to the United States Army and now stationed in the Hawaiian Islands; and Arthur A., living at home and attending high school. Ralph R. was a member of the medical corps of the army, and while stationed at Oglethorpe, Ga., he fell ill of influenza; he returned home, but died on April 5, 1920. William saw active service in France during the World War. He was a member of Company A, 16th Infantry, First Division, and trained at Camps Douglas and Arthur and at Waco, Texas. He went overseas as a member of the 32nd Division on Feb. 17, 1918. He was wounded in the Soissons offensive and was in the hospital from July until December, 1918. He arrived back in the United States on New Year's Day, 1919, and was discharged at Camp Grant Jan. 15, after which he returned home. Mr. Loughrin, Sr., is a member of the Woodmen of the World and of the Knights of Columbus. The family belong to the Catholic Church and are valued members of the social life of the community.

Ernest G. Luedtke, proprietor of Blue Lake Resort, located on a 39-acre island in Blue Lake, town of Minocqua, Oneida County, was born in Marathon County, Wis., May 26, 1893, son of Julius and Anna (Albrecht) Luedtke. The father was born in Germany and came to the United States when 14 years of age; the mother was born at Two Rivers, Wis. The parents were married in Marathon County and settled on a farm there which remained the family home until two years after the mother's death on Dec. 28, 1910. The father is now residing at Wausau, Wis. Twelve children, as follows, were born to these parents: Tena, who is now Mrs. Carl Luedtke of Merrill, Wis.; Edward, of Mosinee, Wis.; William, living in Marathon County, where he is engaged in farming and is pursuing the trade of mason; Albert, of Wausau; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Fred Bartelt of Marathon County; Louis, living at Wausau; Julius, also of Wausau; Ernest, subject of this sketch; George, who died while serving in the military forces of the United States during the World War; Martha, now Mrs. Richard Moldenhauer of Montello; Bertha, who makes her home with her brother Ernest; and Anna, living at Wausau. Ernest Luedtke received his education in the district schools of Marathon County and remained at home until he was 20 years old, after which he did carpenter work until 1919. In the latter year he came to Oneida County and rented "Hemlocks" Resort on Tomahawk Lake, operating this property for one year. He was next engaged in erecting the Frank Melang Resort on Birch Lake, and he then managed the Stockton farm at Maple, Wis., for one summer, after which he lived for three years on Birch Lake. During the World War he served in the ship yards in Superior, Wis. He purchased the present resort property in March, 1922, and he has since been successfully carrying on this establishment. His main lodge is 40x110 feet in dimensions, with a kitchen 18x30 feet, a large dining room, office, and 18 guest rooms. Situated as it is on a wooded island in a beautiful lake, and managed with a view toward making every feature of the service homelike, the place enjoys a very large patronage each year and all who have enjoyed its hospitality are anxious to return. Mr. Luedtke was married at Minocqua June 12, 1917, to Cleora Grundy; Mr. and Mrs. Luedtke have two children: Donald, born Feb. 17, 1918, and Audrey, born July 17, 1922.

Henry Leary, proprietor of Mountain View House on the west shore of Tomahawk Lake, in the town of Minocqua, Oneida County, was born in the city of Fond du Lac, Wis., April 27, 1857. He was educated in the Fond du Lac schools and subsequently followed contracting and railroad construction work until 1896, when he came to Oneida County and purchased 40 acres of wild land on the site of his present resort. Here he began the development of a farm, but he was diverted from this work as it became apparent that the real future of the place lay in its possibilities as a summer resort. The exquisite beauty of the natural scenery, the excellent fishing in the surrounding waters, and the many other attractions, caused him to be besieged with requests by vacationists and tourists for accommodations during the summer months, and eventually he surrendered to their wishes and established his present summer resort, Mountain View House. He built the main lodge in 1916, a two-story structure with eight sleeping rooms, a dining-room, office, and kitchen. The cottages are roomy and scrupulously clean, and there are accommodations for 30 people in all. Lodge and cottages are set on a high knoll overlooking the cool waters of beautiful Tomahawk Lake; besides calling forth a view lovely in the extreme, the elevation insures a perpetual refreshing breeze, keeping away mosquitoes and making the days and nights a real tonic for building up the jaded constitution of the city dweller. All cream, milk, eggs, poultry and vegetables used are produced on the property, and "good eats" thoroughly describes the cuisine. There is no better fishing anywhere in this celebrated region than in Tomahawk Lake and the surrounding waters, and no matter what the particular bent of the nature lover or sportsman, he will find full opportunity to indulge in it here. A fleet of row boats, launches, and boats equipped with Evinrude motors is maintained; live bait is kept on hand, and guides are furnished on request. Mr. Leary has extended the area of the grounds by the purchase of an additional 40-acre tract, so that there are now 80 acres, and the property has a full half-mile of lake frontage. The return of a great number of the guests year after year speaks highly for the attractions of Mountain View House. Mr. Leary was married April 15, 1884, to Gladys Quick, who was born in Grand Rapids, Wis., March 10, 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Leary have seven children: John, Maude, Ray, Pearl, Loretta, Henry, and Gladys. John, who was born Jan. 19, 1885, is married and living at Ithaca, N. Y. Maude, born June 1, 1887, is Mrs. Andrew Mitchell of Duluth, Minn. Ray, born Oct. 20, 1889, is in the garage business at Duluth, Minn.; Pearl, who was born June 2, 1900, is the wife of C. W. Holmes and has her home in Florida. Loretta, born March 8, 1904, Deforest Henry, who was born Jan. 4, 1908, and Gladys, born June 29, 1910, are living at home.

Michael Langdon, who for some 37 years was a well-known and respected citizen of Rhinelander, during most of that time being engaged in mercantile business, but who has now passed away, was born in Philadelphia, June 10, 1853, son of John and Mary Langdon. The parents, born in Ireland, were among the emigrants to the United States in the early 40's, and after living for awhile in the East, they finally settled at Stevens Point, Wis., where they died. Their son Michael, after attending school in Stevens Point, began working in sawmills, an occupation in which he continued until 1882. Then coming to Rhinelander, he opened a small poolroom with two tables and a barber chair. As such, however, he operated it but a short time, instead putting in a small line of groceries and becoming one of the first grocerymen in the village. He shortly afterward erected a frame building on the same location, at the corner of S. Stevens and E. King streets, which was one of the first buildings in Rhinelander, and where he had his store until 1899. He then became a traveling salesman for a grocery company and later sold clothing, in which latter occupation he was engaged at the time of his death, March 13, 1919. His passing was greatly regretted, as he had been a man of useful activity, having helped in various ways to promote the general interests of the community. Mr. Langdon was married Nov. 28, 1878, at Spencer, Wis., to Flora Messer. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Langdon were as follows: Jessie, wife of Dr. T. R. Welch of Rhinelander; Robert, a jeweler of Superior, Wis.; Frank, at home in Rhinelander; Arthur, deceased; Elaine, now Mrs. Wayne

Peck of Hayward, Wis.; Mary, wife of George McCammond of Duluth, Minn.; and Dorothy, who is deceased. The members of the family in general are affiliated with the Congregational Church.

Peter B. Little, a well-known merchant of Minocqua, was born in Canada, May 31, 1866, son of Michael and Jane (Blanchard) Little. The parents were natives of Canada, whence, about 1873, they removed to the state of Maine. There the father operated a tannery for about three years, after which they returned to Canada and spent the remainder of their lives in that country. Peter B. Little was reared in Canada and the state of Maine and came to Wisconsin in 1886, locating at Chippewa Falls, where he spent seven years in working at the barber's trade during the summer months and logging in the woods during the winters. He then went to Fairchild, Wis., but a short time later returned to Chippewa Falls and went from there to Morse, where he remained three years. He then spent one year in Rhinelander, and in 1892 came to Minocqua, where he established a barber shop and operated it for the succeeding 18 years. He is now operating a confectionery store and is one of the useful and progressive business men of the community. He erected his present building in 1912, it being a two-story brick structure 25x40 feet in dimensions, and he makes his home on the second floor of this building. Mr. Little was married at Minocqua, April 12, 1893, to Lena Smith. One child, Erwin J., was born to Mr. and Mrs. Little; he married Emma Olson and is now in business with his father.

Charles E. Lawton, proprietor of Rainbow Resort, on Minocqua Bay of Lake Kawaguesaga, in the town of Minocqua, Oneida County, was born at Montague, Muskegon County, Mich., March 5, 1874. He was educated in the public schools there and subsequently learned the trade of machinist, in which line he became a master mechanic. He has followed this line for 28 years; for 21 years of this period he has been continuously with the Nordberg Manufacturing Co. of Milwaukee, and he is still in the employ of this concern, returning to their factory each winter. In June, 1922, he came to Minocqua and purchased Government Lot No. 3 in Section 23, town of Minocqua, Oneida County. This property consists of 43.80 acres, and on it Mr. Lawton established his present resort. Besides the main cottage, where he and his wife reside, there are several fine cottages which are rented fully equipped for housekeeping. His buildings are all up-to-date, and he has just completed the erection of what is probably the best equipped cottage in northern Wisconsin, with luxurious upholstered furnishings, iron beds, and a glassed-in veranda around three sides; the veranda is perfectly screened, and can be completely opened to the cooling lake breezes by an arrangement of sliding glazed panels. Ice is furnished to the guests at the resort, and the use of a good row boat is also free with each cottage. Guides are furnished when wanted, and live bait is always on hand. The fame of the resort is rapidly spreading, and it bids fair to become one of the leading establishments of this region. Mr. Lawton was married April 19, 1900, to Clara Drummey of Milwaukee. Mr. and Mrs. Lawton are members of the Christian Science Society, and are highly thought of throughout this locality. Mr. Lawton's fraternal affiliations are with Lake Lodge No. 189, F. & A. M., at Milwaukee.

Hadley B. Larson and **Dr. Seward Grinde** are the owners of the Buckatoban Resort located on Big Buckatoban Lake in the town of Conover, Vilas County. Hadley B. Larson was born in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 25, 1874. He attended school in Iowa and subsequently learned the printer's trade, which he followed for several years. He then traveled on the road selling printing machinery and supplies, making his headquarters for seven years at Niles, Ohio, and for five years in Chicago. He was married Jan. 22, 1898, in Chicago to Marie Fleisner, who now presides over the kitchen of the Buckatoban Resort. Seward Grinde, D. D. S., was born in De Forest, Dane County, Wis. He there attended grade and high school and later Luther College at Decorah, Iowa and Northwestern University, being graduated from the dental department of the last mentioned institution with the class of 1904. From that time until 1913 he practiced his profession in Chicago, and then went to De Forest, Wis., where he practiced it during the winter months

until 1916. He then gave up his profession and in 1913 he and Mr. Larson purchased the Buckatoba Resort, where they spent the summer months, both residing in Chicago in the winter. This resort was started by Andrew Leord, from whom it passed into the hands of Robert Thurston, from whom the subjects of this sketch bought it. At the time it consisted of a building containing a dining-room, and three cottages, the buildings having at one time formed part of a lumber camp. The owners have improved and added to the resort each year, so that, in addition to the main lodge, there are now 12 cottages, with accommodations for 60 people. The cabins and cottages are built of logs in rustic style, and present a picturesque appearance nestling among the pines and firs. There are no rooming houses; all the guests live in the cabins and cottages but all dine in the big log dining-room. The proprietors take a justifiable pride in their table service, making it a point to set a table laden with wholesome and well-cooked food—plenty of it three times a day. Their own garden provides all the fresh green vegetables, including fine mealy potatoes. Milk and cream come fresh from their own cows, and fresh laid eggs from the Buckatoba hennerly. Dress and style are secondary to comfort here, sweaters, short skirts and flannel shirts being the usual thing and the most comfortable and convenient. Mail is picked up and delivered daily, the post office being Conover. The resort has a good supply of fine, well-built modern boats, safe and clean and always ready for guests. Fishing in the lakes and hunting in the adjoining woods rarely fails to fill your creels and game bags. There are muskellunge, small-mouth black bass, wall-eyed pike and pickerel in the lakes and deer and game birds in the forests. A circuit of nine large lakes are within easy reach of the resort, and experienced guides who know "where the big ones live," are waiting for you and are trustworthy and good companions. Sufferers from hay fever and asthma find positive relief. The pureness of the water you drink, the invigorating atmosphere you breathe, and the cool nights, are all conducive to restoration to health. Bathing in the clear water of the lake is also enjoyable. The resort is marked by a home-like hospitality and is an ideal place for the tired business man or woman to spend a vacation. It has an esprit de corps, that feeling of comradeship that is found wherever real sportsmen gather together. It is more like a private club where the new member finds himself among friends and he at once feels at home. The resort is 360 miles from Chicago in the big north pine woods, and is eight miles southwest of Conover, the post office. Messrs. Larson and Grinde are members of the Big Woods Resort Association and also of the Wisconsin Motor Association.

John P. Lee, who for 15 or 16 years has been pleasantly and profitably engaged in the culture of small fruits within the limits of the city of Tomahawk, was born at Delafield, Waukesha County, Wis., son of Peter and Elizabeth Lee. The parents were natives of Ireland who came to the United States in 1848 while yet single, locating in Brooklyn, N. Y., where they were married. It was in the early 50's that they came to Wisconsin, settling in Waukesha County, where Peter Lee died in 1869. His wife Elizabeth died at the age of 74 in the year 1900. Their family numbered eight children in all, of whom six are living, namely: Michael B., Mary, James, Frank, Kate and John P. Mary is the wife of Thomas Nakins of North Dakota, James and Frank reside in Chicago, and Kate is the wife of William Sheehan of West Allis, Wis. The two deceased are Joseph and James. John P. Lee was reared at Delafield, Wis., where he attended common school. When 12 years old he was hired by a man who conducted a small farm to work for him eight months (the active farm season) for 50 dollars. After doing so he returned home for a while. Altogether he worked for that man eight years, during which time he received a thorough training in agriculture and horticulture, his employer being a man who conducted his place in accordance with modern scientific methods. After he left that farm Mr. Lee went successively to Marinette and Menomonie and was engaged for two years in logging. He next went to the Dakotas as a farm laborer, returning to Wisconsin in 1882 and locating at Wausau where for the next five years he was engaged in logging. In 1887 he came to Tomahawk, that being the year in which the village was founded, and here he continued in the same

occupation, for 20 years handling the mill wood. At the end of that period Mr. Lee bought six acres of land within the city limits of Tomahawk and engaged in horticulture, in which occupation he has since continued, raising berries and small fruits, and making a specialty of ever-bearing strawberries, for which he finds a ready home market. He occupies a neat and comfortable residence of Kellystone finish outside and with a good modern equipment. Mr. Lee is one of the representative citizens of Tomahawk and for 20 years served as such on the county board. He is a charter member of the Commercial Club and was one of a committee of three on agriculture that was instrumental in organizing the Tomahawk Agricultural Society. He has always been strongly progressive and is as widely respected as he is well known. In 1889 Mr. Lee was married at Madison, Wis., to Sophronia Winters, daughter of James and Mary (Ashcraft) Winters. Her parents, both now deceased, were natives of Missouri, and in 1861-62 James Ashcraft was engaged in fighting the Indians at Ft. Ridgely and New Ulm in the great Sioux outbreak. Mr. and Mrs. Lee are the parents of two children, Joy and Lowell.

Victor E. Labbe, who is engaged in the general insurance business in Tomahawk, Lincoln County, of which city he has been a resident for 22 years or more, was born in Redford, N. Y., August 17, 1878, son of Albert and Mary (Tremblay) Labbe. The father, a native of Canada, moved to New York State when 18 years of age and was there purchasing agent for the Chauteaugay Ore & Iron Co. Subsequently he returned to Canada and engaged in the furniture business in Montreal, where he is still living. It was in New York State that he was married to Mary Tremblay, who was born in that state of French ancestry. Their family numbered six children, Victor E., Diana, Adelard, Ernestine and Ernest (twins) and Elmo. All are now living but Ernest. Victor E. Labbe attended school in New York State until eight years old and then went with his parents to Montreal, where he finished his schooling. He then started business life as office boy for a lumber firm, a job at which he remained for a year and a half, after which he spent five years as assistant bookkeeper in a hardware store. Then for 14 months he worked as bookkeeper for his uncle, George H. Labbe, head of the firm of Geo. H. Labbe & Co., furniture manufacturers. On April 10, 1901, he came to Tomahawk and became clerk in the Mitchell Hotel, where he remained for six months. He then became bookkeeper in the Bradley Bank, being thus occupied for two years and a half, after which he entered the employ of the Tomahawk Pulp & Paper Co. With that concern he remained as bookkeeper for 11½ years, and in that position he continued until Jan. 1, 1923, when he engaged in his present business. He is a stockholder in the Bradley Bank and takes an active part in various civic affairs, in business and social circles being recognized as a man of ability and good citizenship and being popular among his associates. Mr. Labbe was married in Tomahawk, July 19, 1902, to Delia Leveille, daughter of Joseph and Delphine (Labbe) Leveille. Her father was one of the pioneers of Tomahawk, coming here before the railroad was built, and being a carpenter by trade he helped to put up many of the early buildings here. He and his wife spent the rest of their lives in this city, his death occurring in 1901 and hers in 1913. Mr. and Mrs. Labbe are the parents of five children, Muriel, Paul, Robert, John and Daniel.

Orville Londo, one of the few surviving pioneers of the city of Tomahawk, Lincoln County, was born in the province of Quebec, Canada, March 11, 1861, of Canadian-French parentage. When he was nine years old, the family having lost all they had by fire, the father came to Wisconsin, found work in Wausau, and as soon as he had accumulated a little money, returned to Canada for his family. On his return with them they all located on a homestead in Marathon County, 11 miles from Wausau, which they began to develop, and though very poor and suffering many privations, in time they cleared up the place and found themselves the owners of a fairly good farm. There in time both parents died. Orville Londo had but little schooling but from a very early age has been engaged in the active pursuits of life with the main object of making a living, which he has done practically since the age of 11 years, at which time he used to ride race horses. At 12

he hauled logs for his father with an ox team, and it was not long before he was contributing out of his earnings to the support of the family. On May 4, 1887, he was married at Duck Creek, near Green Bay, Wis., to Rose Corbey, daughter of John L. and Delphine (Arsombeau) Corbey, and who was born at Green Bay March 16, 1861. A few months later, in July that year, he and his wife came to Tomahawk with a wagon and team, bringing their few personal belongings with them, and huckling down to hard work as pioneer settlers of the little village, which had just then been founded. It was on Bradley's first plat of the town, known as the "Forks," and three miles south of the present site of Tomahawk, that they first located, residing for the first year in a small log shanty with a trough roof. It was a poor dwelling-place, especially in winter, as it was not storm-proof and leaked badly, so that icicles would even form on the stovepipe. It was there that their first child, Elroy, was born, without the assistance of a doctor or nurse, and soon after its birth it was found necessary to remove the mother and child to a more comfortable location. This child was born in February and during the following winter work was very scarce, but Mr. Londo secured a job working for a lumber and mill man, for whom he hauled logs at the rate of \$2.50 per 1000 feet, "finding" both himself and the team. It was small pay even for those days, and by the time he got the job he was entirely out of money and had to get supplies from the camp store on the strength of it. This was about all he got, for his employer, it seems, was also in embarrassed circumstances, and when spring came told him he could not pay him, but allowed him to take the remaining supplies in the store and such lumber as he might need to build a house. Those early years were very hard ones for the family, but gradually times improved for them and Mr. Londo finally became prosperous. Today he owns four large farms in this vicinity, three of which are occupied by renters, the other being operated by himself. He has fair sets of buildings on all the farms. The one he operates, which lies close to the city, is well stocked with dairy cattle and is well equipped with all necessary tools and machinery. He is also engaged in logging timber from his own lands, carrying on this work continually, and he owns a comfortable residence at No. 104 Soma Avenue, Tomahawk. Mr. Londo was reared a Catholic and in politics has always been independent. He and his wife have been the parents of four children, Elroy A., Louis M., Josephine J. and George E., whose record in brief is as follows: Elroy A., born Feb. 26, 1888, is married and is now doing dental laboratory work in Chicago. Louis N., born Oct. 22, 1889, is living at home and is assisting his father in logging. He was the first child baptized among the members of St. Mary's Catholic Church, then a small congregation worshipping in the building now known as Foresters' Hall. Josephine J., born June 24, 1895, is a bookkeeper in the employ of Blum Bros., of Marshfield, Wis., where she resides. George E., born Sept. 8, 1896, is residing at home, and, like his brother Louis, is assisting his father in the latter's logging enterprises. Elroy and George were both in the United States service during the World War. Elroy, who entered the navy and trained at Great Lakes, was en route for France when the armistice was signed and the vessel turned back. George, who was in the ambulance corps of the army, went overseas and saw active service for 11 months in France.

John B. Lambert, land owner and farmer, who has also other business activities, and whose home is in Tomahawk, Lincoln County, was born in Canada, Aug. 9, 1855, son of John and Margaret Lambert. The parents were natives of the Dominion and of French descent. John Lambert (Sr.) followed logging in Upper Canada and came to the United States in 1864, locating at Chippewa Falls, Wis., where he was engaged in logging and river work, building bridges and house moving. He came to Tomahawk in 1887 to work on the dam then being built by the Tomahawk Boom Company. He also moved the first sawmill to Tomahawk from Chippewa Falls for W. H. Bradley and subsequently engaged in logging on the Somo River. In 1908 he died, having survived his wife three years. They had in all a family of 13 children, of whom John, Paul, Leo, William, Parmelia and George are now living. Of those deceased, three died in infancy, the others being Exilda, Felix, Peter and Addis. Exilda, who became the wife of Thomas Kilroe,

is now deceased. John B. Lambert was nine years old when he moved with his parents to Chippewa Falls. After attending school there he began industrial life, working in the woods and river drives and rafting lumber down the Chippewa River to Beef Slough, and he was thus employed until he came to Tomahawk in 1889. Here for 13 years he was engaged in logging and in sorting logs for W. H. Bradley, working on the Somo, Tomahawk and Wisconsin rivers. He then bought timber land and cut the timber, disposing subsequently of some of the land, though he still owns 280 acres of cut-over land, of which he has 40 acres cleared and under cultivation. He also moves houses when his services are called for in that capacity. A member of the Catholic Church, his fraternal society affiliations are with the Catholic Foresters. Mr. Lambert was married at Eau Claire, Wis., Nov. 15, 1880, to Carrie Kingsland, daughter of Isaac and Harriett (Phillips) Kingsland, the parents being natives of New York State. They settled in Wisconsin before the Civil War, and after it broke out Isaac Kingsland enlisted at Two Rivers and subsequently served three years, or until his term had expired. He then re-enlisted but did not survive the war, dying from a wound received in battle. He and his wife had two children, Ira J. and Carrie. After her husband's death Mrs. Kingsland married Joseph King of Eau Claire, Wis., by whom she had one child, Rebecca, who is now dead. Mr. and Mrs. Lambert have had three children: J. Eugene of Tomahawk; Edna M., wife of Elliot Brady of Tomahawk; and Mabel, who is deceased.

Louis G. Leidiger, secretary, treasurer and manager of the Leidiger Brewing Company, of Merrill, Lincoln County, was born at Sturgeon Bay, Wis., in 1882, son of Ernst and Amelia (Hendricks) Leidiger. The father, Ernst, was born in Milwaukee County, this state, in 1857, son of Gustav and Pauline Leidiger, who were natives of Germany but were married in the United States. Ernst Leidiger was reared in Milwaukee County and learned the machinist's trade. In 1877, at the age of 22, he engaged in the brewing business at Sturgeon Bay, Wis., with his brother Louis. In 1887 they sold the business and Ernst returned to Milwaukee, where he remained for a time, subsequently, however, going back to Sturgeon Bay, where he engaged in the shoe business with his brother-in-law. Later he sold his interests there and came to Merrill, where in 1896 he started the Leidiger Brewery, in which concern he was active until his death. He was a stockholder in the Ollhoff Lumber Co. and the Merrill Knitting Co., also in each of the three banks, and was one of the original stockholders in the Merrill Veneer Co., whose plant was later destroyed by fire. In addition to these business interests he owned a nice farm. He was married at Bailey's Harbor, near Sturgeon Bay, in 1880, to Amelia Hendricks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Hendricks. They had four children, namely: Emma, wife of A. P. Schewe of Merrill; Olga, wife of J. C. Webb of Merrill; Lillian, wife of Dr. L. J. O'Reilly of Merrill; and Louis G. of Merrill. Louis G. Leidiger was reared at Sturgeon Bay and attended school both there and in Milwaukee, subsequently working for several years in the Leidiger Brewery. He then took a course in a business college, and later attended the brewery school in Chicago, from which he was graduated with a full knowledge of all branches of the brewing business. In 1900 that he became connected with the Leidiger Brewing Co. at Merrill and until his father's death he acted as its superintendent. Since then he has had full charge of the company's interests here. He is a stockholder in the Citizens National Bank and in the Lincoln County Bank, and he formerly had a similar interest in the Merrill Veneer Works Co. He has rendered good service as a public official, having been for five former years a member of the county board, during one year of which he was chairman. His fraternal affiliations are with the Elks, in which lodge he is Past Exalted Ruler, the Eagles, the Germania Society and the Merrill Social and Sick Benefit Society. In 1908, at Wausau, Wis., he was married to Josephine Duquette, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Duquette. Her father is now deceased but her mother is living and resides in Wausau. Mr. and Mrs. Leidiger have two sons, Louis and Ernst, both of whom are attending school in Merrill. A brief historical account of the business concern with which Mr. Leidiger has been connected for so many years will be appropriate

in this place. The Leidiger Brewing Company, represented at the time by Ernst Leidiger and his two brothers, Rudolph and Louis, started business in 1896 in a small frame building at the corner of River and Nast streets, Merrill. The company was incorporated for \$25,000 and engaged in the manufacture of beer, their initial output being about 3,000 barrels per year. The original officers were: Rudolph Leidiger, president; Ernst Leidiger, vice president; and Louis Leidiger, secretary and treasurer. This composition of the company continued until the death of Louis in 1900. As he was a bachelor his stock fell to his mother, Mrs. Pauline Leidiger, who assumed his position. In that year improvements were made on the plant, and in 1901 an ice-machine was installed, some of the frame buildings were veneered with red brick and others replaced with solid brick structures, with a total frontage of 100x100 feet; in addition to which the output was increased to 12,000 barrels per year. Ernst Leidiger later became president of the company and so continued until his death in 1922, at which time his son, Louis G., who was already a stockholder, became secretary, treasurer and manager. The other officers are: A. R. Leidiger, president, and Amelia Leidiger, vice president. The concern is now engaged in the manufacture of cereal beverages and all kinds of soft drinks.

Emil H. Lang, treasurer of the Gleason Mercantile Company, of Gleason, Lincoln County, and also postmaster of the village, was born in Switzerland, Jan. 21, 1882, son of Jacob and Lina Lang. The family came to the United States in 1883, locating at Menomonee Falls, Wis. The father, who was a farmer, died in 1922; his wife, who survived him, is now residing in Waukesha, this state. Their children were Jacob, now employed in a general motor works in Waukesha, and Emil H., the subject of this sketch. Emil H. Lang, who came to this country with his parents and brother, being then a babe, was reared in Menomonee Falls, where he attended the grade school, and subsequently his education was continued at Carroll Academy, in both the academic and college departments, his graduation from the latter taking place in 1911. For three years thereafter he was engaged in educational work as principal successively of the high schools at Oconomowoc and Albany, Wis. In 1914 he changed his occupation, coming to Gleason and purchasing John Horgan's interest in the Gleason Mercantile Co., which had been incorporated in 1912 by William and Robert Smith and John Horgan. The present officers of the company are: William Smith, president; Robert Smith, secretary; and E. H. Lang, treasurer. In 1915 Mr. Lang was appointed postmaster of Gleason, then a fourth class office, and in 1922, after it had risen to the dignity of a third class office, he was again appointed. The post office is located in the company's store, and there are two rural routes connected with it, the establishment of a third route now being under consideration. Mr. Lang is a member of the Sigma Alpha Phi college fraternity. He was married in Merrill, Wis., Oct. 14, 1915, to Alma Skattebo, daughter of Ole and Jennie (Lewison) Skattebo, her parents being farmers who are now living near Irma, this county.

J. Thomas McGee, late proprietor of the White Pine Fox Farm in the town of Conover, Vilas County, was born at McGee's Mills, Clearfield County, Penn., March 10, 1861, son of James and Adeline (Orr) McGee. The parents were both natives of that place, where they spent their lives as farmers. They had nine children, namely: Sadie, now deceased; Mollie, who is Mrs. William Steller of Jefferson County, Penn.; J. Thomas, subject of this sketch; Hattie, now Mrs. George Bell of Jefferson County, Penn.; Sophia, now Mrs. H. C. Gutelius of Jefferson County; Agnes, wife of James McChesen of Long Beach, Calif.; Dopp, also of that place; James of Clearfield County, Penn.; and Henry, who is deceased. J. Thomas McGee was reared and educated in his native place, where he learned the trade of butcher and for some time was engaged in the buying and selling of cattle. On the death of his parents he and his brothers became the owners of the 450-acre farm which had been operated by his father, and they conducted this property in partnership until 1920. J. Thomas McGee in the spring of that year sold his interests and came to Vilas County. In 1921 he purchased 60 acres of land in the town of Conover and founded the White Pine Fox Farm, which he

conducted until his death on Sept. 15, 1923. At that time he had 12 pens and his stock consisted of 12 adult foxes and three pups. He had nothing but the very finest of pedigreed and registered silver black stock. He had made a good start in this business and established a well planned and creditable place, which his widow is now conducting and will continue to operate. Mrs. McGee's maiden name was Ethel Hutton, and she was married to Mr. McGee at McGee's Mills, Penn., on Aug. 12, 1920. Her parents, William and Frances (White) Hutton, are residents of that place.

Emel Middlestadt, who is operating a good farm in Section 33, town of Merrill, Lincoln County, which was started by his father, one of this county's pioneer agriculturists, was born in Dodge County, Wisconsin, in 1870, son of Albert and Ernestina Middlestadt. The parents were natives of Germany, the father having been born near Berlin and the mother in Pommern. The former was a carpenter by trade and also a cooper, which occupations he followed in his native land. Like all German youths he had to enter the army, and having been obliged to serve in two wars—in 1864 and 1866—he had had enough of soldiering, and so, about two years later, a single man, he emigrated to the United States, thereby escaping service in the war with France in 1870-71. On arriving in this country he came west to Wisconsin, locating at Horicon, Dodge County, where he found work as a section hand on the railroad, and at times did carpenter work. In 1868 he got married and subsequently lived in Dodge County till 1880. Then he moved to Oshkosh, which was the home of the family for a year and a half, during which time he followed his trade. About 1882, Mr. Middlestadt came to Lincoln County, taking a homestead of 120 acres in Section 33, town of Lincoln. The tract consisted of wild land covered with brush and stumps. He built a small house in the brush, which was the first one west of Merrill. After living there a short time he moved to another part of the land, near the Wisconsin River, and there built a log house and in time other buildings, clearing the land with the help of his family. Indians were then numerous in the neighborhood and used to camp near his house, begging not only for food but also for pans and utensils to cook it in. At that time game also was plentiful. Albert Middlestadt died on the farm in 1898, being survived by his wife, who is still living and is now 79 years old. They had 11 children, of whom eight now survive, namely: William, Emel, Fred, Minnie, Herman, Mary, Ernest, and Theodore. Minnie is the wife of James Redding of Merrill and Mary the wife of Robert Ingersoll of Merrill. Theodore is a carpenter residing in Merrill. Bertha, Anna and Albert are deceased. Emel Middlestadt was reared in Horicon, Wis., until he was 11 years old, attending school there and later in Oshkosh. After coming with his parents to Lincoln County he helped to clear the home farm and to make improvements. Since his father's death he has owned the property and managed it. He took out all the stumps, and in 1914 built a new barn 40x80 feet in dimensions. In 1920 he built also a tile silo and a concrete bungalow residence in modern style, equipped with furnace, electric light from his own Delco system, and other conveniences. An automatic pump furnishes the water for the house and stock. The farm is well supplied with modern machinery, including a tractor and silo filler. Mr. Middlestadt is engaged in general farming and dairying, keeping a herd of 24 pure-bred and grade Jersey and Holstein cattle and a Jersey bull. He has 70 acres of land under cultivation, the rest being in pasture. For a number of years he has taken part more or less in the affairs of local government. He was seven years clerk of the school board and also vice president of the same board, and he served one term as supervisor in the town of Rock Falls. He has had an active and enterprising career, crowded with plenty of hard work, some of which was in connection with the logging industry, as he used to work winters in the woods, also on log drives on the St. Germain and Copper rivers, as well as on the boom sorting logs. He was married in Merrill in October, 1915, to Hannah Brown, daughter of Herman and Antonia Brown, her father being a native of Germany and her mother of Lincoln County. The parents are now living on their farm in Lincoln County. They have had five children—Bertha, Elsie, Herman, Bernice and Hannah. Mr. and Mrs. Middle-

stadt have two children, Paul and Frank.

William Murphy, for many years a well-known and popular resident of Eagle River, Vilas County, but now passed away, was born at Montello, Marquette County, Wis., Oct. 15, 1854. He grew to manhood in his native place, learning the trade of blacksmith, which he followed in that vicinity for a few years, and then went to Merrill where men of that trade were in great demand by lumbermen at their logging camps. He was employed by various concerns and kept journeying northward as fast as the timber was cut until in 1882 he arrived at Eagle River. As not much of the virgin timber had yet been cut here, he worked at his trade in this vicinity for several years, while logging was the chief industry, and, in fact, made this place his permanent home. He was always a man in whom much confidence was placed and for many years he served in an official capacity. In the early history of the county he was under-sheriff under T. I. Loughlin and in 1907 was elected sheriff, being one of the three Democratic sheriffs elected in the state that year. At the conclusion of his term he was appointed village marshal and held that position until his last illness began. He took a deep interest in the affairs of the community and while in good health was always ready to befriend every worthy cause of appeal. His death on May 15, 1921, deprived the village of one of its best and most popular citizens. He was an interested member of the Woodmen and Royal Neighbors lodges, both organizations attending his funeral in a body, as well as a large concourse of friends and neighbors not belonging to those orders. Mr. Murphy was married July 1, 1887, in Wausau, Wis., to Carrie Mowry, who was born in Pennsylvania, Oct. 15, 1864, daughter of Edwin and Mary (La Bor) Mowry. Her parents were natives respectively of Pennsylvania and New York State. They were married in the East and came to Wisconsin in 1865, settling first at Northport, Waupaca County, but soon moving to a farm near Ogdensburg, that county, where they remained until 1881. They then moved to Merrill, Lincoln County, where Mr. Mowry operated a restaurant for a short time and afterwards became a timber cruiser and estimator, which occupation he followed for many years. Both he and his wife are now deceased. Their daughter Carrie (Mrs. Murphy) as a girl attended school in Ogdensburg and remained at home until 1885, in which year she came to Eagle River, where she has since made her home. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy had three children: two daughters, Marie and Lucille, who preceded their father in death, and one son, William G., who resides in Milwaukee. Mr. Murphy also left a brother, John, of Montello, and a sister, Mrs. Marie Rule, of Wallace, Idaho.

Anton Mussel, manager of the Birch Lake Resort in the town of Winchester, Vilas County, was born in Kewaunee County, Wis., May 20, 1877, son of Frank and Rosa (Laskovitz) Mussel. The parents, who were natives of Bohemia, came to America in the early 40's, settling on a farm in Kewaunee County, where they spent the remainder of their lives. The father died in 1878 and the mother on Jan. 5, 1914. Anton Mussel received his education in the district schools of Kewaunee County and subsequently worked in the lumber woods for about 15 years. Following the opening of the road from Manitowish to the Divide and Spider Lake resorts he operated a stage between these points, carrying mail and passengers, for two years, after which he became a guide on the Manitowish and Turtle Lake waters and spent several years in this occupation. Since the Birch Lake Resort, owned by Mrs. Kate Plettenberg, was opened, he has spent most of his time in the employ of its management, having erected most of the cottages himself, and he has been its manager for several years past. The property consists of a main lodge and five cottages and has accommodations for 20 persons; it is located on the northern shore of Birch Lake, in a very beautiful situation, and is one of the fine properties that have brought fame to this section of the country. Mr. Mussel was married on June 26, 1911, to Elva Brintnall, daughter of Robert and Kate (Johnson) Brintnall. Mrs. Brintnall is now Mrs. Plettenberg, owner of the resort which Mr. Mussel is conducting. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Mussel: Florence, Eugene and Jane.

Michael Morrison, a retired farmer residing at Eagle River after a successful

career in agriculture in Vilas County, was born in Stratford, Canada, Feb. 26, 1863, son of Bartholomew and Ellen (Linnet) Morrison. The parents had come from Ireland when young and after their marriage in Canada engaged in farming there. The father died in the Dominion and the mother in Lena, Wis. Michael Morrison as a boy attended the public schools of Stratford, Sheboygan County and resided with his parents until 23 years old. In 1887 he came to the States, locating at Stiles, Oconto County, Wis., where for three years he worked on the boom. Then in 1890 he came to Eagle River, bought a dwelling-house here, and followed logging in the woods until 1909. In that year he bought a farm of 80 acres in the town of Lincoln, Vilas County, it being composed of wild, cut-over land. This he cleared and cultivated, putting up a good residence, barns and other buildings and ultimately developing it into a fine farm. He had a good herd of Guernsey cattle, with a full-blooded sire and raised some good stock. In 1920 he sold the farm for \$12,000 and retired, taking up his residence in Eagle River, where he repurchased the house which he had bought and owned 32 years before and in which he is now living. He has remodeled and improved it and it now makes a comfortable home. Mr. Morrison has served as supervisor of Eagle River, showing devotion to the public interests. He belongs fraternally to the Modern Woodmen of America. He was married in Canada in 1886 to Otila Stock, who died in 1897, leaving five children, namely: Mary, of Eagle River, who married W. A. Bradford and is now a widow; Ellen, the wife of James Benson of Eagle River; Peter, deceased; Caroline, now Mrs. Ed Bradford of Three Lakes; and Michael Jr., who married Eda Carlson and resides in Eagle River. In the year 1900 Mr. Morrison was united in marriage with Anna Connelly, of which union there was one child, Catherine, who is now deceased. The family faith is that of the Catholic Church.

Thomas F. McElrone, deputy sheriff of Vilas County and a well-known farmer in the town of Winchester of that county, was born in the city of Quebec, Canada, Nov. 28, 1876, son of Henry and Mary (Riley) McElrone. The family came to Wisconsin and settled at Eau Claire in 1879, and from there the parents came in 1909 to Vilas County, settling on a farm in the town of Winchester, where they are now residing. Thomas F. McElrone received his education in a private Catholic school in Eau Claire, and he grew to manhood in that city, following various occupations there until 1910, when he came to Vilas County and bought 40 acres of cut-over land in what was then a portion of the town of Lac du Flambeau but later formed a part of the town of Presque Isle and since March, 1923, has been part of the newly-created town of Winchester. The property is situated in Section 28 of this town. Mr. McElrone has made excellent progress in the development of this land in spite of the fact that he has always done a great deal of work in the employ of others, such as teaming and in guide service. He is now deputy-sheriff of Vilas County under Sheriff Blohm, and he occupied the same position for two years under Sheriff Gaffney. He has built a good residence on his land, as well as barns and other equipment, and he carries on general diversified farming with excellent success. His fraternal affiliations are with the Modern Woodmen of America, and he and his family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. McElrone was married in October, 1904, to Angeline Vanski of Eau Claire, Wis. Six children, as follows, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McElrone: Henry, Helen, Francis, Willis, Robert, and John.

Edward Meeker, a former resident of Vilas County, now deceased, but who will be remembered by his many friends, was born in Clare County, Michigan, son of Edward, Sr., and Ruth Meeker. The parents were natives of New York State; the mother is now deceased, but the father is living in Clare County, Mich. The son Edward was educated in New York State and, beginning industrial life in the lumber industry, worked for many years in the woods of Michigan. Later he came to Vilas County, Wisconsin, where he followed the same kind of work until 1901. In that year he went to Chisholm, Minn., and engaged in the retail mercantile business there, that place continuing to be his home until his death, though he died at Rochester, Minn., May 18, 1909. Mr. Meeker was married

April 12, 1897, in Woodruff, Wis., to Mary Meyers, daughter of Cornelius and Josephine (Cameron) Meyers, who were natives of Germany and Scotland respectively. In 1883 Mrs. Meeker came to Eagle River and has since made her home here with the exception of eight years, when she lived at Chisholm, Minn. After the death of her husband she returned to Eagle River, where she has since conducted a general store on the county road within the village limits.

Fred Meloy, chairman of the town of Plum Lake, Vilas County, was born in Monroe County, Wisconsin, Feb. 27, 1865, son of Henry and Eliza (Weed) Meloy. The mother died when he was but ten days old; the father passed away Nov. 10, 1918, in Oklahoma, where he had been a resident for many years. Fred Meloy was educated in the schools of Monroe County and subsequently for many years followed farming there. In 1901 he gave up agriculture and engaged in carpenter work, which he has ever since followed. In 1903 he came to Vilas County; two years later, in partnership with Herman Fabian, he purchased Lot No. 7 on the south shore of Plum Lake, and built his home, selling out to Mr. Fabian in 1921, however, and erecting his present fine residence on an adjoining tract of eight acres. He also has a large workshop, and during the summer months conducts a hand laundry. His home commands a beautiful view of the lake, and a conservative estimate places the value of his property at \$16,000. Mr. Meloy has always been very active in promoting the general welfare of his community, and his influence here has been a most beneficial one. He has been chairman of the town of Plum Lake during all but two years of its existence, and is now serving in that capacity; his repeated re-election to this responsible office gives some indication of the value placed on his services and ability by his fellow-citizens; as town chairman he is also a member of the county board of supervisors. He has been special jury commissioner for Vilas County for five years. His fraternal affiliations are with the Modern Woodmen of the World. Mr. Meloy was married at Oakdale, Monroe County, Wisconsin, Oct. 15, 1885, to Nora E. Wright, who was born June 13, 1865, in Canada, her parents having been on a visit there at the time of her birth.

Jacob O. Mykleby, a prominent merchant of Star Lake, was born in Norway, March 13, 1859. He received his education in that country and subsequently followed the lumber industry there, operating camps for some of the largest lumber companies of Norway. He came to America in 1884 and proceeded direct from Philadelphia to Merrillan Junction, Wis., where he spent one year in the employ of the Hitchcock interests. He then went back to Black River Falls, spending six years there in the employ of various lumber companies, and in the spring of 1890 he removed to McKenna, Wis., where he was engaged in the same kind of work until the fall of 1895. Then coming to Star Lake, he entered the employ of McMillan, Williams & Co., as lumber inspector, and he remained in this connection until the company's mills closed down in 1908. He then rented the building used as a general store by the company, and he has ever since conducted a mercantile business in these quarters. In August, 1922, he purchased the building, together with 59 acres of land and seven dwelling-houses, acquiring the property, which formerly was owned by the lumber company, from B. F. Wilson. Mr. Mykleby has attained great prominence in this section of the country. He was appointed postmaster in 1914, and has served in many other official capacities, including that of supervisor, of Plum Lake Township, justice of the peace, and school clerk. He owns 80 acres of land in Plum Lake Township which he purchased in 1900 and is now renting out. Mr. Mykleby was married in Norway, Nov. 13, 1883, to Emily Rensmoen. Seven children, as follows, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Mykleby: Carl Oscar, a resident of southern Mississippi, where he is employed as auditor for a lumber company; Albert J., merchant at Arbor Vitae; and Edward, Olga E., Jessie, Elsie, and Martha, all of Star Lake. Jessie is now Mrs. August F. Krakow; Elsie is postmistress of Star Lake, and Martha is a teacher in the school here.

Paul J. Manhardt, owner of Clear View Lodge on Big St. Germain Lake in the town of Farmington, Vilas County, was born at Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 24, 1885. He received his education in that city and subsequently learned the trade of barber,

which he followed in Milwaukee until 1920, operating his own shop with bowling alleys in connection. He came to Vilas County in June, 1920, and purchased the Radue summer home, and in 1923 he bought the Voeks Resort, which he has renamed Clear View Lodge and is now conducting. The property at present consists of a main lodge and four excellent cottages, and Mr. Manhardt is preparing to erect additional cottages. There are now accommodations for 50 guests. Meals are provided at the main lodge for all guests, and the cuisine is of the best, milk and vegetables being produced on the property and Mrs. Manhardt attending to the cooking personally. Boats, fishing tackle, and guides are supplied by the management. Mr. Manhardt was married at Milwaukee on Feb. 24, 1910, to Katherine Ische. Mr. and Mrs. Manhardt have one child, Elrene, who was born Feb. 26, 1912.

Albert J. Mykleby, well-known merchant of Arbor Vitae and postmaster of that village, was born at Black River Falls, Jackson County, Wis., Aug. 26, 1888, son of Jacob and Emily (Rensmoen) Mykleby. The parents were natives of Norway and came to the United States about 1885, coming direct to Wisconsin and settling at Black River Falls, where the father was subsequently connected with the Black River Falls Foundry Co. until 1895. In the latter year the family removed to Vilas County, and here the father worked as a grader for the Williams-Salsich Lumber Co. at Star Lake until this company closed down their mills. Mr. Mykleby then purchased the company's general store at Star Lake and he is still conducting this enterprise. Albert J. Mykleby was educated at Star Lake and subsequently worked for the Williams-McKinney Lumber Co. there; in 1910 he became associated with his father in the store at that place, and he remained in this connection until 1914, when he came to Arbor Vitae and purchased the general store of the Yawkey-Bissell Co., which store he has ever since operated. He was appointed postmaster on June 14, 1914, and he is one of the leading and progressive citizens of the village. He handles a well-assorted line of groceries, light hardware, etc., and his business draws patronage from a wide range of territory. In 1921 he erected a fine six-room bungalow with private garage, which is one of the attractive residence properties of the village. Mr. Mykleby was married at Minocqua on April 31, 1916, to Pearl E. Huntoon, daughter of Charles and Althina (Bentley) Huntoon, prominent residents of Wausau, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Mykleby have three children: Robert, born May 26, 1918; Jack, born March 29, 1921; and Marjorie, born Jan. 31, 1923.

H. J. Mack, a respected citizen of Eagle River, Vilas County, formerly a merchant here but now retired, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 29, 1868, son of Casper and Caroline Mack. The parents were natives of Germany who came to the United States in the early 60's, settling in Milwaukee, where Casper Mack for the rest of his life followed the business of carpenter and contractor. He died about 1903, his wife having passed away about 1893. H. J. Mack, after attending public school in Milwaukee, learned the tinsmith's trade in that city, which he followed there until 1882. He then started in business for himself at Kewaunee, Wis., as tinsmith and hardware merchant and was there about three years. In 1886 he came to Eagle River and bought out the hardware concern of J. C. Lewis & Co., which he conducted until 1898. He then sold out and returning to Milwaukee, opened a hardware store there which he conducted for five years. Again selling out, he returned to Eagle River, remained here one year and then moved onto a farm at Phelps, this county, which he had bought many years before, and where he spent 20 years engaged in agriculture. In 1920 he sold that place and returned to Eagle River, buying two lots and building his present residence, a nice stucco house in bungalow style of architecture, of thoroughly modern plan and construction, and installed with a hot air heating system. Mr. Mack was chairman of the Phelps town board in 1915; for 35 years he has been a member of the Modern Woodmen of America in which lodge he now holds the office of counsel. He was first married in December, 1896, to Anna Gericke of Algoma, Wis., who died in the spring of 1917, leaving three children: Elnora, who married Phillip Knippel and died in 1918, leaving two children, Mildred and Donald;

Leona, who is the wife of Frank E. Clough of North Fond du Lac, a hardware merchant; and Lottie, who is the wife of G. A. Anderson of Evanston, Ill., and has one child, Arthur. On Sept. 2, 1918, Mr. Mack was married to Mrs. Mary Koehle, the widow of Joseph Koehle. She has four children, John, Alma, Louise and Stella.

Delbert A. McGregor, engaged in business with his father at Phelps, was born at Eagle River, this county, May 27, 1898, son of Thomas and Mary (Snyder) McGregor. He was educated in the schools of Eagle River and then entered the employ of D. C. Menefee of that place, for whom he worked for 18 months, learning the printer's trade. On July 3, 1917, he went to Milwaukee and enlisted in the navy, and after receiving his training there was assigned to postal duty on the U. S. S. R. S. Owing to a disability he was honorably discharged May 18, 1918, and returned to Eagle River. He waited only until he had recuperated sufficiently to permit him to pass the physical examination, however, before again enlisting, this time in the army. He was not destined to see foreign service, however, in spite of the earnestness of his purpose, for on the very day of his enlistment, Nov. 11, 1918, hostilities were brought to a close by the signing of the armistice, and he was again sent home. His record thus gives him an honorable discharge from both the army and navy. He went to Phelps in 1919 and has since been engaged here with his father in the confectionery business, his widespread popularity lending in no small measure to the success of the enterprise. Nov. 11, 1919, Mr. McGregor was married at Wittenberg, Wis., to Pearl R. Nelson, daughter of Albert and Ann (Paulson) Nelson, of Wittenberg. Mr. and Mrs. McGregor have one child, Delbert A., Jr., who was born Sept. 28, 1922.

Irving R. Marsh, manager of the White Birch Resort on White Birch Lake in the western part of Vilas County, was born in Clark County, Wisconsin, April 16, 1895, son of Merritt and Viola (Wicker) Marsh. Both parents are now deceased; the father, a native of New York, died at Wausau, July 21, 1923, the other having passed away Dec. 23, 1921. Irving R. as a boy attended grade school in Wausau and high school at Stevens Point, in the latter place also being a student for some time in the State Normal School. After relinquishing his studies he took a logging contract at Solon Springs, Wis., which occupied him for one winter, at the end of which time he came to Vilas County. Here for two years he followed the occupation of lake guide and was for a year subsequently employed in the bridge and building department of the "Soo" Railway on the line between Owen, Superior, Ashland and Minneapolis. He then bought and logged timber between Mud and Star lakes, Vilas County, and afterwards spent seven years more as a guide. He then bought 200 acres on the east shore of White Birch Lake and in 1921 established White Birch Lodge, which is owned by the White Birch Resort Company, Mr. Marsh being one of the owners and the manager. The main lodge measures 34x68 feet and contains the dining-room, sitting-room and kitchen; it has a 12-foot porch on the side facing the lake. In addition there are seven cottages scattered among the fine birch trees, and convenient walks and lawns have been laid out in park style wherever such improvements could be of service or add to the beauty of nature. The lodge can accommodate from 30 to 40 people. Among the equipment of the resort is a fleet of 14 row boats, and there are several canoes on the lake owned by guests stopping at the resort. The resort has its own electric light plant and waterworks, and all the necessities or conveniences in usual demand, such as guides, cigars and tobacco, live bait and other fishing supplies can be obtained when wanted. There is also an adequate garage for autos. Comfort is the keynote of the establishment and special attention is given to the table, the meat, fish, fowl, eggs, vegetables, bread and pastry being of the best and admirably cooked and served. The milk and cream come from the resort's own Guernsey cows. The scenery on the lake and surrounding waters, and, indeed, through all this region is of the sort to attract the lover of nature, sportsman or rest seeker. The lakes teem with fish of various kinds which test the skill of the angler and furnish him with many a thrill, and one has not to go far to find wild game in season. All mail for the lodge comes through the Star Lake post office. Mr. Marsh has identified himself more or less closely with public affairs; he was

for awhile treasurer of the town of Plum Lake, but lately resigned that office. He was married April 29, 1915, to Gertrude Ellerman of Star Lake, Vilas County, and he and his wife are the parents of four children, Helen Ione, Kenneth, Russell Allen and Betty Jane. The family affiliate religiously with the Baptist Church.

James L. McCarthy, an active business man of Tomahawk, Lincoln County, was born in a logging camp on Wolf River, Waupaca County, May 9, 1880, son of Jerry and Anna (Dorin) McCarthy. The father was a native of New York State who, when young, accompanied his parents to Wisconsin, the family settling in Brown County. There after reaching manhood he married and in 1887 he came with his wife and children to Tomahawk, where he worked in the mills and drove a team for the W. H. Bradley Company. In 1906 he opened a hotel, which he conducted for a time until he retired from active work. His death took place in May, 1921. His wife Anna, who was born in Canada, is now living with her daughter Ethel in California. Mr. and Mrs. Jerry McCarthy had seven children, five sons and two daughters, namely: Thomas H., William S., James L., Margaret, Richard, Robert and Ethel. Margaret is the wife of Charles Sieverson and lives in the state of Washington, and Ethel is now Mrs. Charles Scullen of Sacramento, Calif. James L. McCarthy was seven years old when he came to Tomahawk with his parents. After attending school he learned the barber's trade, which he followed for 20 years in this city, for 12 years of that time conducting the Mitchell Hotel shop. He then bought a soft drink parlor, to which he added four bowling alleys. He keeps all kinds of soft drinks, candy and cigars and is doing a good business. As a progressive citizen he has identified himself with the Commercial Club, while his fraternal affiliations are with the Knights of Columbus, the Elks, Eagles and Modern Brotherhood of America. Mr. McCarthy was married in Tomahawk, June 15, 1904, to Mary St. Peter, daughter of Peter and Margaret (Boden) St. Peter. Her father, a native of Canada, came to the United States when young, locating at Eau Claire, Wis., where he and his wife were married, and where for some time they conducted a hotel. Later they moved to Eagle River, Vilas County, and opened a confectionery store. In 1898 they came to Tomahawk, and here Mr. St. Peter was for some time engineer at the city pumping station, but is now retired. Of the children in the St. Peter family, five died in infancy, but three are now living, George, Peter, Jr., and Mary. Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy have had three children: Francis W. and Beatrice H., who are living, and Roland, who died.

Wilbur A. Morin, who is numbered among the thriving merchants of Tomahawk, Lincoln County, was born at Grandfather Falls, this county, May 23, 1882, son of Octave and Emma Morin. The parents were natives of Canada, and Octave Morin when a young man came to Wisconsin, locating at Wausau, where he found employment at logging. After a while he moved to Merrill, then known as Jennie, where he became foreman of the logging camp for P. B. Champine, and later logged for himself. In 1878 he took up his residence at Grandfather Falls, where he opened a hotel and saloon, both of which he conducted for 15 years, or until 1906, when he sold out to John O'Day and retired, coming to Tomahawk to spend his remaining years. Both he and his wife have passed away. They had three children: Stella, now the wife of Alexander Robarge of Tomahawk; Wilbur A., subject of this sketch; and Nettie, who is now deceased. Wilbur A. Morin was reared at Grandfather Falls, where he attended school. He worked for some time in his father's hotel, and also at farming and logging. Having accompanied his parents to Tomahawk in 1906, he found employment working in the woods of this vicinity, also at times in the local mills and in the roundhouse of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and so continued until Feb. 26, 1923, when he engaged in his present business, buying the grocery store of Joseph Dane. In addition to a full line of groceries, he deals in fresh and smoked meats and is enjoying a good trade. A Catholic in religion, he belongs to the order of Catholic Foresters. Mr. Morin was married in 1906, in Tomahawk, to Louise Major, daughter of Louis and Anna Major. He and his wife are the parents of two children, Lawrence and Alberta, the former of whom is assisting his father in the store.

James W. McHenry, president of the Tomahawk Shoe Company, of Tomahawk, Lincoln County, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 15, 1886, son of Alfred and Emma (Woerner) McHenry. The father, a printer by trade, was a native of England and the son of a shoemaker. His wife was born in St. Louis. They had seven children, of whom the three now living are Edwin T., William H. and James W. James W. McHenry acquired his education in St. Louis and began industrial life as office boy for the Robert Johnson Shoe Co. Through close attention to his duties, with efforts at self improvement, he rose from one position to another until he became office manager under Superintendent H. L. Nunn. His next promotion was to the position of assistant superintendent, and while in the employ of that company he acquired a thorough knowledge of the business, both the art of manufacture and methods of distribution. When he left that concern he became traveling salesman for a shoe machine company, and afterwards sold shoes for Harsh & Edmonds of Milwaukee. Later he was with the Nunn & Bush Shoe Co. of Milwaukee. In 1914 he became connected with the Tomahawk Shoe Co. and took up his residence in this city. Up to June, 1921, he was vice president and treasurer of the company and since that time has been president. An account of the founding and development of this concern may be found in the chapter on the history of the city of Tomahawk. Mr. McHenry was married in Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 26, 1914, to Florence O'Rourke, of Dubuque, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. McHenry are the parents of four children, Webster, Robert, Edwin and Jane.

Leo Martz, who for a number of years has been successfully engaged in the plumbing business in Tomahawk, and is also chief of the city fire department, was born in Germany in 1875, son of Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Martz, the father being a farmer by occupation. In 1881 they came to the United States, locating at Fort Wayne, Ind., where the mother died. Rudolph Martz then moved to Big Rapids, Wis., near which place he followed farming. He also married for his second wife a Mrs. Lull, a widow, and they are both still living. Of his first marriage there were four children born, namely, Adolph, Rudolph, Leo and Martha, of whom the last mentioned is deceased. The children of his second marriage are Ernest, Harvey, Lillie and Ruth. Leo Martz attended school at Big Rapids until 16 years old. He then came to Tomahawk, where he worked in the mills for a while, and also at several other jobs, being box tender for the McBride concern. After that he entered the employ of R. F. Koth to learn the plumber's trade, remaining with him until 1906, and from that year to 1910 was with the Northern Hardware Co. He next engaged in the plumbing business on his own account, with William Keeling as a partner, this association lasting till 1919, in which year he bought Mr. Keeling's interest in the business and since then he has conducted it alone. He is a skilled and practical sheet metal worker, supplies hot air and hot water heating apparatus, and does general plumbing, carrying a full line of plumbing and heating supplies and furnaces. He is favorably known both for the quality of his work and for his fair dealing. On June 7, 1907, Mr. Martz was appointed by Louis Thielman chief of the city fire department and has since continued to serve in that office. The department is voluntary, with a yearly salary for the chief of \$125 and for the other men \$90. The fire equipment consists of a Republic hose truck carrying 1,000 feet of hose and a chemical truck of 42 gallons. In May, 1917, Mr. Martz showed his patriotism by enlisting in the Home Guards, formed for riot protection, and served until the close of the war. He was married in 1904 to Louise Keeling, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Keeling. Mrs. Martz died May 5, 1906, leaving no children.

Elzeor Myre, a prosperous business man of Tomahawk, and a property owner, was born in Philomeny, Province of Quebec, Canada, Jan. 29, 1864, son of John and Adeline (Schainek) Myre, who also were natives of that province. There were seven children in the family of John and Adeline Myre, Lorenzo of Montreal and Elzeor, subject of this sketch, being the only ones now living. The mother died when the latter was only four years old, or in 1868, and John Myre subsequently remarried. The children of this second marriage now living are: Melvina, wife of Edward Bolu of Montreal; Nellie of Montreal; Blanche, who is a sister in

a convent in Montreal; and Wilfred, who for 25 years has been chief of the Montreal fire department. Elzeor Myre resided with his parents until arriving at the age of 13 years, at which time he came to the States, finding employment at Woonsocket, Mass. In nine months he had saved enough money to bring him west, which was the part of the country he wished to try his fortunes in, and so he came to Wisconsin, locating at Chippewa Falls, where he had an uncle on his father's side. With that uncle he lived for a short time and then took a separate residence, remaining in Chippewa Falls, however, for ten years, during which time he was engaged in various occupations. It was about the end of that period that he married and in the following year, 1888, came with his wife to Tomahawk, which place was then in the early stages of its existence. Mr. Myre put up a building at the corner of Tomahawk and Spirit avenues and opened a saloon. Later he erected a boarding-house connected with the saloon on the south (on Tomahawk Avenue), and this place he conducted for 14 years. In 1904 Mr. Myre erected a sub-brick veneered block at the corner of Tomahawk and Spirit avenues, directly north of his former place. This block is a two-story building with a 25-foot front on Tomahawk Avenue and a depth of 142 feet on Spirit Avenue. Mr. Myre has his restaurant on the first floor, which he rents, and family residence above. He also owns a garage 22x140 feet adjoining on the north, which he rents to Frank Burton as a sales and repair shop. Politically he is a Democrat in principle, but votes for the candidate of his preference irrespective of party. He was one of Tomahawk's first aldermen, serving four years, and was subsequently re-elected but declined to qualify. It was on Oct. 11, 1887, that Mr. Myre was united in marriage with Adeline, daughter of Charles and Emeline (Warner) Gould. She was born at Chippewa Falls, Wis., Oct. 26, 1856. Her father, who fought for the Union in the Civil War until its close, for a number of years operated a dray line in Chippewa Falls, in which city he died about 1901. His wife, who survived him, passed away in 1914. Their family consisted of nine children, of whom those now living are: Harriet, wife of Gregoire Le Claire of Tomahawk; Adeline (Mrs. Elzeor Myre); Henry, of Spokane, Wash.; Emeline, now Mrs. Frank Wolfson of Canyon Creek, Mont.; and Thomas of Chippewa Falls. To Mr. and Mrs. Myre have been born seven children, Maude M., Mary Myrtle, Nellie, Lee, Ray, Leona and Viletta. Two of these, Mary and Nellie, died in infancy. The individual records are briefly as follows: Maude M., born at Chippewa Falls, Sept. 2, 1888, became the wife of Maynard O'Connell and died at Tomahawk on Jan. 19, 1922. Mary Myrtle, born Oct. 29, 1889, died Sept. 6, 1890. Nellie, born Dec. 20, 1892, died Nov. 6, 1894. Lee, born Oct. 12, 1895, is married and resides in Tomahawk. Ray, born May 9, 1897, is as yet unmarried and resides in Tomahawk. After the United States entered the World War he was inducted into the service and was stationed in a training camp but was not called into action otherwise on account of the war ending. Leona, born May 10, 1906, was graduated from the Merrill Business College in 1923. Viletta, born Oct. 10, 1908 has passed the eighth grade in school. The family are members of St. Mary's Catholic Congregation.

Henry T. Major, now engaged in the meat business in Tomahawk, and formerly a county official, was born in Canada, Oct. 15, 1885, son of Louis and Ann Major. The parents were natives of Canada and when a young man Louis Major was a dock laborer there. After his marriage he and his wife came to the United States, locating first at Manistee, Mich., and later at Ishpeming, and in 1887 they came to Parrish, Lincoln County, where he worked for a year in the mill. From there he went to Harrison, where he worked in the mill and also in the woods. On May 10, 1889, he and his wife arrived in Tomahawk and here he worked in mills until 1905, after which he and his wife engaged in the hotel business, conducting the Farm Home until May 26, 1921, when he died. She conducted it subsequently until July that year, in which month she sold it to her son Henry T. and Archie Barney. She subsequently married August Moran. The children of Louis and Anna Major were Henry T., Fred, Albert, Louise, Excina and Anna. Louise is the wife of Wilbur Morin, a merchant; Excina, the wife of Art Barney, a head sawyer and hotel proprietor; and Anna, the wife of Phil Lennert, a railroad man.

Henry T. Major was four years old when he accompanied his parents to Tomahawk. Here he was reared and attended common school, after which he began industrial life working on the river boom, keeping tally on the logs. His next job was as a member of the police force, at which he remained for a year and a half. Then for four years he was agent for the Miller Brewing Co. and subsequently engaged in the garage and auto livery business. This he sold to Ed Sutliff and opened a soft drink parlor, conducting that and the hotel until Oct. 7, 1922, on which date he opened his present butcher shop with Frank Wiercinski under the firm name of Major & Wiercinski. They carry on a regular meat market business, doing some killing of local stock. The store is equipped with new modern fixtures and with the carbonic cooling system. Mr. Major is a member of several fraternal societies, including the Eagles, Catholic Foresters, Woodmen of the World and Elks, of which last mentioned lodge he is a life member. For 14 years he served as deputy sheriff under Sheriff Kraft. On Sept. 9, 1907, Mr. Major was married in Tomahawk to Cecelia Allard, daughter of Peter Fred and Josephine Allard, early settlers in this locality who are living retired. Mr. and Mrs. Major have three daughters and one son, namely: Stella, Marion, Helen and Henry T., Jr., all born in Tomahawk.

William Saltenberger, Sr., whose recent death took from Vilas County one of her most prominent citizens, was born at Gravenweibach, Germany, Jan. 15, 1859. He graduated from high school in his native country and came to the United States in 1883, locating at Chicago and entering the employ of the Pullman Company there. He remained in the service of this company until 1906, being yard foreman for them many years, and then came to Vilas County and settled on 300 acres of wild land in Section 12 of what is now the town of Washington; this land he had purchased at a previous time. He and his family set themselves to the great task of developing the property, and by self-sacrificing toil continued through many years they were successful; this farm, operation of which is now being carried on by the son, William, Jr., today is a fine agricultural property, with 60 acres under cultivation and with fine, modern buildings, including a good residence; the property now consists of 200 acres, Mr. Saltenberger having sold 100 acres of his original holdings; the entire development is a credit to its builders and to Vilas County. Very early in his career here Mr. Saltenberger's ability and qualities of leadership were recognized by his fellow residents, and he came to be looked to for advice on all affairs relating to the public interests of the community. With the interests of this section of the country ever foremost in his mind, he was soon induced to actively enter public life, and he became supervisor of the town of Eagle River, which then included the present towns of Conover, Washington, Lincoln, and Eagle River. After the setting off of the town of Washington, the territory of which included his farm, he was elected to the chairmanship of the board of this town, and with the exception of one year he served continuously in this capacity from the time the town was created until his death. By virtue of this office he was also a member of the county board, and at the time of his death and for several years previously he was chairman of that body; he was also chairman of one of its most important subdivisions, the county road and bridge committee. In the midst of these important activities he was taken by death, on July 16, 1923, leaving a sorrowing community. He was a member of the Masonic order, and his last rites were conducted by them. Mr. Saltenberger was a stock holder and director in the Farmers and Merchants State Bank of Eagle River, and in the Eagle River Co-operative Creamery, and was well known in commercial as well as public life. In all his dealings the interests of his friends and fellow citizens rather than his own were always closest to his heart; he will continue to be held in loving memory, and the record of his achievements will go down to succeeding generations. Mr. Saltenberger was married in May, 1888, to Albertina Tulin, of Chicago; Mrs. Saltenberger was born in Sweden, Oct. 22, 1853 and came to America in 1881. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Saltenberger, but of these, one died many years ago; those living are William, Jr. and Ida, who, with their mother, continue to make their home on the farm in the town of Wash-

ington. Ida was born at Chicago, Aug. 17, 1894.

William Saltenberger, Jr., who, as above narrated, is now carrying on the operation of the family farm in the town of Washington, Vilas County, was born at Chicago, Ill., Oct. 28, 1890, son of William and Albertina (Tulin) Saltenberger. He was educated in Chicago, attending the public schools and the Chicago Business College there, and he came to Vilas County with his parents in 1906, remaining with them and assisting in building up their farm here. He has carried on the operation of the property since his father's death on July 16, 1923, having been associated with him in the management of the farm for some years previously. He is a director on the school board of his district, and is president of the Eagle River Co-operative Creamery; he is also a stockholder in the Farmers and Merchants State Bank of Eagle River. He was treasurer of the town of Washington for one year, and in every way has proved a worthy follower in the footsteps of his revered father. He is a member of Eagle River Lodge No. 248, F. & A. M., and of the Eastern Star Lodge. He enlisted July 1, 1918, in the Motor Training Corps and was stationed at Chicago in the training school until Aug. 12, 1918, when he went to Camp Taylor, Kentucky, being transferred to the field artillery replacement depot. He was with the Second Regiment, Battery B, F. A. R. D., until the armistice was signed, and was discharged Dec. 20, 1918.

E. E. Dillon, president of the Merrill Business College at Merrill, was born on a farm near Ironton, Lawrence County, Ohio, March 14, 1880, son of Greer and Hannah (Corn) Dillon. The father was born in Virginia, May 10, 1821, and the mother in Ohio about 1838. After their marriage in Ohio in 1856 the parents settled on the farm where E. E. was born. The mother died when he was but three years old; the father passed away at Scotttown, Ohio, on June 16, 1908. Six children were born to these parents: James, now deceased; Margaret, who is Mrs. Benjamin Brown of Missouri; Alice, who is Mrs. William Wright and lives at Chesapeake, Ohio; Callie, living at Wilgus, Ohio, the wife of Robert Ellcessor; Flossie, now Mrs. Birk Morris, of Scotttown, Ohio; and E. E., the subject of this sketch. E. E. Dillon received his education in the schools of his home county. He was early attracted to the profession of educator, for which he showed marked ability, taking it up accordingly, after preparing for that work. He taught school in Ohio for six years and then for four years in Indiana. For the five years beginning in 1909 he was a clerk in the United States post office at Muncie, Ind., but returned to his chosen profession at the end of that time. He had taken academic training at Ada, Ohio, in 1901 and at Valparaiso, Ind., in 1905, and had had rudimentary commercial training through a course in the International Correspondence School. In 1917 he entered normal school at Muncie, Ind., for further training in commercial work, and in 1918 became an instructor in the Muncie Business College. He was next with the Tipton, Ind., High School as an instructor in the commercial department. In 1919 he went to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and took a short course in the Palmer School of Penmanship there, and at the opening of the fall term in 1920 he accepted a position as a member of the staff of the Cedar Rapids Business College, remaining with this institution until the close of the following year. In September, 1921 he came to Merrill and purchased a half interest in the Merrill Business College, which was then operated by W. H. AuBuchon. The school was incorporated immediately after Mr. Dillon became connected with it, and on Jan. 1, 1922, Mr. AuBuchon sold his interests to H. C. Sedlacek of Mt. Vernon, Iowa. Mr. Sedlacek remained associated only until September, 1922, however, when he sold his interests to Mrs. E. E. Dillon. The present officers of the institution are: E. E. Dillon, president and treasurer; Lucile Lewellen, vice president; and Mrs. E. E. Dillon, secretary. The school, which is located at 1024½ East Main Street, is well equipped and maintains an excellent teaching force. Mr. Dillon is an able educator both by natural bent and by training, and he is particularly well fitted to conduct an institution of this kind; under his guidance the Merrill Business College is becoming one of the best-known schools of commercial training in this section of the country. June 5, 1909, Mr. Dillon married Harried M. Lewellen of Muncie, Ind., who was born in that city on July

3, 1884, daughter of Arthur and Alena (Modlin) Lewellen. Mrs. Dillon is a graduate of the high school at Eaton and for six years before her marriage was a teacher in the public schools; she again took up teaching in 1917, and is now an instructor in the Merrill Business College. Mr. and Mrs. Dillon are members of Scott Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church at Merrill and take an active part in the social life of the community.

Walter L. Murray, proprietor of the general merchandise store at Clearwater Lake, Oneida County, was born in the city of St. Cloud, Minn., March 24, 1894, son of James M. and Elizabeth (Dahlgren) Murray. The father, a native of Scotland, was a stone cutter and followed his trade in various cities in Minnesota until 1899, in which year he settled in Wausau, Wis. There he continued to follow his trade until his death in 1904. His wife Elizabeth, who was born in Chicago of Norwegian ancestry, still survives him and is now residing in Arkansaw. Walter L. Murray was a boy of five years when he accompanied his parents to Wausau, where he attended the grade school, subsequently taking a two years' course at the Clearwater Lake Academy, Oneida County. He then became a professional guide on the lakes, which occupation he followed until 1915. In June, 1915, he purchased his present mercantile business, which included the store building and four acres of land. Since then he has remodeled and greatly improved the building, which is now of modern construction comprising two stories and basement, and is a place of business and residence combined, supplied with furnace heat. Mr. Murray has also increased his stock so as to make it include everything that is likely to be called for in a rural community patronized by farmers and summer tourists. Besides a full line of staple groceries, he carries, hats, caps, gloves, shirts, overalls, fishing supplies, cigars, tobacco, soft drinks and other commodities. He is also postmaster of the village, having been appointed to the office in 1917. He has increased his land holdings in the village by the purchase of four and a half more acres, and is also part owner of a tract of land on Long Lake of the Eagle Chain. Since locating in Clearwater Lake he has taken a good citizen's interest in the welfare and progress of the village and he and his wife are prominent members of the community. Mr. Murray was married June 29, 1915, to Caroline Pflugardt of Milwaukee, who was born at Kilbourn, Wis., March 9, 1894. Mrs. Murray is assistant postmaster of the village and is a member of the Seventh Day Adventist Church.

Albert W. Manthey, who for a number of years has been at the head of a considerable mercantile business in the village of Gleason, Lincoln County, was born in Germany, June 7, 1868, and was an infant when he came to the United States with his parents. The family settled in Winnebago County, Wisconsin, where the father worked rented land, but the chintz bug scourge and failure of crops drove them out and in 1879 they went to Price County. There the father homesteaded 160 acres of wild land. Albert W. had but little schooling, as he had to make himself useful at an early age helping his father to clear the farm. On Oct. 7, 1895, being then in his twenty-sixth year, he was married to Augusta L. Meier of Milwaukee, who, however, was born on a farm in Racine County, Wisconsin, June 3, 1866, daughter of Sigfried and Rosina Meier. Mr. Manthey and wife began home making in Phillips, Wis. From 1883 to 1895 he was engaged every winter in the woods, driving an ox team, and skidding logs, and in running logs on the drive in the spring. During the first six winters and springs he was with the McCrossen Lumber Co. of Wausau, and the second six winters and springs with the Knox Brothers of the same city. His logging and river running were done on the Spirit and Somo rivers, at Rib Lake, and on the Big Elk River. In June, 1904, he came to the village of Gleason to become manager of the Gleason store of the C. A. Gesell Company of Tomahawk, a concern dealing in general merchandise. At the end of two years the Gesell Company sold their Gleason business to the Heineman Lumber Co., Mr. Manthey going with the transfer and continuing as manager. In 1910 he bought the store and stock, becoming proprietor, which he has since remained. The building is a large wooden structure, providing plenty of store space and he carries a large and well-selected stock. In conducting the

business he is assisted by his sons Robert W. and Edward J. Close to the store he owns a good residence. Through the efforts of W. H. Bradley, now deceased, a post office was established in Gleason in 1902, and for 11 years prior to the coming in of the Wilson administration, Mr. Manthey was postmaster, the office being located in his store, and the latter carried on under the name of the A. W. Manthey Co. Besides doing a good business here Mr. Manthey is a stockholder in and a director, also vice president of the Gleason State Bank; secretary and treasurer and a stockholder in the Prairie River Co-operative Creamery Co., and one of its directors; and a stockholder in and director of the Gleason Telephone Co. and also in the Tomahawk Fraternal Association and Opera House at Tomahawk. In politics a Republican, while in Price County he served the town of Brannan for six years as supervisor and his school district for an equal length of time as treasurer. He has served the Gleason school district as treasurer for the last 18 years. A member of the K. O. T. M. order he has passed all the chairs up to the rank of commander, and he and his family are members and substantial supporters of the Riverside Presbyterian Church, Mr. Manthey being one of its board of trustees. Mr. and Mrs. Manthey are the parents of four children, Robert W., Emma A., Edward J. and Grace A. Robert W. Manthey, born at Tomahawk, April 3, 1897, was graduated from the Gleason grade school, and was two years in the high school. On May 29, 1918, he volunteered for service in the World War and was sent to the infantry training camp at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and thence to the Joseph E. Johnston Camp in Florida. Having enlisted in the Signal Corps, he was transferred to the general quartermaster's corps and thence to the Motor Transport Corps. At the J. E. Johnston camp he was made a corporal. On Aug. 12, 1918, he embarked for overseas at Newport News, Va., and arrived at Brest, France, Aug. 23. There he served in the M. T. C. American Expedition Forces and attended the Military Training School in the city of De Cize, Department of Scher. He was afterwards transferred to the A. S. F. Base Sector No. 1. He served also in the Forest of Painpont, Dept. Ille E. T. Villiane, for eight months and was then transferred to St. Nazaire where he spent two months. He embarked on his return trip for the United States July 17, 1919, landed in this country July 29, was sent to Camp Merritt, N. J., and thence to Camp Grant, Illinois, where he was discharged on August 6 following. On May 15, 1922, he organized the Guy Rice Post, No. 360, of the American Legion at Gleason, and was made its commander, which position he now holds. He also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, being manager of his camp, and is a member of Virginia Falls Lodge No. 226, Free and Accepted Masons, of Merrill, Wis. Emma A. Manthey, born at Tomahawk, Wis., Aug. 3, 1898, was educated in the grade school of Gleason and in the high school at Tomahawk, Wis., where she was a pupil for one year. She is now Mrs. Conrad Strobel of Gleason. Edward J. Manthey, born at Tomahawk, Wis., Feb. 6, 1901, and Grace A., born April 7, 1906, at Gleason, are both residing at home, the former helping his father in the store.

William Maagenon, who is now engaged in farming in Section 15, town of Skanawan, Lincoln County, after an industrial career of a number of years in other and more mechanical employments, was born in Chicago, Ill., in 1882, son of Henry H. and Margaret Maagenon. The father was a native of Denmark who, when 11 years old ran away from home and went to sea, in the first voyage which he made going around Cape Horn. At the end of a year he returned home and remained there two years, then again went to sea in a merchant ship. Altogether he followed a sailor's life for 20 years, going three times around the world and visiting its principal ports. At last tiring of that sort of existence, he decided henceforth to remain on land and to make the United States his home. He accordingly located in Chicago, where he engaged in erecting machinery and general mechanical engineering, which occupation he followed for 30 years, when he retired. Eight years later, in 1890, he died. His wife Margaret, who was born in Norway, died in 1903. They had five children, of whom those now living are: Johanna, wife of M. O'Brien of Chicago; Henry, an estimator and draftsman

living in California, and William, of Lincoln County, Wisconsin. William Maagenson was reared in Chicago, where he attended school. He began work at the age of 15 as an employe of J. V. Farwell & Co., with whom he remained for two years. He then began an apprenticeship to the machinist's trade, which lasted four years, after which he entered the employ of the F. W. Wolf Ice Machine Co. He next entered the employ of the Hannah Engineering Works Company and continued with them for six years, then worked five years for the Allis-Chalmers Co., three years as die maker with the Consolidated Tool & Die Works, three years with the Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Co., three years in the North Chicago Ship Yards and two years with the Gales Iron Works. It was in 1915 that he quit the last mentioned concern and came to Tomahawk, securing a position with the Tomahawk Steel & Iron Works, with whom he remained six years. He also worked for a while for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. In 1918 Mr. Maagenson bought 80 acres of cut-over land, which was covered with stumps, in Section 15, town of Skanawan, Lincoln County, which he began to develop two years later. He has now 20 acres under cultivation, and is engaged in general farming and dairying, keeping grade Jersey cattle with a pure-bred sire. Mr. Maagenson was married in Merrill in 1917 to Mrs. Emma Knudson, widow of Nels Knudson, and daughter of Barney and Anna Knudson Seivert. Her parents were natives of Norway who came to the United States in 1865, settling in Kewaunee County, Wisconsin. There they were engaged in farming until 1900, when Mr. Seivert died, and Mrs. Seivert came to Lincoln County and subsequently resided with her children here until her death in 1920. They had a family of 11 children, of whom those now living are Thomas, Emma, Stephen, Barney, Christ, Carrie, Martin and Theodore. One died in infancy and the others deceased are Knute, Anna, and Charlie. The daughter Emma, now Mrs. William Maagenson, had by her first husband four children, namely: Mabel, who is now the wife of Irvin Tesl of Merrill; Edna, wife of Oscar Halder, of Merrill; Nicholas, and one who died at the age of one year, named Malvin. Mrs. Maagenson's sister Carrie is the wife of Henry Trapto of Merrill.

Alfred Anderson, a member of the firm of Mitbauer & Anderson, who are operating the Merrill Marble and Granite Works at Merrill, was born at Wausau, Wis., July 28, 1891, son of Gustav and Alma Anderson. The parents, who were natives of Sweden, settled at Wausau after coming to this country and there reared their family of 11 children, ten of whom are now living, namely: Anna, wife of John Knutson of Wausau; Hilma, wife of John Clark of Ashland; Ella, wife of Wallace Grover of Wausau; Alexander and Alfred of Merrill; Algot of Milwaukee; Harold of Wausau; Olga of Milwaukee; and Walter and Evan, who are at home. The other child died in infancy. Alfred Anderson attended school at Wausau and subsequently worked as a lumber grader in sawmills there for a time. He then took up stone cutting and finishing, serving his apprenticeship with Anderson Bros. & Johnson of Wausau. When the United States entered the World War he enlisted in the navy, being the first to enlist from Marathon County and serving until the close of the war. He trained at Great Lakes, attained the rank of gunner's mate, and had charge of training recruits at the Great Lakes Naval Station. After receiving an honorable discharge he returned to Wausau and again followed the monument business there until 1921, when he came to Merrill and formed a partnership with Henry J. Mitbauer for the purchase and operation of the Merrill Marble and Granite Works, which enterprise has met with gratifying success. Mr. Anderson is an expert granite worker and spends part of his time in this work, besides traveling for the firm. He is a member of the Masons' and Eagles' lodges and stands very high in the community.

Henry J. Mitbauer, a partner in the Merrill Marble and Granite Works on Prospect Street, Merrill, was born in Grant County, Wis., July 29, 1892, son of Julius and Alma Mitbauer. The parents were natives of Germany; on coming to the United States in 1890 they settled in Grant County, where the father was subsequently engaged as a general mason contractor and at street paving until 1900, when the family removed to Wausau. The father followed contracting at

the latter city until his retirement, and the parents still make their home there. There were eight children in their family: Charles, Martha, Helen, Emma, Bertha, Louis, Henry J., and Freda, all of whom are now living with the exception of Bertha. Henry J. was eight years old when he came to Wausau with his parents; he attended school there, and when 16 years old took up monument work. He has put in much time in the study of this art and has worked in some of the largest plants in the country in order to better familiarize himself with all its details. He began as a stonemason at the age of 16 years. He spent some time with the Capitol Hill Granite Co. of Des Moines, and at Wausau was with the Marathon Granite Co. and Anderson Bros. & Johnson, at the latter establishment having charge of the granite turning lathe. He came to Merrill on March 21, 1921, and in partnership with Alfred Anderson purchased his present business. Both partners are highly skilled and they have been very successful in their operation of this establishment. Mr. Mitbauer was married at Wausau in 1914 to Lulu Bentz, daughter of Albert and Augusta Bentz. Mrs. Mitbauer's parents were both born in Wausau; the father is now deceased and the mother makes her home with a daughter at La Crosse. Mr. and Mrs. Mitbauer have two children, Morris, who was born in 1915, and Ruth, born in 1922.

Andrew H. Morse, of Section 25, town of Bradley, who is a prominent representative of the agricultural interests of Lincoln County, was born in the town of New Haven, near Big Spring, Adams County, Wis., Aug. 13, 1853. His parents were Uri and Miranda (Morey) Morse, natives of New York State, who came to Adams County, Wisconsin, when young; he in 1849 came to Indian land, where he bought 320 acres of wild government land, covered with hardwood timber, and was one of the first three settlers in that part of the country. He cleared the land, erected buildings and spent the rest of his life farming there, dying Oct. 25, 1913, and his wife Oct. 6, 1910. They had five children, all of whom are now living: Lyman, Andrew H., Estella, Tina, and Chauncey. Lyman is now a resident of Kilbourn City, Wis. Estella is the wife of H. A. Atcherson of Tomahawk. Tina is the wife of Barton Perry of Washington, D. C., a retired army chaplain and major. Chauncey still lives on the home farm. Andrew H. Morse was reared on the home farm in Adams County and attended school at Big Springs. At the age of 21 he left home and took a rented farm, then bought 80 acres at Big Springs, adjoining the home farm, which he carried on until 1893. He then rented out the place and went to Milwaukee, where he was engaged in teaming until the panic came on, at which time he gave up that work and instead bought standing hay from two farms, and cut and hauled it to market at Milwaukee. In 1905 Mr. Morse went to Chicago, in which city he engaged in teaming and contract work, the latter including excavating and grading, and he remained there for 11 years. Then in 1906 he came on a sort of prospecting trip to Tomahawk, and being satisfied with agricultural prospects in Lincoln County, he bought 120 acres of wild land in Section 25, town of Bradley. Since then he has erected buildings, dug a well, and cleared land until he now has 65 acres under cultivation, and is making good progress in general farming and dairying. His farm is well equipped with modern machinery, including a tractor. He is chairman of the Lincoln County Agricultural Society and president of the Tomahawk Potato Growers' Association, served one year as chairman of the Bradley town board, and hence as a member of the county board, and for a number of years was a member of the school auditing board, all of which shows that he is a man of action and has ability that is recognized by his fellow citizens. Mr. Morse was married at Big Springs, in the town of New Haven, Adams County, Wis., in 1875 to Ida May Brooks, daughter of Dr. Chandler E. and Helen (Sperbeck) Brooks, her parents, natives of New York State, having been early settlers in Adams County, Wis., but both being now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Morse have three children living: Frank A., a farmer in the town of King; Byron H., on the home farm; and Bertha M., who is the wife of William Rosche of the town of Bradley.

Thomas McGregor, Sr., proprietor of an up-to-date confectionery store at Phelps, was born at Detroit, Mich., Nov. 29, 1863, son of John and Catherine.

(McCarthy) McGregor. The father, a native of Scotland, and the mother, born in Ireland, both came to America when young and were married in the East. After residing for some time in Boston they went to Canada and from there came to Detroit, Mich., near which locality they spent the remainder of their lives, the father operating a small farm and doing teaming. The latter died March 19, 1870, and the mother passed away in 1893. Thomas McGregor, Sr., remained at home until he was 14 years of age and then spent about two years in farm work. In the fall of 1879 he went into the woods and from then until 1903 he followed logging and sawmill work, coming to Eagle River in 1892. In May, 1906, he opened a buffet in the latter place, which he operated until it was destroyed by fire in 1910. He then worked for other business men in Eagle River for three years, and in 1914, 1915, and 1916 he worked at the Maple Grove Resort. In August, 1917, he came to Phelps and has since been in business here, dealing in cigars, tobaccos, candy and ice cream. Mr. McGregor was married in Eagle River, Aug. 21, 1893, to Mary Snyder, daughter of John and Theresa Snyder. Her parents are now deceased. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McGregor: Francis, Thomas, Jr., Delbert A., and Margaret. Francis, Thomas, Jr., and Delbert A. all served their country during the World War. Francis enlisted in the navy after receiving an honorable discharge from the army. Thomas, Jr., who was born in Milwaukee, Sept. 5, 1896, enlisted July 3, 1917, at Camp Robinson with the 16th Field Artillery, Battery B, and after receiving training in various camps in the United States, sailed from Hoboken, May 10, 1918, landing at Brest, France, May 24, 1918. He was then stationed at Camp Besausege until July 17, when he went to the front. He was in the fierce fighting at Chateau Thierry for ten days, then at St. Mihiel for 12 days, and in the first drive in the Argonne forest; he was also in the last drive in this forest and remained there until the armistice was signed Nov. 11, 1918, having been on the front for a total of 42 days. Subsequently eight months were spent in Germany with the army of occupation, and Mr. McGregor returned to the United States July 29, 1919, being discharged at Camp Grant Aug. 5, 1919. He returned to Eagle River and later operated a barber shop in Phelps for nearly a year; he is now conducting a four-chair barber shop in the Gaffany building in Eagle River. Margaret McGregor is attending high school in Eagle River.

Herman T. Neuman, a farmer of the town of Pine River, Lincoln County, and a member of the Lincoln County board of supervisors, who has also served efficiently in various other public offices, was born in Germany, March 2, 1878, son of Michael and Augusta (Nitz) Neuman. The father was employed in Germany as stock tender for a royal family. In 1880 he emigrated to the United States with his family, locating at Brillion, Calumet County, Wis., where he operated a rented farm. Later he bought and operated a farm at Chilton in the same county, remaining there until 1892, when he came to Lincoln County, settling in Merrill, which place he made his home until his death on July 12, 1904. His wife died at Merrill, Oct. 15, 1890. Of their ten children six are now living: Mollie, wife of Herman Kreewald, in Nebraska; Charles, of Merrill; Fred, of Tomahawk; Herman T., subject of this sketch; Gust, of Elm City, and Albert of Merrill. Those deceased are John, Louise, Anna, and Augusta. Herman T. Neuman, who came with his parents to the United States when two years old, was reared chiefly in Chilton and Merrill, in both of which places he attended school. He began industrial life as an employee in the sash and door factory of August H. Staug, where he remained for a year and a half, after which he was with the L. N. Anson Lumber Co. for nine years. He then spent one year with the Merrill Fire Department, and after that worked three years for the Merrill Iron Works. At the end of that time he was appointed a member of the police force, and so remained for 11 years, during eight years of which time he was assistant chief. In the fall of 1914 he was elected sheriff and served two years in that office. It was at the end of that period, or on Sept. 9, 1916, that he became a farmer in the town of Pine River, having bought 120 acres of wild land covered with stumps and brush, with some timber. He cut the timber, removed the stumps and brush, and set to work to

develop his present farm, remodeling a small house that stood on the land and converting it into the present substantial eight-room dwelling. He has brought 60 acres under cultivation and is engaged in general farming and dairying, keeping a herd of 18 grade Holstein cattle, with a pure-bred Brown Swiss bull. He has also three draft horses and an adequate equipment of modern machinery. Favorably impressed by his energy and ability, Mr. Neuman's fellow citizens in 1920 elected him chairman of the Pine River town board, and since then he has been twice re-elected to the same office and is now serving in his third term. As such he is also a member of the county board and in addition has been appointed a member of the Public Improvement Committee, and holds the office of deputy sheriff. Mr. Neuman was married in the town of Pine River, May 13, 1905, to Emma Gruetzmacher, daughter of August and Emily (Fleischfresser) Gruetzmacher. Her parents were natives of Germany who came to this country as young people and were married here, settling on land in the town of Pine River, Lincoln County, Wis. The tract was covered with heavy timber and wild game and Indians were numerous. They made the trip between Merrill (then called Jenny) and their farm with an ox team and for years endured all the privations of pioneer life, but had on the whole a successful career, finally establishing a good farm, on which Mr. Gruetzmacher died in 1918, being survived by his wife, who is still living. Of their family of 12 children, 11 are living, namely: Emma, August, Ervin, George, Ella, Theodore, Clara, Olga, Karl, Walter and Adella. The one who died was Gustav. Mr. and Mrs. Neuman are the parents of four children, Alfred, Theodore, Harold and Le Roy.

Frank Nibler, a well-known pioneer of Lincoln County, whose farm, carved from the wilderness, is in Section 13, town of Bradley, was born in Bavaria, May 19, 1861, son of Frank and Ida Nibler. The parents were natives of that country, where both lived and died, having been occupied in farming during their active career. Of their four children, three are now living, Josephine, Henry and Frank, the one deceased being Leopold. Frank Nibler was reared in Bavaria, where he attended school. Later, as every German youth must, he served several years in the German army. In 1884 he came to the United States, locating first in Milwaukee, where he lived for three years. Then he came to Lincoln County and buying 40 acres of land covered with hardwood timber near Gleason, began to develop it into an agricultural property. He was among the first settlers here and had to deal with primitive conditions, his work during the early years being constant and strenuous. His first task was to make a clearing and build a log house and barn. There were no roads but over an old trail through the woods he hauled shingles on a hand sled for his house and barn, and also groceries from Bloomville, a distance of 11 miles. At one time the family ran out of matches and were obliged to keep fires burning two weeks until he could get to town again. They had no well and had to get their water from a water-hole with a cup and pail. At another time Mr. Nibler walked to Merrill and back, a distance of 52 miles in one day, in some places wading knee deep in mud, to get a pair of boots, and in place of wagons he had to use crotched poles for hauling purposes. He was the first man to hire a mule team and wagon to haul with, which was a wonderful and unaccustomed sight to his neighbors' children, not one of the neighbors having a wagon and some of the children never having seen one. In spite of hardships endured, however, he and his family kept healthy and needed no doctors. In clearing his land Mr. Nibler burned the logs of maple and yellow birch to get them out of his way, though in these days he would be able to get a good price for it. The brush was piled up around the house and the deer used to come and feed on it. After living on his farm for 20 years Mr. Nibler made a trip to Germany to revisit his native land and see such of his old friends and relations as yet remained alive, and no doubt the story of his experiences found ready and eager listeners. After his return to the United States he spent a winter in North Dakota and then went to the Land of Dreams in Oklahoma, where he remained a year. From there he went to Colorado and in 1906 came back to Lincoln County and bought 160 acres in Section 13, town of Bradley, the place on which he is now living. In some

respects it was almost like beginning over again, as there were only 10 acres clear and the house on the place was a mere log shanty; but he was now a man of some means and could make faster progress. He soon built a nice frame house of nine rooms, together with barns and other buildings. Up to date he has cleared 50 acres of this farm and has 60 acres under cultivation. He is doing general farming and dairying, keeping a herd of Jersey and Holstein cattle. He also has a fine lake on his place well stocked with fish which furnish many a good meal for his table. For one term he served as clerk of the town of Bradley. Mr. Nibler was married in Milwaukee in 1885 to Katherine Fisher, daughter of Carl and Anna (Boeler) Fisher. Her parents were natives of Bavaria, Germany, where the father died, Katherine subsequently accompanying her mother to this country, and it was at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Nibler, her daughter and son-in-law, that Mrs. Fisher died. There were five children in the Fisher family, of whom those now living are Mrs. Nibler and a step-brother, Jacob Schmidtbauer, son of Mrs. Fisher by her second husband, Anton Schmidtbauer. Mr. and Mrs. Nibler have had eight children, one of whom, Josephine, is deceased. The living are Margaret, Frances, Rose, Ida, Henry, Benjamin, and Antonia. Margaret is the wife of Jacob Schmidtbauer, Frances the wife of Fred Shores, and Rose the wife of George Collins. The family are members of the Lutheran Church.

William Norton, residing in Tripoli, Oneida County, is a veteran of the Civil War and has lived most of his life in Wisconsin, of which state he is a native. He was born in Milwaukee, Feb. 27, 1842, son of Stephen and Jane (Paddock) Norton, the parents being natives of New York State, where they were married, and the father a millwright by trade. They came west to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1841 and there, or in that vicinity, Stephen Norton bought government land for \$1.25 an acre. When William was five years old his mother died, and his father being unable to give him proper care, he was reared by others. He received but little schooling and as soon as he was old enough had to make himself useful at farm work. Thus he acquired a practical knowledge of agriculture, a branch of industry which he has followed practically ever since. On Aug. 1, 1862, he enlisted in the Federal army to fight for the Union, becoming a member of an Illinois volunteer regiment. He saw much active service, taking part in the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Pea Ridge, besides others, and in many skirmishes, but was only once wounded and that very slightly, a bullet grazing his chin with a contact just sufficient to start the blood. Finally receiving his discharge at Camp Herker, Georgia, he returned north to Chicago and took up farming in Illinois. In 1889 he returned to his native state of Wisconsin, locating at Brantwood, Price County, and taking a homestead of 160 acres. On Dec. 11, 1866 he was married to Amelia Wood of Baraboo, who was born in New York State, Jan. 28, 1847, and had come to Baraboo with her parents when a child. After his marriage Mr. Norton returned to Illinois, his wife, a teacher, joining him after her school term was over. There he resumed farming, and in that state he remained for some 18 or 19 years. Then in 1889 he sold his Illinois farm and took one near Brantwood, in Price County, Wis. It was a wild location, without roads, and the only method of communication being by trails, and he had to carry provisions on his back from Prentice, 15 miles distant. He and his wife experienced all the hardships of pioneer life, but met them bravely and made the best of their lot. The latter organized and taught the first school at Brantwood. After residing in Price County for 31 years, Mr. and Mrs. Norton came in 1919 to Lincoln County and bought a farm adjoining Tripoli village, on which he lived for four years. Mrs. Norton passed away April 18, 1923. The fair degree of success Mr. Norton has met with has been practically self-achieved, his wife, however, having proved a good helpmate. He has always been a Republican in politics since he cast his first vote, and in Price County rendered some public service as town supervisor, justice of the peace and school director. To him and his wife were born seven children: Alberta, now Mrs. J. P. Wells of Rhinelander; Bernard, of Ingleside, Ill.; Oscar, deceased; Cora, wife of Michael Meskill of Merrill, Wis.; Lewis of Tripoli; John, who is deceased; and Fred, who until his death Sept. 22, 1923, operated the Bissell Lumber Co.'s hotel

in Tripoli, known as the Umzewee House. Fred Norton married Rose Rechert of Prentice, Wis., who was born at Mondovi, Buffalo County, Wis., and whose parents, Peter and Caroline Rechert, are now living in Brantwood. She is now conducting the hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Norton had two children: Montgomery F., born June 21, 1914, and Lyall M., born June 15, 1917. William Norton, the subject of this sketch, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he and his wife are earnest workers in both the church and Sunday school.

John A. Nusbaum, one of the leading furniture dealers of Merrill, was born at La Crosse, Wis., in July, 1878, son of A. J. and Barbara (Uerkwitz) Nusbaum. The father was born in Alsace Lorraine and the mother in Switzerland; the parents came to the United States in their youth and were married at La Crosse, which city they subsequently made their home until they came to Merrill in 1881. The father was an expert cabinet maker and on coming to Merrill he established himself in the furniture business here, operating his store until his death in 1909. The mother passed away in 1889. They were the parents of two children, John A. and Albert; the latter is now living at Great Falls, Mont., and is a barber by trade. John A. Nusbaum was but three years of age when he came to Merrill with his parents in 1881. He attended school here and after finishing he worked at the trade of carpenter for a time and then entered the furniture store with his father, from whom he learned the trade of cabinet making. He acquired the store upon his father's death in 1909 and has since carried it on, doing embalming and undertaking and carrying a full and well-assorted line of high grade furniture, his place being one of the oldest business houses in the city of Merrill. Mr. Nusbaum has spent practically his whole life in the furniture business and knows all its details thoroughly. He and his family are very well liked in the community, and he is an unusually progressive and able business man. He is a stockholder in the Merrill Knitting Co. and in the Citizens National Bank and is a member of the Elks, Odd Fellows, and the Eagles. Mr. Nusbaum was married in August, 1908, to Eva Trudeau, daughter of William and Aurdia Trudeau. Mrs. Nusbaum's parents being of French ancestry and early settlers in Merrill; both are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Nusbaum have two children, Deloris and Ethel. Deloris is now Mrs. A. C. Anderson of Rhinelander, and Ethel is the wife of Dewey Whitmore, of Merrill, and has one daughter, Phyllis.

Otto J. Nienow, who is well established in the automobile business in Merrill, Lincoln County, was born in this city in 1890, son of Fred and Augusta Nienow. The father was born in Milwaukee, Wis., and the mother in Germany. Many years ago they came with an ox-team from Stevens Point to Merrill, when the latter was a small village called Jenny, surrounded by heavy timber and with numerous Indians in the vicinity. Here for some 30 years Fred Nienow followed the trade of wagon-maker, and at the end of that time sold out to his son William, moving to a farm in the town of Pine River, this county. He and his wife had 12 children, of whom ten are now living, namely: Anna, wife of Carl Oppert of Merrill; William J. and Otto J. of Merrill; Elsie, wife of Edwin Freiberg of Merrill; Caroline, wife of Louis Hendrickson of Minneapolis; Lydia, wife of Melvin La Sage of Merrill; Esther, Harry, Fred and Ruth. Otto J. Nienow was reared in Merrill and educated in the local schools. Subsequently he worked for awhile in his father's wagon shop, after which he engaged in painting. In 1914 he entered into the automobile business, handling new cars and doing general repairing and painting of cars and acetylene welding. In the line of his trade he has invented several useful contrivances, among them, mudhooks for auto wheels, a patent hose-coupling for autos, and one or two others. In 1922 he secured a patent on an aluminum bob-sled for children. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Nienow was married in 1914 to Helen Vanselow, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. August Vanselow, early settlers and farmers in the town of Pine River, where they are still living. Mr. and Mrs. Otto J. Nienow have two children, Ralph and Roy.

William J. Nienow, son of Fred and Augusta Nienow and a resident of Merrill, Lincoln County, was born in this city Nov. 15, 1888. He acquired his education in the local schools and subsequently worked two and a half years for the Anson,

Gilkey & Hurd Co. He then entered the employ of his father in the latter's wagon shop, and so continued until 1908, when he bought the shop and business. In 1922 he bought the Lueck blacksmith shop and is now conducting both shops, doing general repair work. He has a large circle of friends and acquaintances and in 1920 was elected alderman for the Second Ward, being re-elected to the same office in 1922. On Dec. 25, 1911, William J. Nienow was married in Merrill to Lillian Schmidt and their domestic circle has been enlarged by the birth of three children, Neva, Floyd and Gladys.

Andrew Nortwen, a successful farmer in the town of Conover, Vilas County, was born in Sweden, Feb. 29, 1864, son of Nels and Netta (Ellison) Benson. The parents, both of whom were natives of Sweden, are now deceased. He was reared and educated in his native land and worked on farms there until coming to America in 1889. Here he proceeded from New York to Florence, Wis., and for the following three years he was employed in the iron mines at the latter place. He next went to Ironwood, Mich., where he worked in mines for 12 years, and in the spring of 1904 he came to Vilas County and settled on an 80-acre tract of wild land in Section 22, town of Conover, which property he had purchased in 1902. The country in this locality was in a very primitive state of development at that time, and in establishing his home and building up a farm here he was faced by all the obstacles and hardships that confront the pioneer in a new land. He followed the tote and logging roads to get to his land, and on his arrival he immediately set to work to overcome all the difficulties. He built a small residence, which he has since enlarged and improved until he now has a nice dwelling house, and at once took up the great task of clearing the land. For the first few years of his residence here he spent each winter working in the mines, and he also did considerable work in the lumber woods, by these means securing the money to support his family and to carry on the development of his property. By persistent and courageous effort he has gradually built up a good farm; he now has 25 acres cleared, and has the place equipped with a good set of buildings, including a basement barn 34x44 feet in dimensions and a good stave silo. He served as treasurer of the town of Conover for two years, and he is very highly regarded as a citizen of his community. He and his family are members of the Swedish Lutheran Church, town of Conover. Mr. Nortwen was married at Ironwood, Mich., Aug. 17, 1895, to Ida Erickson. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Nortwen, but the youngest, Nanny, is now deceased. The others are: Ellen, who is now Mrs. Bertil Johnson of Chicago, Ill.; Arthur, who is living at home; and Florence, who is Mrs. Frank Dalbec of Wausau, Wis.

G. M. Nash, now living retired at Eagle River after an active and useful career, was born at Butternut, Otsego County, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1846. He received his education in New York State and resided there until 1867, when he came west and located at Black Creek, Outagamie County, Wis., buying a tract of timber land which he proceeded to develop into a farm. After accomplishing the arduous task of clearing and improving this property he sold it and returned to New York State, where he resided subsequently for ten years. He then came west again, this time locating in Phillips County, Kansas, which is in the prairie country near the northern boundary of that state. After working his homestead there for about five years, continued drouth and a plague of grasshoppers brought financial ruin to all the farmers in that locality, and to recuperate his fortunes he, with a number of others, went to New Mexico with their teams and worked at heavy grading for the Atlantic & Pacific Railway, which was then in course of construction. After eight months of this work he returned to Kansas, but shortly afterwards abandoned his farm there and went to Nebraska, where he worked for one year as a mason. He then came north again, but the journey was a sad one, for in the course of it his wife died, at Council Bluffs, Ia. Continuing the trip, Mr. Nash went to Marshall, Minn., and after working there as a mason for one year, he came in 1883 to Eagle River. After following his trade here for about six years he went to Wakefield, Mich., and worked as a mining carpenter and mason there for four years, after which he continued to follow the trade of mason at Tomahawk,

in Lincoln County, building himself a home there. He returned to Eagle River in 1899 and followed the same trade here for many years subsequently, taking part in the erection of many prominent buildings here. In 1920 he built himself a nice bungalow home here, and he is now living retired. Mr. Nash was first married to Nellie Cook, and to this union three children were born: Lena, now deceased; Eva, who is now Mrs. James Donnelly of Three Lakes, Wis.; and Grace, who is Mrs. J. G. Sheldon of Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Nash's second marriage was to Sabrina Thompson in 1899 and by this marriage he is the father of two children: Olive, now Mrs. Charles Adams of Eagle River,; and Harvey who resides at home and is engaged in the poultry business, after having worked for some time as a printer and linotype operator.

George R. Nelson, prominent farmer and real estate broker of Presque Isle Township, Vilas County, was born in Waupaca County, Wis., May 30, 1862, son of Berndt and Martha (Anderson) Nelson. The parents were natives of Norway; coming to the United States in 1846, they settled first in Milwaukee and later drove through with a team of oxen to Waupaca County, where they were among the earliest settlers; they took up a homestead there and spent the remainder of their lives engaged in operating this property. Six children were born to them: Nels, now deceased; Anna, who is Mrs. John Mortenson of Iola, Wis.; Andrew, a farmer in the town of St. Lawrence, Waupaca County; Peter, deceased; Lena, twin sister of Peter, now Mrs. Rasmussen of Ogdensburg, Wis.; and George R. George R. Nelson received his education in the district schools of Waupaca County and entered the lumber industry at the age of 16 years, doing logging on the Little Wolf River. After a short time there he went to upper Michigan in the employ of the Jenson Bros. Lumber Co., and from there he went to Parrish, Wis., with the Brooks & Ross Lumber Co., in whose employ he continued for 20 years as cruiser and camp foreman, leaving them in 1903 to enter the employ of the Ashland Iron and Steel Co. at Dunham, Mich. In 1907 he went to Winegar, Wis., as assistant superintendent of the sawmill operated there by the Vilas County Lumber Co., and after four years in this capacity he spent two years as woods superintendent for the Weidman Lumber Co. and five years in the same position with the De Laiter-Anderson Lumber Co. at Calderwood, Mich. Mr. Nelson followed the lumber industry until 1916 and then settled on his present 200-acre farm in Presque Isle Township, which he had purchased in 1908 and which was the first land bought for agricultural purposes in Vilas County. On this property Mr. Nelson has erected a set of substantial buildings and has cleared 100 acres, and he is now engaged in its operation, his chief crops being potatoes, oats, and hay. He also carries on extensive operations as a real estate broker, dealing in all kinds of lands and offering lake front property on 50 different lakes. He was township assessor for four years and has served as deputy county surveyor of Vilas County for the past six years, and he is one of the leading citizens of this section of the country. On March 29, 1900, in Wakefield, Mich., Mr. Nelson was united in marriage with Mrs. Louise Morse, who in maiden life was Louise Bastian, daughter of John H. and Nettie (Smith) Bastian. Mrs. Nelson's parents were natives of Germany and came from that country to the United States in 1867, spending the remainder of their lives on a farm in Waupaca County. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson are the parents of one child, Myrtle L., who is now Mrs. William P. Toomey of Marenisco, Mich. By her former marriage to Henry Morse Mrs. Nelson is the mother of three other children: Nettie L., who is now Mrs. Frank Graves of Marenisco, Mich.; Georgiana P., also of Marenisco, the wife of Bert Anderson; and Marion J., who married Nellie McAdams and is living at Ontonagon, Mich. Mr. Nelson is a man who has traveled the rough and stony as well as the smoother pathways of life. Always a strong and rugged character, he has surmounted all the hardships, and has, indeed, turned them to his own advantage by applying the lessons they teach. His strong personality and his qualities of fine, upright citizenship have built up for him a place of the highest regard and esteem on the part of the entire community.

James A. Newell, proprietor of the Irma Creamery, located in the village of Irma, Lincoln County, was born in Canada, Jan. 6, 1859, son of Foster and Mar-

garet (Alward) Newell. The father, a native of the north of Ireland, came to Canada when a young boy, grew up in the Dominion, and after arriving at maturity followed farming. He died at the comparatively early age of 36 years. His wife, who was born in Canada, is now living there at Medicine Hat with her daughter, Mary. There were six children in the family, of whom five are now living, namely: Andrew, James, Frank, Reuben, and Mary, the last mentioned being the wife of Alexander Woolley of Medicine Hat. The one who died was Robert. James A. Newell was reared on a farm in Canada, where he went to school. After working on farms until 14 years of age, he entered a cheese factory to learn the business and after doing so followed it in the Dominion until he came to the United States in 1880, at which time he located at Whitewater, Wis., where for a few years he worked in a creamery. From there he went to Dundee, Ill., where also he worked in a creamery, and he was later occupied in a similar manner in Rock and Jefferson Counties, Wisconsin. In 1891 he came to Merrill, Lincoln County, and started a cheese factory, which was the first, or almost the first, in the county, and later he started a creamery on Pine River. He came to Irma in 1911, taking over the co-operative creamery here, which he has since successfully operated. Having started in the manufacture of dairy products at the age of 14 years, as above noted, he is now one of the oldest creamery men in the county, and has made a good reputation, having received the first prize from the Elgin Butter Board for the highest grade butter. Mr. Newell was married at Whitewater, Wis., in 1887, to Imogene Shireff, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Shireff, were early settlers in that place, and well known farmers. They have both passed away. Mrs. Shireff dying at the remarkable age of 97 years. Mr. and Mrs. Newell are the parents of four children: Elizabeth, who is a teacher in Minnesota; Foster, who is studying chemical engineering in the University of Wisconsin; Lawrence, who is associated with his father in the creamery; and Dorothy, who is attending the Merrill High School. In 1917 Foster Newell enlisted in the Aviation Department of the United States army, in which he rose to the rank of lieutenant, but did not get overseas. He is now employed by the Northern Indiana Gas & Electric Co., doing chemical work, with headquarters at Hammond, Ind.

Andrew B. Nelson, who was actively engaged in the mercantile business at Merrill for a great many years and is now living retired in that city, was born on a farm in the town of Scandinavia, Waupaca County, Wis., March 18, 1857, son of Nels and Anna Gurine (Brekke) Nelson. The parents were both born in Norway and were married in that country. They came to America in 1853 and purchased 80 acres of government wild land in Waupaca County, and on this property they spent the remainder of their lives, developing it into a fine farm and operating it as such for many years. The father, who was born Dec. 12, 1828, died in 1921, and the mother, born in 1834, passed away in May, 1913. Of the children born to these parents, six, as follows are now living: Andrew B., subject of this sketch; Martin, now a resident of Rosholt, in Portage County, this state; Dora, who is Mrs. Wilmar Nordahl, of Scott Township, Lincoln County; Ray, who is living on the home farm in Waupaca County; Julia, who is the widow of John Johnson and has her home in the town of New Hope, Portage County; and Carrie, widow of Henry Quinn and living in the town of Amherst, Portage County. Andrew B. Nelson was the eldest of this family, and as money was scarce it was necessary for him to work and to carry responsibility while he was yet at an age when most children are spared these burdens. He helped his father in the development and operation of the home farm and did other work until he was 17 years of age, when he left the home roof and went to Amherst village and subsequently clerked in stores there for nine years. Jan. 1, 1883, he came to Merrill and with Nels Rollefson as partner established a dry goods and clothing business in a frame building on Grand Avenue. Three years later he purchased his partner's interest in this enterprise, and in 1892 he built a commodious two-story brick store building on West Main Street, into which he moved his business. He conducted this establishment until he closed it out and retired from active life in 1909. Jan. 1, 1883, Mr. Nelson was united in marriage with Ella Wilmot, who was born at

Amherst, Portage County, Wis., Oct. 21, 1860, daughter of George and Caroline Wilmot. Mrs. Ella Nelson died at Merrill Feb. 23, 1912. Oct. 17, 1917, Mr. Nelson was united with his present wife, who in maiden life was Iva Olson. Her parents were Oscar and Selina Olson, the latter of whom died at Russell, Wis., while the former now resides with Mr. and Mrs. Nelson. With them also reside three sons of Mrs. Nelson by a former marriage, Gerald, Royal, and Milo. During his long career in Merrill, Mr. Nelson has taken a prominent part in the commercial development of the city. He was a stockholder in the former English Manufacturing Co. of Merrill, and when this industry was reorganized in 1907 as the Merrill Woodenware Co. he was made vice president of the new concern, which office he still holds. He has been associated with the Lincoln County Bank at Merrill for many years and is now a director in that institution. A Republican in politics, he has never sought public office, though he served his ward as alderman at one time and was treasurer of the city of Merrill for one term. He and his wife own a nice modern home in the city; they are members of the Zion Lutheran Church, to the support of which Mr. Nelson is a liberal contributor. He is one of the dominant characters to whom a large share of the development of the city of Merrill into its present prosperous state is due.

Clayton Ostrander, now living retired in Tomahawk after a long career in the building trade and other mechanical employments, was born at Mayfield, Fulton County, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1854, son of Alva and Phoebe Ann (Turner) Ostrander. The parents were natives of New York State, where they lived for many years both before and after their marriage. Later they moved to Michigan, where Alva Ostrander died in 1857. After that event Clayton went to live with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel R. Turner and his mother taught school. The grandparents came to Wisconsin soon after—in the same year in fact—settling first at Blue Mounds, Dane County, and later at Vienna Center in the same county, where they homesteaded land. After residing with them until 12 years old Clayton began to contribute to his own support, working on farms in summer and doing chores in winter for his board and the opportunity to attend school, which he did until he was 20 years old. In 1867 he attended the Poynette High School and at the same time began to learn the carpenter's trade, which he later followed there, also working in the lumber yard of Jamison Bros., and subsequently he managed a farm of 400 acres owned by Scott & Wilson. In 1890 he came to Tomahawk, which place had been started three or four years previously and was being rapidly built up. Here he helped to build the Mitchell Hotel, after which he returned to Columbia County and for two years was a resident of Lodi. In 1892 he moved his family to Tomahawk where he helped to build the Tomahawk Bank and many residences and store buildings, besides a number of rural schoolhouses. He also operated a wood-working shop for making extra-sized doors, screen frames, etc. In 1920 he sold his business to his son Ervine and has since lived retired. His mother, after the death of her first husband, Alva Ostrander, married W. S. Knapen, by whom she had one son. She was later married to a third husband, Asa Close, but is now deceased. Clayton Ostrander was married at Poynette, Columbia County, Wis., July 3, 1878, to Martha Kershaw, daughter of Isaac and Mary Kershaw, her parents being farmers of English descent, who were early settlers in Poynette. Both are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Ostrander have five children living: Ervine C., William W., May Belle, Jennie and Martha. May Belle married A. C. Anderson of Tomahawk; Jennie is the wife of John Bogie of Medford, Wis., and Martha is the wife of Ward Fulcher, a paper maker with the Pride Paper Co. Mr. Ostrander has a good public record, having several times served as alderman from the First Ward, as county supervisor and as assessor for the city of Tomahawk. He is a man of many friends and his wife and children are equally esteemed.

L. W. Osborne, editor of the Tomahawk Leader, was born at Beloit, Wis., March 5, 1890. His boyhood was spent at Brodhead, Wis., and he was graduated from the Brodhead High School with the class of 1908. He began to learn printing in 1906 while attending school and after his graduation he became a member of the trade and employed in newspaper work. He was foreman on the Beloit Daily

Free Press from 1912 to 1915 and foreman on the Ironwood (Mich.) Times from 1915 to 1917, and it was in the latter year that he purchased the Tomahawk Leader. In June, 1918, he entered into World War service and after remaining in the army until December, that year, was discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., with the rank of regimental sergeant-major. He is a member of Bronsted Post, A. L., of which he was adjutant for three years. As a member of the library board he has rendered useful service, and he is fraternally affiliated with the Masons and Knights of Pythias. Mr. Osborne was married July 14, 1921, to Lutie Parker. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mrs. Osborne a member of the Christian Science Society of which she serves as clerk.

L. M. Osborne, one of the owners of the Tomahawk Leader, was born in Brodhead, Wis., May 3, 1893. He acquired a public school education and subsequently learned the printer's trade in the shop of the Independent Register at Brodhead. In 1917 he purchased an interest in the Tomahawk Leader. On May 15, 1918, he entered military service but was discharged two months later on account of physical disability. He is a member of Bronstad Post, No. 93, A. L., and also belongs to the local lodges of Masons and Knights of Pythias. On Feb. 12, 1920, he was united in marriage with Elda Thielman and he and his wife are the parents of one child, Helen, aged two years.

Leonard Otto, proprietor of the Ottoright Garage and Machine Works, Tomahawk, was born on a farm near Appleton, Wis., Oct. 6, 1874, son of John F. and Bertha (Simic) Otto. The father was a native of Germany who came to the United States at the time of the German revolution in 1848, while yet a young man. When the Civil War broke out in this country in 1861 he enlisted in Company B, 22d Ill. Inf., and served during the entire war. After its close he settled in Outagamie County, Wis., and bought some timber land, which he cleared and operated as a farm until his death in 1912. His wife is still living there. They had eight children, Emma, Louise and Leonard (twins), Anthony, Edward, John F., Ida and William. Louise is now the wife of Henry Holtz and lives in Outagamie County. Leonard Otto was reared on the home farm and educated in the district school. He then took up carpenter work and in 1893 came to Lincoln County, entering the employ of C. B. Pride, for whom he installed the paper exhibit at the World's Fair in Chicago that year. After that he came to Tomahawk and helped to install the Pride Paper Mill No. 2, since which time he has followed the machine business. In 1920 he helped to rebuild the new paper mill and has resided here since. In February, 1923, he started the Ottoright Garage and Machine Works, having during the previous fall and winter erected a cement block building 38x72 feet. He opened it in February with a full line of lathes and grinding machinery used in grinding cylinders in automobile engine blocks. Mr. Otto is an expert auto mechanic, having served his time with the Nash Motor Co., the Kissel Motor Co. and the Waukesha Motor Co. He does all kinds of automobile repairing, machine work and oxy-acetylene welding, and enjoys a large patronage. He is fraternally affiliated with the local Odd Fellows' Lodge and as a progressive business man, with the Commercial Club. In 1903 he was united in marriage in Waukesha County, Wisconsin, to Alice Gumm, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Gumm. Both parents are now deceased.

Anton J. Olson, one of the pioneer merchants of the city of Tomahawk, Lincoln County, was born in Mauston, Wis., in 1858, son of Ole T. and Sarah Olson. The parents, natives of Christiania, Norway, came to the United States about 1850, settling first at Muskego, or Muskego Center, Waukesha County, Wis., whence they later moved to Mauston, where Ole T. Olson followed the shoemaker's trade, which he had learned in Norway, continuing thus employed to the end of his life. He died in 1921 at the venerable old age of 96 years, having survived his wife, who had passed away in 1894 at the age of 75. They had in all a family of seven children, Mark, Sam, Mariah, Ever, Anton J., Christina and Edward O. Of these, Mariah died young; Ever is a physician in Osseo, Wis.; Christina is the wife of James H. Campbell of Mauston; and Edward O. died in 1874. Mrs. Sarah Olson, the mother, was twice married, first to a Mr. Everson, who died in Norway,

leaving one son, Peter A., who came to the United States with his mother, and in 1861 enlisted in a Mauston company and Wisconsin regiment, serving through the Civil War. Anton J. Olson, after attending common school in Mauston, in 1875 took a course in a commercial college in La Crosse. He then worked eight years as a bookkeeper in Mauston, part of the time being employed in a bank and the rest in the post office. At the end of that time he went to Wonevot, Juneau County, to become bookkeeper for the Case Wagon Co. Subsequently he went from there to Cumberland, in Barron County, where he spent eight years in the lumber business, being also chief of the fire department and first city clerk. His next move was to Sioux Falls, S. D., where he engaged in the lumber business. In 1889 Mr. Olson came to Tomahawk, built a frame store building and opened a hardware store, which he conducted subsequently for 33 years. He was the first clerk of the city of Tomahawk, has been a member of the council, and is now secretary of the board of education. He was the first master of the Masonic Blue Lodge in Tomahawk and is a member not only of that lodge, but is also a Royal Arch Mason and Knight Templar. Thus he has enjoyed an active and varied existence and has seen the city grow from a rude backwoods hamlet to the populous and highly civilized community it is today, and in that notable growth he has, himself, been an active factor. Mr. Olson was married at New Lisbon, Wis., May 11, 1879, to Carrie Bell Southworth, of which union there were three children born: Alta, now Mrs. F. P. Werner of Tomahawk; Norman T., a civil engineer in the employ of the government of Wyoming, and living in Thermopolis, that state; and May, who died in 1909. Mrs. Carrie B. Olson, who died Oct. 10, 1917, was a member of the local chapter of the Eastern Star, the Women's Literary Club, the Red Cross, and the Ladies' Aid Society of her church. In June, 1919, Mr. Olson married Mrs. Harriet M. Smith. He has in his possession a pin made of a foreign coin the size of a half dollar, which Peter A. Everson, his half brother, had made for their mother while serving in the army. It is engraved with the initials "P. A. E."

John Oelhafen, generally known as the "Father of Tomahawk," whose lumbering and mercantile interests have been for many years among the leading activities of the place, was born in Germany, Jan. 22, 1836, son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Beck) Oelhafen. He was nine years old when he came with his parents to America, the father buying a quarter section of wild government land in Washington County, in what was then the territory of Wisconsin, and engaging in agricultural operations. The whole territory was then but thinly settled, the upper portion being entirely wild. After a number of years Andrew Oelhafen sold his farm and moved to Milwaukee, then but a small place, where he subsequently died, his wife Elizabeth having previously passed away on the farm. It makes one pause to reflect on this wife and mother coming from a thickly settled portion of the Old World where every comfort and luxury of the day was obtainable by those of fair means, and where one was surrounded by scores of friends and acquaintances, saying goodbye to them all, knowing that she would probably never see them again, and following her husband to a little known wilderness, to a life of hard work, bearing and rearing children, attending to the many household duties, and perhaps helping her husband in the fields, and at last after many years of exile and patient toil quietly yielding up her life; and to think also of her husband, worn out by the long struggle with nature, and broken by the loss of his beloved partner, giving up the place which they both had started together to develop into a new and permanent home, and seeking the nearest settlement to pass away his few remaining years. But such was the history of many a pioneer family of this and other states. The son John, who is the more direct subject of this memoir, grew to manhood on the Washington County farm, on which he learned the valuable lesson of industry, though of book knowledge he had little, having no opportunity to acquire more than the rudiments of an education. In 1863 he married Sophia Miller, a native of Germany, and while still a young man moved to Milwaukee and established a grocery store, which he conducted until 1871 or 1872. He then moved to Wausau and entered into a similar business there, being

very successful and his trade extending over a large territory. That place was then and for many years afterwards a noted headquarters of the lumbering industry, in which many made their fortunes, and it was not long, therefore, before Mr. Oelhafen became interested in the land and timber business, engaging in it personally and becoming a practical worker, besides knowing it throughout in all its details. Before the advent of railroads he ran great quantities of logs down the Wisconsin River. When Tomahawk was started in 1887, he saw an opportunity to "get in on the ground floor," and coming here started a store which was the first on the site of the village, and continued to be the first, or among the first, in importance for many years, almost indeed, to the present time. He also engaged in the logging and lumber industry here, the members of his family becoming his associates in the concern, which was one of the most active and noted in this section. Besides improving and extending his own business, he was among the leaders in promoting the growth of the city and the interests of the county generally. He had large personal interests in land and timber and also owned a large farm of 800 acres, three miles west of Tomahawk, which he developed into a high condition, erecting a fine set of buildings, stocking it with cattle, hogs and other farm animals, and equipping it with everything necessary to the most modern agricultural processes. He operated from four to six logging camps every winter, owned a delightful summer home, and also had large land holdings in South Dakota. By his fellow citizens, indeed, he was esteemed a millionaire, yet he had started in life with the capital of the average farmer's boy. His fortune came from industrious and frugal habits, a quick eye for opportunities and straightforward dealings with all those with whom he came into contact in a business way. In 1914 he retired from active work and went to Wausau to pass his remaining years, where he lived until his death on Aug. 9, 1923, but he will be remembered as one of the notable pioneers of Tomahawk so long as this city endures. He was a director in the Bradley State Bank and a prominent and helpful member of the German Lutheran Church. His marriage to Sophia Miller has been already mentioned. To them were born six children: Elizabeth, wife of August Zastrow of Tomahawk; Andrew, residing in Tomahawk, a prominent representative of the lumber industry; John W., now one of the leading merchants of the city who is elsewhere given separate mention; Mary, wife of George Pfuffer of Wausau; Annie, wife of Ed Sein of Wausau; and William, who has taken over his father's mercantile business and is continuing it at the original stand, 117 W. Tomahawk Street.

John W. Oelhafen, proprietor of the Oelhafen Daylight Corner Department Store in Tomahawk, Lincoln County, and a prominent and successful business man of the city, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., May 11, 1866, son of John and Annie Sophia Oelhafen. In 1872 he accompanied his parents to Wausau, this state, where he attended the grade school, and later assisted his father, who kept a store there. In 1887 the family moved to Tomahawk, then a small settlement not long started, as the store that he opened here was the first in the place. John W. worked in that also and with other members of the family acquired an interest in it, the business being conducted under the style of "John Oelhafen Co.," and incorporated as such in 1914. He was connected with the concern for the long period of 37 years, working in the store until Jan. 1, 1922, and during the next 12 months being engaged in settling up the lumber interests of the company. In August, 1922, he began the erection of the business block he is now occupying, a handsome two-story brick and tile structure on the corner of Wisconsin Avenue and E. Second Street, having a frontage of 50 feet on Wisconsin Avenue and a depth of 142 feet on E. Second Street. On the lower or ground floor he is conducting a first class, modern department store with suitable surroundings and a fine equipment. The interior is finished in walnut and the cases and counters are among the finest products of their kind to be obtained in Grand Rapids. In a spacious balcony extending over the rear part of the store is the office of the concern, an elegantly furnished ladies' rest room and a fire-proof vault for the firm's books. The cement-floor basement under the entire building is occupied by the vapor-heating plant and is also used for surplus stock, while the upper story con-

tains office rooms occupied mostly by logging, land and lumber firms. The building in fact, in view of its purpose, is one of the largest and best fitted out of its kind to be found anywhere outside of the large cities, and the store itself is stocked with the most up to date goods of various kinds, retailed in various departments, such as groceries, ladies' ready-to-wear, men's furnishings, dry goods, trunks and valises, etc. The practical experience of a life time in the person of the proprietor, Mr. Oelhafen, is plainly visible in the result obtained, and is proving a potent factor in making the enterprise successful. He also has the capable assistance of his two sons, Fred M. and Edward G., who, like their father, have grown up in the mercantile business. Mr. Oelhafen was married June 23, 1888, to Catherine Zander of Milwaukee, who was born in that city Jan. 21, 1867. To him and his wife have been born seven children, Fred M., Adelia, Edward G., Alma, Norma, Katherine and John W., Jr. Fred M. was born in Tomahawk, Dec. 2, 1890, and was educated in the public schools of this city and in the Spencerian Business College in Milwaukee, being graduated from the latter in 1898. He was married Dec. 28, 1914, to Glada J., daughter of A. E. and Jane Sutleff of Tomahawk, and they have two children, Marjorie Jane, born Oct. 27, 1915, and Wayne Robert, born Oct. 21, 1919. Fred M. is a member of the Elks Lodge in Merrill. Edward G. Oelhafen was born in Tomahawk Nov. 27, 1892, and was educated like his brother Fred, being graduated from the business college in Milwaukee in 1909. He was married July 21, 1915, to Helen A., daughter of William and Jennie (Rudd) Foote of Oshkosh, Wis., she having been born in that city Nov. 8, 1890. Mr. and Mrs. Edward G. Oelhafen have one child, Helen Sherry, who was born Aug. 1, 1917. The family are members of St. Mary's Catholic Church, Edward G. being also a Knight of Columbus. John W. Oelhafen is a member of Cohasset Lodge, No. 11, K. O. T. M., of Tomahawk.

Thomas O'Hare, whose eventful life came to a close at his home in Rhinelander on Feb. 6, 1915, was born at Middlebury, Addison County, Vt., Dec. 13, 1839, under the presidency of Martin Van Buren. When he was six years old he accompanied his parents to Wisconsin, and for awhile the family lived in Milwaukee, then a very small place, but later they settled in Columbia County, this state. Thomas in early manhood located in Marquette County. After the Civil War broke out he enlisted, Dec. 19, 1861, in a volunteer infantry regiment and subsequently served until the close of the war, being discharged June 2, 1865. He took part in some of the most important battles, and, being taken prisoner, spent one year in a Confederate prison. On his return home after the close of the war he located at Fort Winnebago, Wis., but in 1868 went to Douglass, Marquette County, where he was engaged in farming until the fall of 1892, in which year he came to Oneida County, taking a homestead in the town of Pelican. There, in addition to farming, he also did carpenter work, having previously learned that trade, which he followed for many years thereafter until he became too far advanced in years. As a citizen of the town of Pelican he was elected to the office of town treasurer, in which he served faithfully, and he was a candidate for the office of register of deeds in 1906, previous to which date he had been for six years custodian of the Oneida County court house. For many years during his active period, Mr. O'Hare, or "Tom," as he was generally known, was an auctioneer of no mean ability, and few auctions were held in the city or surrounding country at which he did not officiate. From 1908 until his death he lived retired from active work. He was a Catholic in religion, a member of St. Mary's Congregation, and was one of Rhinelander's best known and most popular citizens. Mr. O'Hare was married Dec. 1, 1867, at Briggsville, Marquette County, Wis., to Mary Ann Dunn, who was born in Quincy, Mass., Sept. 30, 1846, daughter of John and Bridget (Murray) Dunn. Her parents came to the United States from Dublin, Ireland, in the early 40's, and in 1851 came west to Douglas, Wis., where they settled on a farm. To Mr. and Mrs. O'Hare eight children were born, of whom the first and third born—Minnie and Agnes—are deceased. Those living are: John, of Detroit, Mich.; Thomas, of Wausau, Wis.; Abbie, now Mrs. Abbie Donnelly, who is serving as deputy county clerk; Lyda (or Lydia), wife of B. N. Moran of Rhinelander; Isa-

belle, wife of Emil Hack of the town of Pelican, Oneida County; and Gertrude now Mrs. H. R. Young of Ironwood, Mich. Mrs. Mary Ann O'Hare, now 77 years of age, resides at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Donnelly, at 314 Prospect Street, Rhinelander.

John O'Day, formerly a member of the Wisconsin Central Assembly from Lincoln County, in which he served two terms, and who has been a resident of Merrill since 1881, was in early days distinguished chiefly as an experienced worker in the lumber industry. A writer in a history of Wisconsin published in 1914 says: "The lumber interests of Wisconsin have produced many able figures in the commercial and civic activities of the state, and one of these is John O'Day, who for years has probably done as much as any other individual to uphold the prestige of Merrill as an industrial business center." John O'Day is a native of England, where he was born June 28, 1856, a son of Bartholomew and Mary (McNamara) O'Day. When he was a baby nine months old his parents emigrated to America, and when he was four years old they located on a farm two and a half miles from Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids), Wis. It was on that farm that John O'Day grew up and received the influences and training which shaped his character and abilities for his varied accomplishments. Both his parents died in Grand Rapids, the mother in April, 1883, and the father in January, 1900. The country schools near his home at Grand Rapids were the source of his education, and when still a boy he took to the woods to earn his living. As a day laborer he followed the trails and the lumber camps of northern Wisconsin until 1881, and then located at Merrill, which city has since been his residence and headquarters. He came to Merrill to become foreman for the T. B. Scott Lumber Co., but on arriving refused to accept the proposition they made him and instead took up work as driver of an ox-team in the employ of that company. He did that kind of work during the winter of 1881-82, and in the spring of 1882 the company accepted his terms and made him foreman. Later he was promoted to the rank of walking boss and filled that responsible position 13 years. He then entered into partnership with the late John Daley of Grand Rapids. He bought the logging outfit of the T. B. Scott Lumber Co., and the firm of O'Day & Daley became one of the live and enterprising factors in the lumber business of northern Wisconsin. Its association and business were continued prosperously until 1908, when the partnership was dissolved through the accidental death of Mr. Daley. Though his lumbering operations covered a large scope of territory, Mr. O'Day made his home at Merrill through all these years. In 1900 Mr. O'Day organized the Merrill Iron Works Company, became president of that industry, owning practically all its stock, and conducted it until the fall of 1912, when he sold out. Both in business and public affairs Mr. O'Day has had a large part in the history of Merrill. In 1907 he served one term as mayor. He has been vice president and director of the Merrill Railway and Lighting Company almost since the inception of that company 20 years ago; is vice president and director of the Grandfather Falls Paper Manufacturing Company of Merrill, a large concern which he took a prominent part in organizing in 1905, and which has a capital stock of \$400,000, and is a director in the Citizens National Bank of Merrill. In 1882 Mr. O'Day was married to Mary Stillwell of Grand Rapids, Wis., a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Stillwell, and of this union four children were born: Ethel M., Guy W., Leslie J., and Pearl. Guy W. and Pearl are deceased. Mr. O'Day and family are communicants of the Catholic Church. He is active in the order of Knights of Columbus and up to Jan. 1, 1913, served as Grand Knight of Merrill Lodge. In politics he is a loyal Democrat.

Ervine C. Ostrander, proprietor of an up-to-date wood-working shop in Tomahawk, Lincoln County, was born at Poynette, Columbia County, Wis., March 14, 1879, son of Clayton and Martha (Hershaw) Ostrander. The parents were both born in New York State, and from there Clayton Ostrander came west to Wisconsin when 12 years old, settling in Columbia County, where during the summers he worked on farms and in the winters attended school. Later he became employed in the lumber industry, rafting lumber down the Wisconsin River and through the Dells to the Mississippi and down to St. Louis. After his marriage at Poynette

to Martha Hershaw he engaged in farming and also worked in the lumber yard of Jamison Bros., later taking up carpenter work. About the year 1890 he came to Tomahawk and helped to build the Mitchell Hotel, after that following carpenter work as a contractor. He is now retired and is residing with his wife in this city. They have had seven children, those now living being Ervine C., Wallace, Maybelle, Jennie and Martha. The other two were Carl and one who died in infancy. Maybelle married B. A. Anderson and resides in Tomahawk. Jennie is the wife of John Bogie, engineer in a sawmill at New Medford, Wis., who formerly served as alderman and assessor in Tomahawk. Martha is the wife of Ward Fulcher of Tomahawk. Ervine C. Ostrander as a boy attended school in Poynette and in 1892, at the age of 13, accompanied his parents to Tomahawk, where he finished his schooling. He then worked as clerk, bookkeeper and driver of a delivery wagon for E. W. Whitson, and afterwards as clerk for Mr. Jeffries, remaining with the latter for one year. At the end of that time he went to Menoken, N. D., where he worked on a ranch for three years, after that going on to Oregon in which state he learned butter making. For two years he worked in a creamery and then for three years conducted one of his own. At the end of that time he returned to Tomahawk, Wis., and bought his father's wood-working shop, which he is now conducting, making frames, doors, screen-doors and carrying on a general wood-working business. He uses electric-motor power to drive his machinery. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Odd Fellows and Rebekahs. Mr. Ostrander was married at Coquille, Oregon, June 15, 1917, to Myrtle Ryckman, daughter of Albert and Harriet Ryckman of Tomahawk. Mrs. Ostrander's father is deceased but her mother is still residing here.

Gust Peterson, proprietor of Crystal Creek Dairy Farm in the town of Birch, Lincoln County, is one of the best known farmers in this county, and also one of the most prosperous, and in his active and successful career he has been the architect and builder of his own fortunes. He was born in Sweden March 4, 1882, son of Hans and Sophia Peterson, the parents being farmers. The family came to the United States in 1888, locating at Grand Rapids or Centralia, Wood County, Wis., those two former cities being now united in one under the name of Wisconsin Rapids. Hans Peterson worked for two years in a mill at Rudolph, that county, for Clark & Scott, and later went to Hazelhurst, Oneida County, then the scene of lumber operations, where he remained four years. In 1896 he came with his family to Merrill, Lincoln County, where he worked in mills and lumber yards, from there going to Harshaw, Oneida County, where he worked in lumber yards for two years. At the end of that time he bought 160 acres of land in the town of Birch, Lincoln County, 12 acres of which were cleared, there being also some log buildings on the place. There he and his wife took up their residence, and began to develop a farm. By 1919 he had a good place, with 40 acres cleared, and he then sold it and moved to the farm of his son Fred, on which he built a small residence for himself and wife, which is their present home. They have had ten children, of whom eight are now living, namely: Mrs. John Magnuson of Rock Falls; Charley, a farmer in the town of Birch; Mrs. Eli Johnson, farmer in the town of Birch; Fred, a farmer in the town of Birch; Amanda, wife of Charles Gauthier of Lac du Flambeau; Gust, subject of this sketch; Otto, a farmer in the town of Birch; and Oscar, who makes his home with his parents. Oscar was inducted into the United States' service in the spring of 1918, trained at Camp Grant, Illinois, and was discharged at the end of the war without having gone overseas. Freda, who became the wife of Nels Michaelson, is now deceased, and the other child died in infancy. Gust Peterson, who came to the United States with his parents and the rest of the family, took part in their wanderings as his father sought work in different places successively. He attended school in Hazelhurst, Merrill and Harshaw, and after his parents had settled on their farm he assisted his father to clear and improve it, being thus occupied until he was 21 years old. That summer (1903) he was employed in the lumber yard of J. N. Cotter at the Cotter's mill but in the following winter worked at home again, chiefly helping to cut timber. The next year he and his eldest brother, Charley, bought 40 acres of state land

covered with timber, which they started cutting, and from that time to this he has been engaged in logging more or less. In the fall of 1906, with his brother Fred, he bought a tract of 80 acres in Section 6, town of Birch, on which a small clearing had been made and a log barn and small frame house built. This was the nucleus of his present magnificent farm, which he and his brother Fred operated together until the spring of 1908, Gust bought Fred's interest and has since remained sole proprietor. It would take too much time and space to relate each successive step in his onward career, but when the results are glanced at it is plain that he has been a worker and has worked to some purpose. Seventy-five acres of his land are now under cultivation, and having from time to time bought additional land, he now has 220 acres in the home farm, and also owns another tract, of 120 acres, across the road in Section 5, of which ten acres are broken, the rest being in pasture. Thus the total area is 340 acres. He has built a 12-room frame house and in 1911 he put up a barn 40x80 feet in size, with a full basement and modern equipment, including running water. In 1917 he installed a Delco lighting system, which furnishes electric light for all his buildings. In addition to this lighting plant, the house has furnace heat, with hot and cold running water and bath. Other buildings on the place are a garage of 20x36 feet, a machine-shed 24x40, a meat house, blacksmith shop, ice-house, horse barn, silo and corn crib; furthermore the farm is fully provided with modern machinery. Mr. Peterson does general farming and dairying, keeping a herd of about 40 head of high grade Jersey cattle, with a pure-bred bull, and is milking from 20 to 25 cows. He also raises some hogs, and with his brother Fred owns a grain separator and silo filler. They do their own threshing with a 15-horse power gas-engine. Another of Mr. Peterson's achievements is the development of a fine orchard of apples and plums, and in addition to the fine property constituting his home farm, he owns a summer home on Sand Lake, at Flambeau. He is president of the Crystal Creek Cheese Factory and is a member with his family of the Swedish Lutheran Church and the societies connected with it. Mr. Peterson was married in Merrill on May 14, 1907, to Olga Pearson, daughter of Otto and Emily Pearson, the parents being natives of Sweden, in which country they still reside. It was there also that Mr. and Mrs. Peterson spent their wedding trip of four months. They are the proud parents of seven fine children, who were born as follows: Rosella, April 11, 1908; Margaret, Aug. 6, 1909; Violet, July 6, 1911; William, April 24, 1913; Signa, July 25, 1915; Elva, Dec. 6, 1917; and Elaine, Aug. 9, 1921. When Mr. Peterson started in life on his own account his cash capital consisted of five dollars. It is therefore most fitting that such a record as he has made should be known and preserved for posterity as an example of what may be accomplished by well directed industry and perseverance.

William R. Powell, a successful merchant of Tomahawk, in which city he has resided for 18 years, and is therefore one of its well known citizens, was born in Ontario, Canada, Sept. 14, 1863, son of David and Calista (Wright) Powell, who were also natives of that province and farmers by occupation. The father died years ago, but the mother is still living and resides in Manitoba. Their ancestors were English and one or more of them took part in the Revolutionary War. William R. Powell acquired his education in rural schools, which he attended until he arrived at the age of 18 years. For the next three years he was employed as clerk in a general store, and in the meanwhile, from the age of 21 until he was 33 he was engaged in school teaching. In 1891 he came to the States, locating at Medford, Taylor County, Wis., where he taught for several years, after which he spent four years in the U. S. mail service there. It was in 1905 that he came to Tomahawk, where he secured employment as a manager of a livery business and was also agent for the Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company. In 1911 he engaged in mercantile business in Tomahawk and has since built up a good business. In 1918 he erected a two-story building in South Tomahawk, 64x164 feet in dimensions, and consisting of a store and warehouse below and residence above. Politically Mr. Powell is independent and he and his family are affiliated religiously with the Episcopal Church. Through an accident sustained while in Manitoba in 1887, Mr. Powell had the misfortune to lose a leg. He was married Oct. 31, 1883, to

Mary Hamill, daughter of Thomas and Jane (Mulligan) Hamill of Ontario, her parents being pioneers of the locality in which they settled. They were both natives of the north of Ireland, but were married in Ontario April 2, 1848, by Rev. John Comi, a Presbyterian minister. Mr. Hamill died in 1894; Mrs. Hamill was born in 1831 and died in 1863. They had 14 children, five of whom are still living, namely: Thomas, of Whitewood, Saskatchewan; Samuel of Marilla, Ont.; Hugh of Markham, Ont.; John of Marrila, Ont.; and Mary, now Mrs. William R. Powell of Tomahawk, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Powell are the parents of four children: Genevieve, born Dec. 18, 1885; who resides in Manitoba; Garnett C., born June 29, 1890, now in Minneapolis, Minn.; Maxfred H., born Jan. 14, 1892, a resident of Chicago; and Hugh S., born Sept. 14, 1901, who lives at home and is assisting his father in the store. Hugh S. Powell was in the United States Naval service during the recent great war, his record being as follows: Enlisted as second class seaman June 22, 1918, and trained at Great Lakes, Ill.; was transferred to Camp Logan, Ill., for marksmanship training on range, and was later transferred to the military academy at Annapolis, Md., for further training on range. From there he was transferred to Submarine Chaser No. 41 as a member of the U. S. Naval Reserve forces and was on coast service between Annapolis and Norfolk and on active duty for 14 months. On account of an injury was released from active duty Aug. 19, 1919, and was discharged at Great Lakes, Ill., Sept. 30, 1921. On his return home he entered the Milwaukee School of Engineering, April 4, 1921, but owing to ill health had to leave June 6, 1922 and again returned to Tomahawk, since which time he has been in the store with his father. He has been a member of every firing squad detailed from the local military company for salute work, and similar duty. Garnett C. Powell saw army service in the Great War. He entered the service March 2, 1918, in the aviation department, being a resident of Cloquet, Minn., when he enlisted, and was at the time a married man, having previously married Anna Lawson of Grove City, that state. He trained at Kelly's Field, Houston, Texas, and in July, 1918, sailed for overseas. In France he was detailed on field duty to pick up fallen planes and never missed a day's service. He served in France until March 25, 1919, and was discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., April 5, 1919. Of the two brothers having war records Hugh is a member of Bronsted Post No. 93, American Legion, Tomahawk.

Milton C. Porter, now serving his third term as county judge of Lincoln County, and whose career at the bar, on the bench, and in other public capacities has been one to reflect credit both to himself and to the community, was born on a farm near Oshkosh, Winnebago County, Wis., Feb. 2, 1855. His parents were John and Ann (O'Shea) Porter, the mother being a native of Ireland. The father, John Porter was born in New York State and was of English ancestry. He came west to Milwaukee when it was a small village, was there married, and in the early 50's settled in Winnebago County, where he engaged in farming. Later he moved with his family to Waushara County, where he taught district school, and carried on farming, following the latter occupation there for the rest of his life. He and his wife were the parents of 12 children, of whom those now living are: Harriet, widow of Ira Whipple and a resident of Waupaca County; John, a farmer in that county; Clara Belle, who married a Mr. Bronnell and is now a widow residing in Oshkosh; Milton C., subject of this sketch; and Andrew J., who is retired and resides in Plainfield. Of those deceased, two died in infancy, the others being Lester N., George M., Esther and Samuel. Lester N. died from sunstroke in 1921. He was a veteran of the Civil War, having served 39 months in the Federal army before he was 21 years old. George M., who also served in the Federal army in the Civil War, was wounded at Shiloh and, being taken prisoner, died in prison at Millen, Ga. The military record of the Porter family is further strengthened by the fact that Judge Porter's grandfather on the paternal side was a soldier in the War of 1812, and the great-grandfather on the same side fought in the Revolutionary War. Milton C. Porter was quite young when he accompanied his parents to Waushara County and he resided with them there until he was 15 years old, attending the district school. He then began working out by the month, but

whenever he had the opportunity he endeavored to improve his education. At the age of 18 he entered Lawrence College at Appleton, from which he was graduated in 1879, having earned the money to pay his way through college by teaching school at intervals. In the same year (1879) he came to Merrill, and the next six or seven years of his life—or to be exact, 77 months—were spent as a teacher. During that time he organized the high school, of which he became principal. But while engaged in these educational activities, he nourished an ambition to enter the profession of law, and at the end of the period mentioned he went to Oshkosh, where he read law in the office of Hooper & Hooper. Having been admitted to the bar at Milwaukee in April, 1888, he returned to Merrill and formed a partnership with W. H. Flett, under the firm name of Flett & Porter, which lasted 19 years. At the end of that time Mr. Flett went to Seattle and for the next three years Mr. Porter practiced alone. He was then elected county judge, taking the office in 1910, and since that time he has been twice re-elected. When a practicing lawyer he was elected district attorney, in which office he served three terms of two years each, and he also served five consecutive terms as city attorney. His other public service includes 21 years as a member of the city school board, seven years as a member of the county training school board, 21 years as a member of the cemetery board, and a period of 15 years as a member of the city library board. A member of the Masonic order, he served five years as worshipful master. As an incumbent of public office, Judge Porter has given the best that was in him, showing himself possessed of no small measure of ability, a high degree of energy and systematic industry, and an integrity that he has ever kept unsullied, and his services have been appreciated accordingly. He was married Dec. 31, 1881, at Hortonville, Wis., to Ella M. Rideout, daughter of Wanton K. and Eliza Rideout of Oshkosh, Wis. Her father's mother, whose maiden name was Perry, was a relation of Commodore Oliver H. Perry, famous for his naval victory on Lake Erie, over the British, in March, 1813. Through his marriage with Ella M. Rideout Judge Porter became the father of four children, three of whom are now living: Ward K., who is a practicing physician at Trout Creek, Mich.; Winnifred, wife of Walter Winnenean, M. D., of Milwaukee; and Bonnie, wife of Joseph A. Chilsen, of Merrill. Mrs. Ella M. Porter died in 1901 and Judge Porter was married Nov. 25, 1911, to Minnie Belle Shockly, of Darlington, Wis., who for a number of years was a teacher in the public schools of Merrill.

George J. Pingel, proprietor of a successful plumbing business in Tomahawk, Lincoln County, was born in Stockbridge, Calumet County, Wis., Dec. 14, 1881, son of Frederick and Christina Pingel. The parents were natives of Germany who came to the United States in 1854, locating first in Chicago, where they remained two years, and removing to Calumet County, Wisconsin, in 1856. There Frederick Pingel bought timber land from the Fox River Valley Improvement Co., which he cleared and on which he followed farming until well on into the Civil War period, when he was drafted and assigned to the 18th Wisconsin Infantry. Having received a wound at Goldsboro, N. C., owing to which he lost one of his legs, he was discharged from the army and returned home. But he was too badly handicapped physically for the active and strenuous work of a farmer, and accordingly sold his farm and built a hotel at Stockbridge, later known as the old Stockbridge House, which he conducted until 1879. He then sold out and bought a small dwelling-house in which he and his wife made their home for the rest of their lives, he dying in 1909 and she in 1916. They had nine children, those in addition to the subject of this sketch being: Bertha, wife of J. H. Searcher of Barron, Wis.; Ernest of Stockbridge; Ida, widow of Phillip Hein, who was a shoemaker engaged by the U. S. Government to teach shoemaking to the Indians on the Menomonie reservation; Will, John and Tena of Stockbridge; Fred, a blacksmith in the employ of the Langlade Lumber Co.; and Henry, a foreman in the Bergstrom Paper Co.'s plant at Neenah, Wis. George J. Pingel was educated in his native town of Stockbridge, attending both grade and high school. He worked more or less at farming until he was 17, after which he learned the plumbers' trade and worked at it for 11 years in Oregon and California. He then returned to Wisconsin, settling in

Lincoln County, in 1916, and following farming for four years, at the end of which time he opened his present plumbing shop. He keeps a full line of plumbing materials, does sheet metal work and installs heating apparatus. Mr. Pingel was married at Klamath Falls, Ore., in October, 1913, to Florence Eldridge, daughter of Henry and Mary (Snider) Eldridge, early settlers in Calumet County, Wis., but who are now deceased.

Ira John Parker, engineer for the Tomahawk Pulp & Paper Co., at Tomahawk, Lincoln County, was born on a farm in Waushara County, Wisconsin, Dec. 14, 1861, son of A. R. and Sarah E. Parker. The father, a native of Vermont, was the son of Ira Parker, a miller who operated a grist mill in that state and who came to Wisconsin in the early 40's, settling at Oshkosh, or close to the site of that city, where he engaged in farming. At that time A. R. Parker, father of the subject of this sketch, was a young man. Subsequently the family moved to Waushara County, where Ira Parker took a government homestead which he farmed until his death in 1864. A. R. Parker, who accompanied his parents to Waushara County, remained with them on the farm there and after his father's death bought the interests of the other heirs, conducting it himself until about 1893, when he and his wife moved to Berlin, Wis., where they now reside. He is a Civil War veteran, having enlisted in a Wisconsin regiment in 1863 and served until the close of the war, taking part in numerous engagements and skirmishes. His wife Sarah was born in New York State. They have had three children: Jane, who married George Jennings and is now a widow residing with her parents; Ira J. of Tomahawk; and Edward of Spring Lake, Wis. Ira John Parker attended school in Waushara and worked on his parents farm until 1885, when he gave up agricultural pursuits and took up stationary engineering, which he has since followed. In 1891 he came to Tomahawk and ran an engine in the Bradley sawmill. He also operated the engine of the Bradley tug boat on the Wisconsin River and the Bradley famous boat train. Afterwards he was with the Crane Lumber Co. as engineer and from there went to the Tomahawk Pulp & Paper Co. for C. B. Pride as engineer, and he has now been with that concern for 18 years. He was also for one year formerly engineer in the city waterworks of Tomahawk. He belongs to the fraternal order of Woodmen of the World. Mr. Parker was married in Waushara County, Wis., in 1886 to Mary L. Sheldon, daughter of Palmer and Lucy (Corse) Sheldon, her parents being natives of New York State who settled and farmed in Waushara County, but are now both deceased, the mother having died Jan. 31, 1922, at Wautoma, Wis. The father, who died Dec. 3, at Wautoma, Wis., was a Civil War veteran, having served in the 52d Wisconsin Regiment. Mr. and Mrs. Parker are the parents of three children, Ira Sheldon, Lutie Jane and Robert Albro, of whom the following is a further record. Ira Sheldon Parker was born at Cadott, Chippewa County, Wis., on June 20, 1887. He moved with his parents to Tomahawk, Wis., when three years old, subsequently attended the graded school there and was graduated from the high school in 1904. For two years he worked in the Bradley Bank of Tomahawk. He then attended Ripon College at Ripon, Wis., was graduated there in 1910, and for a year and a half subsequently was engaged in teaching history and economics. He was then appointed first income assessor of Lincoln, Oneida and Vilas counties and held that office for five years. In 1916-17 he attended law school at the University of Wisconsin, and in 1918 he was appointed income assessor of Marathon County, a position that he held for three years. Then he accepted a position with the Great Northern Inc. Company of Wausau, Wis., which in January, 1922, sold out to a Chicago company, though still retaining the name of the Great Northern Inc. Company. He went with it to Chicago and is now its assistant secretary. Lutie Jane Parker, born in Tomahawk, Aug. 27, 1895, attended the grade and high schools of the city, being graduated from the latter in 1912. In 1917 she was graduated from Ripon College; during the two following years she taught history and English in the high school at Wausaukee, Wis., and in 1920 and 1921 in the high school of Tomahawk. She was married July 14, 1921, to Willis Osborne, editor of the Tomahawk Leader. Robert Albro Parker was born in Tomahawk, Wis., July 16, 1897. He attended

the graded and high schools of Tomahawk and was graduated from the high school in 1916. In 1917 and 1918 he was a student at Ripon College, but in October of the latter year he enlisted in the United States service and was sent to Camp Shelby, Mississippi, where he had training in a replacement camp. He was all ready to go overseas when the armistice was signed, and he was honorably discharged Dec. 30, 1918. During the years 1920 and 1921 he attended River Falls Normal School at River Falls, Wis., where he was graduated June 8, 1921. He is now teaching at Seneca, Wis., where he has been principal for two years.

William F. Peterman, president of the Peterman Brothers Company, merchants in Merrill, Lincoln County, was born in Pommern, Germany, April 12, 1872, and came from there to the United States with his parents in 1883. The family consisted of the father and mother and five children, William F., Albert F., Robert J., Anna and Mamie. The family settled in Lincoln County, Wisconsin, and here both parents died, the mother in 1901 and the father in 1910. Of the daughters Anna is now Mrs. Ed Heldt, while Mamie is employed as cashier by the Peterman Brothers Company. William F. Peterman attended school in Germany and completed the grades after coming here; he then took a short course in the Browning Business College here, and at the age of 17 entered the employ of Spencer Wiley, a grocer, as clerk, remaining with him until he reached the age of 21. Then in 1893, he bought an interest in the grocery firm of F. A. Hanover & Son, in which connection, however, he only remained for one year before selling out and launching forth in the grocery business for himself with his brother, Albert F. The business thus established was the foundation of the present house of Peterman Brothers Co. which has had a steady growth since its first beginning. Mr. Peterman is vice president of the American State Bank and president of the Merrill Knitting Co. He was married on Nov. 21, 1894, to Minnie Hackbarth of Merrill; Mrs. Peterman was born in Germany and came to this city with her parents at the age of 14 years. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Peterman: Harry A., William, Jr., Elsie, and Neton. Harry A. and William, Jr. are now employed in the Peterman store; Elsie is the wife of Dr. R. Kluetz, who is practicing dentistry at Merrill; Neton is assistant cashier and connected with the American State Bank at Merrill. Mr. Peterman is affiliated fraternally with the Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen of America, Eagles, and Masons, being a member of the chapter in the last-named lodge. He and his family are prominently connected with St. Stephen's Evangelical Lutheran Church at Merrill. He is one of the very prominent residents of the city and occupies a place of great confidence and esteem in the community. Republican in politics, he has served his city as alderman and his county as a member of its board of supervisors, also as chairman of the board, and he takes an active interest in everything tending to promote the general welfare of his community.

Peterman Brothers Company, a prominent mercantile establishment of Merrill, had its beginning in 1894 when William F. and Albert F. Peterman in partnership established a grocery store where the Fowler Drug Company is now located at 914 East Main Street. The history of the company is a story of continual growth. After remaining two years at their original location they moved two doors east and added a crockery department to their grocery stock. In 1900, dry goods and shoe departments were opened. The firm suffered a heavy loss by fire in 1901, but on the second day after this occurrence they reopened for business in the room which is now occupied by their grocery department, and their expansion has gone on steadily since then. They soon took over what was formerly the express building, adjoining their place, and in this established a dry goods and general merchandise department. Their next move was to secure rooms in the Masonic building, just west of their store, and to these they removed their clothing department, opening a meat department in the space so vacated. The business was incorporated in 1911 with William F. Peterman as president, Albert F. Peterman vice president, and Robert J. Peterman secretary and treasurer, which personnel has since remained unchanged. The company's present building, a two-story brick structure at 920-924 East Main Street and 118 Poplar Street, has an 83-foot frontage on Main Street and 120 feet on Poplar; the portion of it designated as 924 East

Main Street is leased to and occupied by the American State Bank. Besides their main floor space the company occupies the second story from 920 to 922 Main St. as a business office and salesroom, and the basement as a stockroom; the balance of the upper stories are fitted as offices and occupied by business and professional people. Peterman Bros. Co. also occupy the building at 918 East Main Street, maintaining their clothing department there. Theirs is one of the leading business houses of the city and, with its long and successful record, is one of the landmarks in the history of Merrill's development.

L. Philip Pond, a pioneer of the town of Russell, Lincoln County, and a Civil War veteran who passed away many years ago, but who established a good farm which his sons are now operating, was born at Hector, a little village in Schuyler County, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1840. His parents were Willard E. and Clarissa (Woodford) Pond, the father born in Bristol, Conn., Dec. 17, 1807, and the mother at Scipio, Cayuga County, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1813. The former was a blacksmith by trade but spent most of his life as a farmer. They were married Sept. 1, 1835, and came to Wisconsin two years before it was a state, or about 1846, locating in Fond du Lac County, where they pre-empted 80 acres of wild land, on which they built the usual pioneer log cabin. Having little or nothing when they arrived, they suffered many privations during the early years. They had a large family of children, namely: Celia Antoinette, born at Cuba, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1837, who became Mrs. E. C. Hilborn; James Burton, born at Cuba, N. Y., June 11, 1838, who married Anna F. Lynch on Jan. 23, 1859; Homer Woodford, born at Hector, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1839; Orson Willard, born at Hector, N. Y., May 2, 1841; L. Philip, born at Hector, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1840; George Franklin, born at Libertyville, Ill., Oct. 5, 1844; Harriett Ann, born at Brooklyn, Ill., Oct. 25, 1846; Almira Urania, born at Alto, Fond du Lac County, Wis., Nov. 15, 1848; Ozias Walter, born at Alto, Wis., Oct. 25, 1851; Clarissa Elminie, born in the city of Fond du Lac, Wis., Nov. 8, 1856; and Edward Payson, born May 3, 1858. It will be seen from the birthplaces given, that after coming west the family stopped for several years in Illinois first at Libertyville, which is in Lake County, north of Chicago and but a few miles from the Wisconsin line, and next, before coming to this state located for awhile in the western part of Illinois, at Brooklyn, where Harriet Ann was born in Schuyler County. L. Philip Pond was about four years old when he accompanied his parents and the rest of the family to Wisconsin. He acquired the elements of knowledge in the common school, and at the age of 15 left home to shift for himself. He was only 18 when the Civil War broke out, and a few months later, in July, 1861, he enlisted in the army from Ripon, Wis., becoming a member of the First Wisconsin Cavalry, with which organization he served three full years to May, 1864, when he went home on a furlough, and in that month was married (May 25, 1864) to Mary J. Post at Neenah, Wis. His honeymoon was short, as he re-enlisted that same month and he returned to the army at the end of his two or three weeks furlough, serving thereafter until the close of the war. He was a member of the squad that captured Jefferson Davis, and received his share of the reward offered, which made him richer by \$328. Not long after his return home he and his wife moved to Wabasha County, Minn., where they took a farm, remaining three years, at the end of which time they returned to Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin. In 1878 Mr. Pond moved with his family to Appleton, Wis., and went on the road selling the Champion agricultural machinery. His next move was to Stevens Point, Wis., where he became agent for the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co., and there he remained until the spring of 1884, when he came with his family to Lincoln County. Here he homesteaded 160 acres of land in the town of Merrill, though subsequent changes in town lines for a time placed his farm in the town of Pine River, and later in the town of Russell. The land was in Sections 24 and 25 and was all wild, and there were, of course, no buildings. On their arrival the family unloaded their few household effects among the brush under the canopy of the heavens, and for the first month they lived in a tent while a more substantial dwelling was being constructed, which was completed in the early part of June. Mr. Pond's cash capital when he arrived was 50 cents and he had a

family of six on his hands. The nearest supply point was Gleason, ten miles distant, where C. A. Berkman conducted a small store, but the village could only be reached by following a trail or rough "tote road." Mr. Pond packed his supplies on his back in summer and in winter conveyed them on a hand sled. Sometimes he went to Merrill for them, which place was 25 miles away. It was two years after he had settled on his place before he was able to buy an ox-team. Consequently it was up-hill work, everything being done by hand; his first log buildings were crudely constructed. There he labored until his death some nine years later, on March 5, 1893. He had by that time succeeded in clearing 20 acres and had a comfortable log residence, improved by siding up and otherwise, and which surviving members of the family still occupy. His wife died May 14, 1921. Their children were: Lewis E., born at Alto, Wis., died in infancy; Willis E., born May 1, 1868; at Viola, Minn.; Nella May, born in Fond du Lac City, now Mrs. William MacDonald of Rhinelander; Charles J., born at Ripon, Wis., Sept. 8, 1872; and Philip A., born at Appleton, Wis., Oct. 6, 1880. After Mr. Pond's death his sons, Willis E. and Charles J., took over the management of the farm and care of the family and they now have 70 acres under cultivation and are actively engaged in general farming and dairying. They keep a herd of Durham cattle, with a pure-bred sire, and have two pure-bred cows. Their operating equipment is adequate, and as a part of it may be reckoned a horse team, which has been in use on the farm for 22 years and still looks well and does good service. At the mother's death the two sons above mentioned became the owners of the property and have since increased the area to 160 acres. It lies on the Prairie River about a mile from Langlade County and the village of Parrish. In 1922 William E. Pond became a member of the town board of Harrison. The family were Congregationalists in religion, but as there is no church of that denomination near them, they affiliate with the Presbyterian Church at Gleason.

Moses L. Poirier, now deceased, a well-remembered pioneer of Merrill, was born in Valleyfield, Quebec, Sept. 23, 1840; he was adopted while a child by an uncle, Sir Hector Langevin, and was reared by him and given a fine college education. They were subsequently associated together in business for a short time, but Mr. Poirier was determined to make his own way in the world and he left Quebec and came to Green Bay, Wis., where he entered the employ of his two uncles who were operating a foundry there. He had great ability along mechanical lines and several of his inventions received very wide notice. He established himself as a machinist after he had been in Green Bay a short time and was very successful in this enterprise. On July 31, 1877, Mr. Poirier married Lucille H. Le Claire, who was born at Green Bay, Feb. 3, 1849, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles LeClaire, and in 1884 he came with his family to Merrill and established his home here, where he was subsequently engaged in wholesale and retail trade on East Main Street until his death on July 21, 1908. His entire career was a successful one, not only in the material sense but in the lasting works he left behind and in the love and esteem of the entire community. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Poirier, as follows: Josephine, now of Merrill; F. Cecelia, deceased; Charles M., of Chicago; M. Rose, of Merrill; Luciele, who is Mrs. Carl Bierman of Merrill; Louis C., also of Merrill; Regina M., living at Rockford, Ill.; and Claire, a resident of Medford, Wis. During his lifetime Mr. Poirier built a comfortable home at 1001 East First St., and the widow with two of her daughters and a son are now living there. The family are members of St. Francis Xavier Catholic Congregation, to which Mr. Poirier also belonged.

M. Josephine Poirier, who has been engaged in business in Merrill since 1908, was born at Green Bay, Wis., daughter of Moses L. and Luciele H. (LeClaire) Poirier, and came to Merrill with her parents in 1884. After graduating from the Merrill High School with the class of 1896 she learned the millinery business and she established herself in it in August, 1908, at 814 East First Street, where she has since conducted a store. She has been wonderfully successful, having a fine artistic sense in design and being a most capable business woman. Besides her Merrill store she has a branch at Medford, and for eight years she owned and op-

erated a fine store at Wisconsin Rapids, which was sold at the end of that time. Besides these interests she is manager of her father's estate. She has traveled extensively and is a most charming and cultivated lady, an asset to the social and business worlds of Merrill.

Rev. Michael A. Prock, serving St. Francis Xavier Catholic Congregation at Merrill, was born at Neillsville, Wis., June 21, 1892, son of George H. and Catherine (Weisner) Prock. The parents, who were of German descent, were both born in Wisconsin, the father in Dodge County and the mother in Wood County. When Michael A. was one year old the family removed from Neillsville to Rice Lake, Wis., where the father engaged in the lumber business and which city is still the home of the family. There were 14 children, seven boys and seven girls, of whom those now living are: Michael A. of Merrill; Frank of Rice Lake; Mary, who is now Mrs. Fred Thome of Hudson, Wis.; Martin, a resident of Merrill; Clara, who is keeping house for her brother, subject of this sketch; Sister Fabiola, of the Holy Family Convent at Manitowoc, this state; and Anna, who is living at home with her parents. Michael A. Prock attended the public and parochial schools of Rice Lake until he was 15 years of age, and in 1907 entered St. Lawrence College at Mount Calvary, near Fond du Lac, in which institution he studied for eight years. In the fall of 1915 he went to Montreal, Canada, and there entered Grand Seminary, pursuing his studies there for two years and then going to St. Paul, Minn., where he attended St. Paul Seminary until June, 1919. Later in the same year in which he completed his studies there he came to Merrill as assistant to Monsignor John Owen, then pastor of St. Francis Xavier Congregation here, and in July, 1921, he was made administrator to the congregation, in which capacity he has since remained. Besides his work here he serves a mission at Bloomville, Lincoln County, about 12 miles distant from Merrill.

Dennis Paquette, who for many years has conducted a store and hotel in the village of Boulder, Vilas County, was born at the Mission de Ste. Marie, Quebec, Dec. 7, 1854. On April 14, 1873, in the "paroisse," or parish, of St. Gabriel de Bouchette, Quebec, he was married to Philomena Balegna, who was born in that parish Dec. 15, 1855. Leaving Quebec they came to Turtle Lake, Barron County, Wis., later resided in Tomahawk and Harrison, and moved from the latter place in 1893 to their present home in the town of Arbor Vitae. After starting a business near Arbor Vitae, they branched out in the village of Boulder, with a store and hotel, which they are still conducting. They have been the parents of 15 children, seven of whom are now living: Marie at St. Paul; Margaret at Racine; Evelyn and Mildred at Arbor Vitae; William and Jack at Boulder; and Charles. Saturday, April 14, 1923, was the anniversary of the fiftieth year of wedded life for Mr. and Mrs. Paquette, and their children, together with other relatives, had planned a fitting home-coming and celebration on that day. For a month or six weeks previously Mr. Paquette had been in the Rhinelander Hospital, where he had a toe amputated, and as he was not able to leave at the expected time, the celebration was postponed. He was not yet through with his physical troubles, however, for he was taken from Rhinelander to Chicago and had a leg amputated, after which he returned home, where he now is.

William J. Paquette, proprietor of Boulder Lake Resort, located on Boulder Lake in Vilas County, was born at Harrison, Lincoln County, Wis., May 23, 1892, son of Dennis and Philomena (Balegna) Paquette. He received his education in the schools of Arbor Vitae, to which place he had come with his parents when he was two years old, and ever since he was 16 years of age he has followed the summer resort industry. He began in this line with his father on Boulder Lake, and in 1913 he went to High Lake, where he conducted a summer resort during the season and also operated the Paquette Hotel, which was owned by his father, at Boulder Junction. In 1918 he sold his High Lake Resort and moved to Boulder Junction, where he carried on logging operations for one winter. The following spring he purchased his present place, which is located on Lot 2, Section 17, Township 42 north, Range 7 east. Here he established Boulder Lake Resort; he has 127 acres adjoining, giving him about 3,000 feet of lake frontage. Besides his private home

he has four nice cottages here. In 1923 he altered his plan of operation, and he now rents the cottages fully furnished for light housekeeping, supplying the guests with everything except linens. Besides conducting this property Mr. Paquette is engaged in the real estate business, making a specialty of lake frontage; he owns a fine tract fronting on Little Crooked Lake, and he is also the owner of the Paquette Hotel and store buildings in Boulder Junction. He is one of the live wires of this region, and takes a great interest in promoting the wonderful future which lies ahead for the great playgrounds of the North. Mr. Paquette served for six years as deputy sheriff of Vilas County, and he has also been constable and justice at Boulder Junction. He was married Sept. 7, 1912, to Clara Swenson, who was born at Westby, Wis., Oct. 23, 1892. Mr. and Mrs. Paquette are very highly thought of in the community.

William E. Patterson, owner of a 76-acre farm in the town of Flambeau, located on Big Bass Lake, has also got other important interests, as he is not only superintendent of the "Island Club," an association of wealthy Chicago people, who have summer quarters on Big Pine Lake in Price County, but is establishing a summer resort on his place. He was born in St. George, New Brunswick, Nov. 14, 1877, son of Alexander and Dorothy (Seeley) Patterson, both of whom have now passed away. With them he moved to Fifield, Wis., when very young and there later attended the public schools. Afterwards he entered the North Wisconsin Academy at Ashland, from which he was graduated with the class of 1898. He began industrial life in the lumber and logging business in Price County, with headquarters at Fifield, under the firm name of W. E. Patterson & Co., and he has since continued in the lumber business, conducting it along with his other employments. For four years he was manager of the O. C. Doering summer estate on Round Lake in Price County. It was in December, 1919, that he accepted the general management of the Island Club already mentioned. This club was established in 1895 by the late Charles H. Ferry of Chicago as his private summer home and was taken over by the gentlemen now owning it in 1916. In October, 1921, Mr. Patterson came to Vilas County and bought his present farm of 76 acres in the town of Flambeau, with frontage on Big Bass Lake, located in the midst of a large group of other lakes. He is remodeling the building, making a clearing and developing a good farm. He is also building several cottages on Big Bass Lake and establishing a resort to be known as Patterson's Sugar Bush Camp, which he will conduct in addition to managing his other affairs. While a resident of Price County he served two years as supervisor of the town of Fifield. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and "shriner" and is a brother of the well-known lumber men of Fifield who operate extensively under the name of Patterson Bros. Lumber Co. Mr. Patterson was first married Dec. 15, 1901, to Florence Meck, who died Oct. 29, 1918, leaving no children. On Dec. 20, 1919, he married Winnifred Hanson of Oshkosh, Wis., and of this union two children have been born: William E., Jr., Dec. 17, 1920, and Henry E., June 3, 1922. The family belong to the Congregational Church.

William E. Podeweltz, a well known and respected farmer of the town of Merrill, Lincoln County, was born in Portage County, March 25, 1864, son of Charles and Albertina (Pening) Podeweltz. The parents were typical pioneers of the Northwest, coming from Germany to this country in 1861 and settling in Portage County, Wisconsin, after residing for one year in Milwaukee. The journey from Milwaukee was made in a covered wagon drawn by oxen and which contained, in addition to themselves, their few earthly possessions. On arriving at their homestead of 40 acres they found it a piece of wild brush land. There were no roads but plenty of Indians. Many times Mr. Podeweltz left his wife and children there while he went to other places seeking a chance to earn money on which to live and with which to improve his place, and sometimes he was away four months, but the Indians did not trouble the family. The mother used to mend their clothes with strips of slippery elm, as they had no needles or thread. Charles Podeweltz first built a one-room log house, later connecting a small barn to the house, in which they kept their one cow. He cleared the farm and later built a frame house and

barn, gradually becoming prosperous, and there he and his wife spent the rest of their lives, both being now deceased. They had a large family of children, some of whom died in infancy, and among those deceased are Charles, Sophia and Minnie. William E. Podeweltz, who is the only member of the family now living, went to school in Portage County, and resided with his parents until he was 15 years old. He worked on their farm and subsequently went to Port Edwards, Wood County, where he worked one year in the sawmill of John Edward. From there he went to Biron in the same county and ran the edger four summers in the sawmill, working in the woods in winter. For the next two years he conducted a saloon in Wisconsin Rapids, then gave it up and coming to Merrill, ran the edger in the Comstock sawmill one year, after that worked in the Lincoln mill for Mr. Foster three summers, and subsequently ran the edger 13 years in the mill of Gilkey, Anson Company. At the end of that period he began farming on his own account, buying 20 acres of land in Section 36, town of Merrill; and later he bought 80 acres more from his brother on Lake View, built a good frame house, barn and other buildings, and carried on general farming and dairying there until he sold the place to his son Wilbert. He then bought 40 acres in Section 6, town of Merrill, where he now lives, putting up a frame house and other buildings, and is now doing general farming and dairying. At one time he kept a herd of from 25 to 28 Guernsey cattle. Mr. Podeweltz was married at Wisconsin Rapids in 1884 to Mary Hager, daughter of Charles and Mollie (Jacks) Hager, her parents having been early settlers at that place, where the father is still living, being now 84 years of age; Mrs. Hager is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Podeweltz have four children, Wilbert, Lillian, Hazel and Zoie. Lillian, who married Walter King, lives at Black River Falls, Wis.; Hazel is the wife of Frank Mattis of Wausau, and Zoie is the wife of Walter Maas of the town of Merrill, Lincoln County.

Peter A. Peterson, an early settler in the town of Pine River, Lincoln County, where he is still residing, widely known as a hardy pioneer of the county and one of its useful and reliable citizens, was born in Sweden, Oct. 31, 1859, son of Peter and Anna Nelson, the father being a farmer by occupation. The parents spent their lives in their native land and have passed away. They had in all six children, of whom five are now living, Peter A., Ed, Eliza, Hugo and John. Eliza, who still resides in Sweden, is the wife of Andrew Hendrickson. Hugo and John are both in Sweden. Peter A. Peterson after attending school, learned the trade of carpenter and cabinet-maker, which he followed in his native land for three years. It was in 1881 that he came to the United States, locating first in New Jersey. In 1883 he came west to Lincoln County, Wisconsin, locating at Jenny (now Merrill). He spent one winter in logging on Pine River, and has logged every winter since, for 15 years taking logging contracts. In the early years he worked in mills during the summer. In 1884 Mr. Peterson bought 80 acres of wild land in the town of Pine River, to which he later added 40 acres, the tract as a whole lying in Sections 10-11. It was thickly covered with hemlock and hardwood, which he cut, selling the logs and stumping and brushing the land as the first steps toward developing a farm. His first building was a log shanty, 16x20 feet, in which he lived for five years, and he also built a log barn. At the end of the five years he erected a nice frame house, with a barn 34x72 feet, he doing most of the carpenter work himself. He also built a silo, machine shed, garage and other necessary structures, and as a general farmer and dairyman has made good progress. He has at the present time 22 head of Holstein grade cattle, with a pure-bred sire, and four horses. He has several times taken part in local government affairs, serving one year as supervisor and three years as a member of the schoolboard. Mr. Peterson was first married at Merrill, in 1889, to Aleda Bergman, whose parents were natives of Sweden and early settlers in Lincoln County, Wisconsin, but both of whom are now deceased. Mrs. Aleda Peterson died in 1899 and in 1900 Mr. Peterson married Anna Lembke, daughter of Karl and Caroline Lembke, the parents being natives of Germany who settled in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1887, and of whom Mr. Lembke is still living, Mrs. Lembke being deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson have been the parents of nine children, one of whom died in infancy and another, Frank,

is also deceased. The survivors are: Reinhardt, Anna, Frederick, Ellen, Hilda, Harriett, and Eldora. Anna is now the wife of Leo Myszke of Pine River. By her first marriage, to William Soderman, Mrs. Peterson had four children, two of whom are living, Helmwood and William. In 1917 Helmwood Soderman enlisted in the United States military service and went to France, where he later served in the army of occupation. He returned home and was discharged in 1920.

William H. Pfalzgraff, a prominent farmer and member of the side board in the town of Tomahawk, Lincoln County, was born in Le Sueur County, Minnesota, July 28, 1886, son of William and Rachel (Quest) Pfalzgraff. The father was a native of Germany who came to America with his parents when four years old, the family settling in Le Sueur County, Minn., before the Civil War. Like other immigrants who arrived at that period, they found work scarce and living conditions hard, so that the father of the family (grandfather of the subject of this sketch) in order to get money for living expenses, risked his life by entering the army as a soldier and going out to fight for the American Union. He was in the army four years and sent home his pay as he received it, except such small amounts as he personally needed. William Pfalzgraff grew up in that country and remained for a number of years in Le Sueur County, where he married Rachel Quest. After her death which occurred in 1890, he married again, and is now operating a farm in Crow Wing County, Minnesota. William H. Pfalzgraff was reared in Le Sueur County, Minn., where he attended the district schools. He remained with his parents until attaining his majority, and then in 1907 went to eastern Colorado, taking a homestead in Cheyenne County, on which he subsequently proved up, also cultivating 85 acres of it and building up a farm. This work took him nine years, at the end of which time he sold his farm, containing 328 acres, and, coming to Lincoln County, Wis., purchased 160 acres of mostly wild timber land in Section 3, Township 34 north of Range 4 east, where he is now building up another farm. When he bought this property there were no buildings on the land and only 31 acres had been cleared. He has now 45 acres cleared, 25 of which are under the plow. He has built an addition to the house and has built a good barn 36x60 feet. Since coming to Lincoln County Mr. Pfalzgraff has done logging every winter. This brief sketch of his career marks him out as an energetic, enterprising man who makes the most of his opportunities and is pretty sure to fall on his feet whatever changes may occur in the progress of events. His fellow citizens have recognized his ability and usefulness and in the spring of 1923 he was elected side supervisor of the town of Tomahawk. On July 20, 1907, Mr. Pfalzgraff was married at Knox Mills, Price County, Wis., to Emma Eittrien, and he and his wife are the parents of four children, David, Wilbert, Gladys and Eveline, all of whom are attending school.

George Pavlick, proprietor of the Merrill Sheet Metal Works, a flourishing business concern that is enjoying a healthy growth, was born at Kewaunee, Wis., in 1881, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wenzell Pavlick. The father was an early settler in Kewaunee, where for many years he operated a meat market; he is now a resident of Mosinee, Wis. He was twice married, George being the only child by the first wife. By the second wife he had five children. After the death of his mother George went to live with his grandparents. He attended school in Sheboygan and Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids), Wis., and at the age of 16 started in to learn the sheet metal business, which he has followed ever since except for four years which he spent in the infantry branch of the United States army. During the Spanish-American War he was located for a year and a half at Manila, in the Philippine Islands, being honorably discharged at the end of his service. In 1905 he came to Merrill and for seven years thereafter was employed in a hardware store. In 1912 he started in the sheet metal business for himself, establishing the Merrill Sheet Metal Works. After being operated as a private concern for four years, it was incorporated, with a capital stock of \$25,000 by George Pavlick, William Alpin and L. Belot, Mr. Alpin being president, Mr. Belot vice president, and Mr. Pavlick secretary and treasurer. At the end of three years Mr. Pavlick bought out the interests of the other members of the company and resumed the private ownership

of the concern, having since been the sole proprietor. He manufactures everything in the sheet metal line, turning out a considerable number of cheese hoops, carries a good line of furnaces, and also repairs and builds auto radiators, installs heating systems in houses, schools and churches and has a plant large enough to enable him to handle any size of job. It gives employment to several men and a large business is done each year. Mr. Pavlick is a member of the Men's Club of Merrill and of Trinity Lutheran Church. He was married at Wausau, Wis., to Laura Kriencke, daughter of Herman and Louise Krienke of that place, where they have resided for many years and are still living. Mr. and Mrs. Pavlick have had five children, one of whom, Charles, is now deceased, having been drowned in June, 1922, while bathing in the Wisconsin River. The four survivors are Deborah, Ruth, Donald and Elaine.

Joseph Poutre, business man and farmer, and a pioneer of Tomahawk, Lincoln County, was born at St. John, province of Quebec, Canada, Dec. 4, 1864, son of Napoleon and Julia Poutre. The parents were of French-Canadian birth and ancestry and the father, Napoleon Poutre, was a farmer who had inherited his farm from his father, Petre Poutre, who was the original progenitor of the family in Canada, having come to that country from France. In later life Mr. and Mrs. Napoleon Poutre retired from farming and took up their residence in the city of St. John, where both died, the former in 1900 and the latter in 1914. They had a family of 13 children, namely, Napoleon, Raphael, Azinda, Charles H., Aurore, Joseph E., Joseph, Malvina, Josephine, Eugene, Delema, Calixt, and Hyppolite, the three last mentioned being now deceased. Joseph E. is now a physician in Manistee, Mich. Joseph Poutre, the direct subject of this sketch, was reared in Canada, where he attended school, and subsequently worked on the home farm. In April, 1887, he crossed the border into the United States and went to Muskegon, Mich., where for four months he was employed in sawmills. From there he went to Minneapolis, where he also worked in mills, and during the following winter of 1887-88 in the woods at logging. In the fall of 1888 he came to Tomahawk, where the lumber and logging industry was in full swing, and he was in the woods during the ensuing winter. In the summer of 1889 he returned to Minneapolis. In the fall of that year he worked for Ross & Brooks at Harrison, Wis. Then in the spring of 1890 Mr. Poutre opened a saloon in Tomahawk which he has conducted ever since, for the last few years as a soft drink emporium. He is also engaged in farming a tract of 80 acres of partly improved land. He is a stockholder in the Bank of Tomahawk and from 1905 to 1910 was connected with a cigar factory in this city. He is a member of the fraternal order of Eagles, and is well known and popular. He has never married.

Henry C. Roscal, who is engaged in the automobile and garage business in Merrill, Lincoln County, and who saw military service in the World War, was born in Pittsburg, Penn., in 1895, son of Rose and John Roscal. The parents had settled in Pittsburg about 1890 on their arrival in this country from Germany, the father finding employment in the steel mills. After a few years he returned with his family to Germany in order to be with his father who was sick. After remaining there a year he came back to the United States, locating at Wausau, Wis., but subsequently bought a tract of timber land in Lincoln County, a part of which he cleared and farmed. Later he took up his residence in Merrill, where he is still living. He and his wife Rose had ten children, evenly divided between sons and daughters, all of whom are now living, namely: Albert J., William R., Henry C., Tina, Richard, Alvina, Edward, Emily, Olga and Minnie. Henry C. Roscal was reared on his parents' farm and educated in the district school. At the age of 14 he found employment in a garage where he learned the automobile business and worked at it in the employ of others until July 15, 1918, when he entered the United States' service in the Tank Corps and Motor Transport Department. He served nine months in France, returning to the United States in 1919 and being discharged in New York. In the following year he engaged in business for himself, opening his present garage. He handles the Durant and Star cars, with parts for same, and a full line of accessories for all cars, and also does general repairing and rents

storage. He is fraternally affiliated with the American Legion. Mr. Roscal was married in Merrill, April 20, 1918, to Hazel E. Bouchard, daughter of Ellsworth and Lillian Bouchard, her parents being residents of Merrill. Mr. and Mrs. Roscal have two children, Gordon C. and Phyllis.

Richard B. Runke, prominent attorney of Merrill, was born on a farm in Kewaunee County, Wis., March 13, 1877, son of Henry and Minnie (Bruemmer) Runke. The father was born in Germany and had come to the United States with his mother at the age of four years, Richard B. Runke's paternal grandfather having died in Germany. The family located on the farm in Kewaunee County where Richard B. was born and grew to manhood. He attended the country schools near his home; bent upon a professional career, however, the educational opportunities there offered did not satisfy him, and upon finishing he took up high school studies on his own account, securing the necessary books and studying from them at home, with no guidance but his own ambition. By this means and by frugal conservation of his earnings he was enabled to enter the University of Wisconsin at the age of 19 years, passing the entrance examinations to prove the thoroughness of his knowledge of high school subjects, which examinations he would not have had to take had he been a graduate of an accredited high school. Entrance of a student into a state university solely by examination is a most unusual occurrence, and in Mr. Runke's case it well illustrates the force of his character. Upon graduating from the university with the degree of S. B. in 1900 Mr. Runke matriculated in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor and began the study of law. He left that institution before graduating, but finished his law studies by private reading and was admitted to the Wisconsin bar in 1903. Forming a partnership with Thomas H. Ryan, he then began practice in Merrill, and he has since followed his profession here. His association with Mr. Ryan continued until 1912, when the latter established an office in Wausau. In 1914 Mr. Runke formed a partnership with Carl Naffz; in 1918 Mr. Naffz left to serve as an officer in the army during the World War, and upon his return this partnership was dissolved. Since 1918 Mr. Runke has carried on his practice alone. In connection with his legal work he owns and conducts the Allen Insurance Agency, which does a large business. His specialty is land titles and real estate law, and in this branch of his profession he has built up a wide reputation. He served as postmaster at Merrill from 1913 until 1921, being forced to resign by the pressure of his other interests. He has taken a prominent part in many of the leading developments of his city. He was president of the Merrill library board, and was chairman of the building committee which supervised the erection of the present quarters of that institution under the Carnegie benefaction. He is a member of the Rotary Club and during the war period was president of this club at Merrill and was sent as a delegate to the international convention of Rotarians held at Kansas City. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he is an elder, and he was a member of the building committee which had charge of the work on the beautiful new edifice recently erected by the congregation. He is president of the board of the Lincoln County Training School, having succeeded his former partner, Mr. Ryan, to that office. Fraternally he belongs to the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Masons, having been admitted to the Shrine in the latter order and having been a member of the consistory class of 1915; in 1914 he was chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias. He is president of the Lincoln Farm and Timber Co. and is the principal stockholder in this concern. As a member of the Lincoln County bar he has won distinction and leadership among his professional associates. Mr. Runke was married in 1906 to Miss Anna Peacock, of Argyle, Wis. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Runke: Glen R., now attending Ripon College at Ripon, Wis., having completed his high school studies at Merrill; Richard P., a student in the Merrill High School; Ruth Jane, also attending that institution; and Robert C., now a student in the Lincoln County Training School Model Department.

Dabney Belvin Reinhart, M. D., mayor of the city of Merrill, Lincoln County, who has been engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery here for the

last 34 years, and is numbered among the most popular physicians in the county, was born at Yanceyville, N. C., Oct. 19, 1861, son of H. W. and Minnie (Belvin) Reinhart. The home state of his parents was Virginia, and it was while his mother was visiting his father, who was a soldier in the Confederate army, and stationed at Yanceyville, that Dabney B. came into the world. Both parents lived to a good old age, the father dying in 1917 and the mother in 1919. Dabney B. Reinhart acquired his elementary education in the common schools and later attended Trinity College, from which he was graduated in 1879 with the A. B. degree, and in 1881 he received the degree of M. A. from Lake Forest College. Thus equipped with a good general education, he studied medicine at the University of Virginia, and later in Bellevue College, New York, from which he was graduated Doctor of Medicine in 1885. His first year of practice as a regular physician was spent in North Carolina, after which he returned to New York City and for one year was assistant physician in the New York Insane Asylum. He then came west to Milwaukee and was assistant physician for one year in the insane asylum there. In 1889 Dr. Reinhart came to Merrill, where he has since been actively engaged in general practice and is recognized as one of the most able members of his profession in this locality. He served 12 years as county physician, 12 years as city health officer and two years as county coroner, and is a member of the county, state and national medical associations. He was first elected mayor of Merrill in 1918, and having given the city a satisfactory administration, was re-elected in 1920 and again in 1922. Dr. Reinhart was married in Chicago, Jan. 1, 1917, to Ann Toomey. Dr. Reinhart is the father of three children: Ruth, now in Greensboro, N. C., and Marium and John B., who are at home.

Gerhard Rusch, Sr., a pioneer of Merrill, having lived here since 1874, was born in the State of Prussia, Germany, June 26, 1854, and came to America with his parents, Charles and Minnie Rusch, when he was two years of age. The family came direct to Wisconsin and settled on a farm in the town of Bloomfield, Waushara County. There were five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rusch, of which number four are now living: August, of Merrill; Gerhard, subject of this sketch; Lena, who is now Mrs. William Tank of the town of Bloomfield, Waushara County; and Anna, living at Merrill; a sister, Elizabeth, died in the fall of 1922. Gerhard Rusch attended German school in Waushara County until he was 15 years old and then remained at home, assisting in the development and operation of the farm, until he was 30; during this period he spent many days driving an ox-team on a breaking plow, and he learned all the lessons taught by the hardships of pioneer life in an undeveloped country. After leaving the farm and coming to Merrill in 1874 he and his brother August opened a butcher shop here under the firm name of Rusch Bros., which shop they subsequently conducted for 18 years; it was one of the prominent business enterprises of Merrill's early history. Since the brothers sold this place in 1892 Gerhard Busch has followed the lumber industry and other occupations in Merrill and vicinity, and he is a very well-known resident of the city. He and his family are members of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church. Mr. Rusch was married on Dec. 1, 1882 to Emma Timm, of Waushara County, this state, who was born July 11, 1862, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Erdman Timm. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Rusch, as follows: John A., a sketch of whose life is separately given; Gerhard, Jr., a resident of Merrill; Lena, who is now Mrs. Albert Degner of Merrill; Margaret, who is living at Hayward, Wis., the wife of Louis Olson; Martha, who is Mrs. William Krueger of Merrill; Anna, twin sister of Martha, now Mrs. Walter Muschinski of Pine River, Lincoln County; and Flora and Harold, who are living at home, the latter being a student in the Merrill High School.

John A. Rusch, assistant postmaster at Merrill, was born in that city Sept. 25, 1883, son of Gerhard and Emma (Timm) Rusch. He attended the public schools of Merrill and in the winter of 1903-04 was a student in the Wausau Business College. In the winter of 1905-06 he studied bookkeeping at the Wisconsin Business University of La Crosse, and upon graduating he returned to Merrill and entered the office of T. L. Davison, attorney and real estate dealer, as bookkeeper.

After leaving Mr. Davison's employ he was bookkeeper for the Cloverland Colonization Co., of Merrill, later becoming secretary and treasurer of this company and holding these offices for two years; he is now a director of the colonization company. While actively engaged with them he served as substitute clerk in the post office at Merrill from March 1, 1907, until Dec. 14, 1912, and on the latter date was made permanent clerk there, in which capacity he served until Nov. 1, 1919, when he was promoted to his present position of assistant postmaster under Herman A. Krueger, present postmaster. He has been employed in the post office under the administrations of three different postmasters, F. W. Kubasta, Richard B. Runke, and Mr. Krueger. He is a man of high standing in the community, both socially and in a business sense, and his exceptional ability is proven by his record of rapid advancement in all the positions he has held. Jan. 8, 1908, Mr. Rusch married Emma F. Jahnke, who was born at Merrill July 10, 1885, daughter of Samuel and Bertha (Gennrich) Jahnke. Mrs. Rusch is a graduate of the Merrill High School and previous to her marriage she followed the profession of school teaching for five years. Mr. and Mrs. Rusch are the parents of two children, Theodore W., who was born Jan. 9, 1909, and is now a student in the high school at Merrill, and Eloise B., born Aug. 22, 1912, who is attending the Merrill grade schools. The family are members of St. John's Lutheran Church.

Mark M. Raymond, sole proprietor of the Raymond Lumber Co., of Tomahawk, Lincoln County, was born at Raymondville, Shawano County, Wis., Aug. 14, 1889, son of Henry and Mary (Dickey) Raymond. The ancestors on both sides were Scotch-Irish. Henry Raymond was a lumberman formerly engaged in business in Albany, N. Y., but who later came to Wisconsin, in which state he operated for a number of years. He died in May, 1905. The mother, Mrs. Mary Raymond, who was born at Grand Bow, Ontario, May 12, 1843, is still living and now resides with her son, Mark M., in Tomahawk. Mark M. Raymond acquired his education in a log schoolhouse, taking those studies which were assigned to the grades. He practically grew up in the lumber business, becoming active in it at the age of 19. Since 1914 he has operated the Raymond Lumber Co.'s plant at Tomahawk, having offices in the Mitchell Hotel building. His sawmill is the one operated by the Oelhafen Lumber Co. in 1888, which was the first one erected, in Tomahawk and he also has a good planing-mill. He manufactures lumber and lath, buys standing timber and logs it off, also buys and sells both lumber and logs, and stocks mills at Merrill or other points according to the demand. In the winter of 1922-23 he operated mills at Mellin, Ashland County, and at Lilly, Langlade County, in addition to his Tomahawk mill, and this season he stocked the Ollhoff Lumber Co.'s mill at Merrill and that of the C. F. Dahl Co. at Dancy, Wis. It was in 1910 that he came to Tomahawk, and both here and elsewhere he has proved himself an energetic and able business man, one thoroughly versed moreover in all the methods and details of his own particular line of work. It is no matter of surprise, therefore, that he has been successful, though it may seem strange to some who have made slow and painful progress only by utilizing at frequent intervals the crutches of credit, that in all his business transactions he has never had to put up collateral for loans nor give a mortgage in any deal. In addition to his lumbering interests, Mr. Raymond is a heavy stockholder in the Tomahawk Kraft Paper Mill of Tomahawk. He was married Nov. 23, 1910, the year he came to Tomahawk, to Anna Richl, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Barnard Richl of Minneapolis, Minn., the parents being of German birth. She, herself, was born on a farm in Hennepin County, Minn., the county in which Minneapolis is situated. Mr. and Mrs. Raymond occupy a nice modern residence at 227 Mitchell Avenue, Tomahawk. They attend the Congregational Church, aiding both in its support and that of others. Mr. Raymond's fraternal affiliations are with the Elks Lodge in Merrill.

Ole Rismon, for many years proprietor of Ferncroft Inn on Ballard Lake in the town of Plum Lake, Vilas County, but who by the time this volume is published will have constructed a new resort on the same lake, to be known as "Ole Rismon's Lodge," was born in Norway, Aug. 13, 1882, son of Ole and Mille (Hanson) Ris-

mon. The parents were also natives of Norway, where the father died in 1884. Ole Rismon came to the United States with his mother in 1890, proceeding directly from New York to Black River Falls, Wis., from which place they later went to Hixton in Jackson County, this state. After finishing school he worked in the woods and on farms until 1901, also during that period spending some time as a guide. He then went to work for H. L. Atkins at Ferncroft Inn, and he was so engaged until the spring of 1908, when he leased the resort, which was one of the best in this locality. The main lodge was 90x42 feet in size and was erected by E. S. Shepard in 1900; it included a large dining-room, office, kitchen and lounging-room. There were also eight cottages, and four more were subsequently erected by Mr. Rismon, so that he had accommodations in all for 50 guests. All the conveniences of a good summer resort were provided, including boats, fishing supplies and guides, and car service was maintained to and from Star Lake. This resort was ably conducted by Mr. Rismon, who gained a wide reputation as an ideal host. His business relations with the actual owners of the property, however, proved unsatisfactory, and accordingly he bought a piece of land half a mile east of Ferncroft Inn and began the erection of his new lodge and resort. This property is also on Ballard Lake, the cool, crystal-clear waters of which beautiful body of water, shimmering in its appropriate forest setting, like one of nature's jewels, are an attraction not easily forgotten by those who have visited this spot. The new resort will be thoroughly modern so as to satisfy Mr. Rismon's summer patronage, which has grown quite large during the past few years. All the buildings will be constructed of logs and will be of that class of architectural design lately created by artists for buildings of this kind. There will be a dining-room and kitchen of logs, 38x38 feet; a lobby and office, 36x36 with wing; and about a dozen log cabins, which are to be completed in time for the season of 1924. The capacity of the resort will be about a third larger than that of Mr. Rismon's former one. It is located a couple of miles northwest of Star Lake station on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. Including this property, Mr. Rismon has now some 120 acres of land in the town of Plum Lake and 40 acres in the town of Minocqua, with 120 rods of lake frontage, and his prospects look good for the coming season. He was married Dec. 5, 1915, at Wausau, Wis., to Miss Edith Ellerman, and he and his wife are the parents of three children: Harriet, born March 28, 1917; Junior Ole, born March 1, 1919; and Alice J., born Jan. 21, 1921. Mr. Rismon's post office is Star Lake.

Michael Ravn, M. D., who has been practicing medicine at Merrill for over 20 years, was born at Laerdal, Norway, Aug. 13, 1852. His father was Jan Henrik Hansen and his mother Ingeborg Marie Larsen; the father was a merchant and agricultural operator, owning three farms besides his store and other extensive interests in the village in which he lived. Michael Ravn studied under private tutorship until he was 12 years old and then for seven years attended Latin school at Bergen. At the age of 19 he entered the university at Christiania, taking the philosophical course, and in 1873 he began his studies in the medical department of the university, being graduated with the degree of M. D. in December, 1880. During his work at college he attended the government hospital at Christiania, as practitioner, which work formed a part of the course, all students being obliged to hold a certificate of hospital service before being granted a diploma. During his last year in the university he served in that hospital as interne. After his graduation Dr. Ravn first established himself in practice at Sogndal, Sogn, but after having been there six months he came to America in the summer of 1881 and located at Scandinavia, Waupaca County, Wis., where he practiced his profession subsequently until the month of August, 1900. In May of that year he had purchased the hospital building in Merrill, and in August he came here to take over the operation of the place. He remodeled the institution completely and furnished it throughout with the latest developments in medical and hospital apparatus, to which he subsequently added as new progress was made in the medical profession and new apparatus developed; and he continued as its proprietor and head until June 9, 1923, when he gave up its operation, though he still retains

his office in the building, which is located at No. 708 Second Street. In knowledge of his profession Dr. Ravn has kept well up with the times, being a constant and earnest student. In 1893 he went to Europe to take post-graduate work in surgery, gynecology, and general practice, returning in 1894; during that period he studied in Berlin, Paris, Kiel, Hamburg and Copenhagen. He stands well up in the practice of both medicine and surgery and his reputation has spread throughout this section of the state. Dr. Ravn was married Dec. 27, 1883, to Valborg Hoegh of La Crosse, Wis. She passed away Dec. 20, 1904, having been the mother of five children, namely: Bjarne, Agnes, Einar, Signe, and Erling Oscar, whose further record is as follows: (1). Bjarne, born Nov. 25, 1884, was graduated from the Merrill High School, subsequently took a two years' course in the University of Wisconsin and a four years' course at the Northwestern Medical College, and is now practicing medicine in Minneapolis. He married Myrtle Frogner and they have an adopted child, Ruth Jane. (2). Agnes, born Feb. 6, 1886, is now Mrs. Olai Bache-Wiig, and resides with her husband at Mosinee, Wis., where he is manager for the Sulphate Fibre Mills Co. He is now building a large dam and mill at Tomahawk for the Tomahawk Kraft Paper Co., of which he is president. They have four children, Lars, Ellen, Robert and Theodore. (3). Einar, born Feb. 27, 1888, died May 20, 1891. (4). Signe, born Dec. 13, 1889, is now Mrs. John Bache-Wiig of Los Angeles, Calif. Previous to her marriage she practiced for some time as a trained nurse; she studied for one year in the University of Wisconsin, for two years in Switzerland, and for one year in Chrisitania, Norway, after which she took training in nursing at St. Luke's Hospital in Chicago. (5). Erling Oscar, born Sept. 5, 1892, is associated in practice with his father, having taken his S. B. degree at the University of Wisconsin and completed his medical studies at the Northwestern Medical Hospital, Chicago. Both Bjarne and Erling enlisted as first lieutenants in the medical corps of the army during the World War. Bjarne entered the service in the summer of 1918 and after a short time at a training school was sent to Fort Ogelthorpe, Ga., from which place he was scheduled to sail for France on Nov. 13. The signing of the armistice two days before that date, however, caused his orders to be cancelled and he received an honorable discharge a short time later. Erling entered the service May 16, 1917, and two days later sailed from New York for overseas. Upon his arrival in Europe he was assigned to Base Hospital No. 12 and attached to the British forces; later he was transferred to general hospital service in France, in which he served until March 8, 1919. He was commissioned a captain on Feb. 12, 1919. He sailed for the United States on March 29, 1919, and after being discharged in this country he arrived home April 29, 1919. Dr. Michael Ravn was married secondly, July 18, 1906, to Ingeborg Amalia Hoegh of Spring Grove, Minn., niece of the first Mrs. Ravn. Of this union there is one child, Valborg Marie, born Dec. 4, 1908, who is now a junior in the Merrill High School.

Charles F. Runge, who for a number of years has conducted in Merrill, Lincoln County, a harness business that was established by his father in 1880, was born in Oshkosh, Wis., June 10, 1871, son of F. J. and Anna Runge. It was in 1867 that the parents came to the United States from Germany, settling in Oshkosh, where they were married, and where for some time the father followed his trade of shoemaker. Later they went to Missouri, where they spent five years, but in 1880 they returned to Wisconsin, settling in Merrill, and here F. J. Runge followed the shoemaking and harness business for 37 years. He then entered into the general mercantile business, conducting a store here until his death in 1912. His wife died in 1908. They had six children who are now living, namely: Fred, William, Gustav, Mary, Anna and Charles F. Mary is now the wife of William Johannes, and Anna the wife of Charles Polak, a farmer and sawmill owner in Lincoln County. Charles F. Runge was three years old when he accompanied his parents to Missouri. It was in that state that he first attended school, and he afterwards went to school in Merrill. At the age of 15 he entered his father's shop to learn the business, and in time became a good harness-maker, a trade that he has since followed in the same building. During the many years that he has worked at it he has formed

a wide acquaintance and established a fine reputation as reliable workman and business man. He is a member of the G. U. G., the Men's Club of St. John's Lutheran Church and of the Lutheran Society. Mr. Runge was married at Princeton, Wis., Feb. 7, 1896, to Emma Zanto, daughter of August and Louisa Zanto, who were farmers and early settlers at Princeton. Mr. Zanto is now dead, but his wife is still living and resides in Merrill. Mrs. Emma Runge died April 25, 1922, leaving five children, four sons and one daughter, namely: Leo, now employed in the Citizens National Bank of Merrill; Walter, who is in a drug store in Milwaukee; Edgar, in the employ of the Burroughs Adding Machine Co. at Madison; Mabel, who is attending high school, and David, also going to school. Mr. Runge has seen Merrill grow from a very small place, as when he first came here there was but one sawmill and three business houses, with a few residences. The timber was thick and heavy all around; where he now lives the family used to pick berries, and it seemed to them that they were far out in the country. In 1906-07 he served as county supervisor, and in 1914-15 he was alderman from the Second Ward.

John F. Rehfeld, secretary of the Merrill Knitting Co., one of the important manufacturing industries of Merrill, Lincoln County, was born at Horicon, Dodge County, Wis., Oct. 5, 1877, son of William F. and Alvina (Rusch) Rehfeld. The father was born in Germany and the mother in the United States. They were married at Horicon, Wis., Oct. 5, 1875, and came to Merrill in 1882, William F. Rehfeld working at his trade of mason and taking contracts as he found opportunity. He and his wife are still living in Merrill. They have had four children: John F., subject of this sketch; Bianca, who married William Leveille and is now a widow living in Merrill; Helen, the wife of M. F. Field and residing in Ashland, Ky., and William H., now living in Chicago. John F. Rehfeld acquired his education in the public and parochial schools of Merrill and in the Valparaiso College at Valparaiso, Ind. After returning to Merrill he entered the employ of the A. H. Stange Company in their lumber office as stenographer, in which position he continued for some time. After that he was with the H. W. Wright Lumber Co., and later with the Rib Lake Lumber Co., remaining with the latter company until 1912, during which time he rose from the position of stenographer to that of sales manager. On the organization of the Merrill Knitting Co. in 1912 he became its secretary, treasurer and manager, which positions he has since retained. He is also a stockholder in and one of the directors of the American State Bank of Merrill and is a member of the Rotary Club, which is he now serving as secretary. He has shown good public spirit and is regarded as one of the substantial and reliable business men of the town. On Aug. 4, 1902, Mr. Rehfeld was united in marriage with Carrie Frazier, daughter of John S. and Mary Frazier, of Punxsutawney, Penn., though that was not Mrs. Rehfeld's native place, as she was born at Fairmont, Penn., Sept. 17, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Rehfeld have one child, John F., Jr., who was born Jan. 20, 1914. Mr. Rehfeld and his family are members of the Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Church, he being president of the church school board and superintendent of the Sunday school. Politically he is a Republican.

Jacob Nick, Sr., head of the firm of Jacob Nick & Sons, engaged in the furniture and undertaking business in Tomahawk, was born in Germany, on the Rhine, in 1860, son of John and Katherine Nick. The father was a baker by trade, and after conducting a bakery for some time in Germany, he emigrated with his wife and family to the United States, locating in Marshfield, Wis., where he died many years later at the age of 73 and his wife at the age of 86. Their son Jacob, the subject of this sketch, as a boy attended school in his native place and subsequently learned the cabinet and burial casket maker's trade, which for a time he followed there. It was in 1882 that he came to the United States, settling in Milwaukee, and he there followed his trade until 1889. He then came to Tomahawk and with his brother Matt opened a furniture store and undertaking business, adopting the business style of Nick Bros. The business prospered and at the end of eight years Jacob bought out his brother Matt and carried it on with the assistance of his two sons, the firm becoming Jacob Nick & Sons. Their location is at 102-106 West Wisconsin Avenue. They manufacture burial caskets for the trade, making

14 complete caskets a day, which are sold in the states of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. For this they employ 14 workers and their business is increasing so fast that they expect to double their output in the near future. Mr. Nick also manufactures tables and carries on a general furniture business. In 1903 he built a sawmill, a shingle mill and excelsior mill at Spirit Falls, which he operated subsequently for six years, at the end of which time he turned them over to his brother Matt. He is a member of the Catholic Church, Knights of Columbus, Foresters, Maccabees and Equitable Fraternal Union. Jacob Nick, Sr., was married in Milwaukee in 1887 to Katherine Herte, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Herte, were long residents of that city, Mr. Herte, indeed, was born there; he served with a Wisconsin regiment in the Civil War. Both he and his wife have passed away. Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Nick, Sr., have five children, namely, Jacob J., William M., Isabelle M., Benjamin L. and George M. All the sons are associated with their father in business. William and Benjamin were in the United States' service in the World War, Benjamin serving eight months in France in the Aviation department, while George entered the navy and was stationed at Great Lakes.

John C. Sorenson was born at Sturgeon Bay, Door County, Wis., June 26, 1866, son of John E. and Elizabeth (Stephan) Sorenson. The father was a native of Denmark and the mother of Hassen-Darmstadt, Germany. After coming to the United States when young people, they were married in Wisconsin and settled at Sturgeon Bay, being among the early settlers there, and until 1881 the father, John E. Sorenson, followed farming there, after which he retired. In his younger days he had a somewhat extensive military experience, having served as a cavalryman in the Danish army in the war of 1840 between Denmark and Prussia; and after coming to America he became a private in the 21st Regiment Wis. Vol. Inf., and as such took part in the Civil War, his regiment being attached to the army of General Sherman. He was thoroughly attached to the country of his adoption, a good soldier in war and a good citizen in peace. Both he and his wife are now deceased. John C. Sorenson was given a public school education, and remained at home residing with his parents until he was 18 years old. He then served an apprenticeship to the wagon-maker's trade, though he never followed it, but instead took up millwright work, at first on grist mills and later in connection with sawmills, helping to build the large sawmill of the Cook & Vandervene Lumber Co. at Sturgeon Bay. In the spring of 1889 he came to Rhinelander and helped to build the sawmill of the Rhinelander Lumber Co., and after that he followed mill work and was a contracting millwright in various places, such as the Robbins Lumber Co. of Rhinelander; the Wood Lumber Co., of Woodboro, Oneida County, and others in various parts of the state. He also operated mills. In 1913, when the Rhinelander Box & Lumber Co. was started, Mr. Sorenson built the box factory and remodeled the sawmill, and he later became superintendent for the company. He has a patent of his own on friction set-works on horizontal resaw; this contrivance he manufactures in Rhinelander and sells and installs them. He also owns a tract of 1200 acres of land in the town of Newbold, Oneida County, 50 acres of which are under the plow. At Sturgeon Bay, in the Fourth Ward, he has a small orchard, four acres of which are set out in cherry trees, and he supplies the merchants of Rhinelander with cherries in the season, from which fact he is sometimes called the "Sturgeon Bay Cherry Man." His varieties of this favorite fruit are known respectively as "Early Richmond" and "Montana." Mr. Sorenson is a stockholder in and member of the Door County Fruit Growers' Union of Sturgeon Bay. He is fraternally affiliated with the Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen, Elks and Equitable Fraternal Union. On March 22, 1889, Mr. Sorenson was married to Alice Batchelder of Sturgeon Bay, Door County, and he and his wife are the parents of five children, all of whom have made a good start in life. These are as follows: Ray, who was graduated from the Rhinelander High School and Ripon College, then took short courses at the Stout Institute and the University of Wisconsin. After being graduated from Ripon College he was manual training teacher for a while in Rhinelander before taking the additional courses mentioned, and subsequently resumed that kind of work, being now teacher in the manual

training and vocational department of the Merrill High School. Leslie J., also a graduate of the Rhinelander High School, was a student two years at Wisconsin State University and is now employed in the Street Bureau of the city of Chicago. Esther was graduated from the local high school and from the Oshkosh State Normal School. Floy, with the same school record, is now doing X-ray and office work in the offices of Dr. C. D. Packard of Rhinelander. Arthur N., having also been graduated from the Rhinelander High School, is a student at Marquette University, Milwaukee, where he is studying law. Mr. Sorenson and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

William Schlecht, organizer of the Minocqua Lumber Co. and one of the leading citizens of Oneida County, was born at Stevens Point, Wis., Feb. 18, 1873, son of Louis and Katherine (Stanger) Schlecht. The parents were natives of Germany and came from there to the United States in their youth; they were married at Stevens Point and resided there until 1882, the father, a shoemaker by trade, operating a manufacturing and retail shoe business. After selling this place in 1882 the parents removed to Wausau and were there engaged in the hotel business for eight years, after which they came to Oneida County and took up a homestead on water reserve land. They remained on this place for five years and in 1895 went to Ashland, Wis., where the father did timber cruising and scaling until his death, March 7, 1921; the mother had passed away in 1906. Six children were born to these parents: Louis, who operates a machine shop in Milwaukee; Frank X., who is a dentist in Ashland; William, subject of this sketch; George, living at Duluth, Minn.; Carl, practicing dentistry in Minocqua; and Regina, who is now Mrs. Algernon Leniker of Pine Bluff, Ark. William Schlecht received his education in the schools of Wausau and at the age of 12 years went to work in the lumber woods. At the age of 18 he began cruising and log contracting and during the succeeding years he followed the lumber industry in nearly every state in the union, in Canada, and in Mexico. In 1915 he was forced to give up road work because of impaired health, and it was at that time that he entered the retail branch of the lumber industry at Minocqua, to which village he had first come in 1887 and which had been his permanent home since 1890. In the fall of 1919 he bought the interests of his partner, G. R. Wilson, and he then organized the Minocqua Lumber Co., with officers as follows: president, William Schlecht; vice president, R. E. Schlecht; secretary and treasurer, C. J. Huber. This company handles everything in lumber and building supplies, and is a distinct factor in the commercial prosperity of the village. The Minocqua Lumber Co. also operates a small sawmill in Minocqua, a planing-mill and a boat factory. Mr. Schlecht is vice president of the Hazelhurst Land Co. and is interested in several other corporations, and credit for a great deal of Minocqua's development must be awarded to him, his foresight and large abilities, together with his devotion to the welfare of the community, having done much to forward the interests of the village. Fraternally he is a member of the "M. W. A." and he and his family belong to the Catholic Church. Mr. Schlecht was married at Minocqua, June 2, 1902, to Ruth Kline, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Kline. Mrs. Schlecht's father is now deceased, and her mother resides in Minocqua. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Schlecht: Louis W., Adeline, Marie, William Jr., and Robert.

August Staffan, proprietor of Major Farm in the town of Conover, Vilas County, and a pioneer settler in this locality, was born in Finland, Jan. 10, 1878. He received his education in his native land and subsequently worked on his father's farm there until 1899, in which year he came to the United States and located at Crystal Falls, Mich., where he worked in the mines for a year and a half. He next followed the same occupation at Hurley, Wis., until 1903. In the fall of 1903 he purchased 80 acres of wild land in the town of Conover, Vilas County, and in 1904 he came here and took up the great task of developing a farm from this unimproved land. He made a clearing and erected a log shanty to serve as a temporary residence, and set to work. Gradually under his efforts a modern, improved farm arose. At first the closest market was Eagle River, and to reach that he had to follow trails for 20 miles through the woods; later Phelps (then named Hackley)

was started, but even this was ten miles away through dense forests, and both Eagle River and Phelps were purely local markets. Mr. Staffan well remembers the years when he carried butter and eggs to town on foot and returned laden down with groceries. As the clearing of his land progressed he built a barn and other outbuildings, and today his place is fully equipped and takes its place among the prosperous farms of Vilas County. He erected a fine frame residence, 28x32 feet in dimensions and with eight rooms, in 1920. Forty acres of his land are under the plow, and he is carrying on general farming. He has taken an active and useful part in the direction of the public affairs of his community, and served as school director for three years and as township supervisor for two terms. He and his family are members of the Swedish Lutheran Church in Section 23, town of Conover, and Mr. Staffan was one of the five men who organized this church in 1903, the full list being as follows: Michael Lillund, Albert Osterberg, August Osterberg, Richard Dahl, and Mr. Staffan. Mr. Staffan was trustee of the church for several years, and was also deacon. Mr. Staffan was married in Finland to Mary Dahl, who was born in that country Nov. 29, 1875. Six children, as follows, have been born to this union: Gunnar A., born Feb. 18, 1900; John Einar, July 13, 1904; Ethel S., Oct. 12, 1905; Freda S., Oct. 9, 1907; Agda A., July 11, 1913; and Edwin R., May 10, 1916. All the children are living at home. The oldest, Gunnar, was born in Finland and came to America with his mother in 1902, Mr. Staffan having landed in New York Dec. 17, 1899. The family were reunited at Hurley, Wis.

Henry Schmidt, a prominent farmer in the town of Lincoln, Vilas County, was born in Austria, May 14, 1870, son of Andrea and Barbara (Hauser) Schmidt. The parents were also natives of Austria, in which country the father died, subsequent to which event the mother came to the United States; she is now residing with her daughter, Mrs. Matt Munerich, in the town of Lincoln. Henry Schmidt as a youth attended school in his native land, and then went to work in a tannery. When old enough he was obliged to enter the army, in which he had three years' training. At the completion of his term of military service, in 1895, he came to America, landing at New York and proceeding thence to Chicago. In that city he remained for nearly nine years, four years of which time he worked in a bicycle factory and five years in the shops of the Pullman Sleeping Car Company. Then coming to Vilas County, he bought 60 acres of wild land in Section 12, town of Eagle River, but which is now the town of Washington, and commenced operations by putting up a set of log buildings. He remained at that location until 1913, by which time he had cleared about half of the tract. He then purchased the old Joseph Tooley farm, consisting of 180 acres in Sections 17 and 20, town of Lincoln. This is one of the finest farms to be found for many miles around and is provided with an excellent set of buildings. Mr. Schmidt is doing general farming and dairying, keeping high grade Holstein cattle with a pure-bred Holstein sire. He is a man of progressive spirit and abundant energy and has made a number of valuable improvements on his place. He was married in Chicago, Ill., July 6, 1895, to Barbara Duy, and he and his wife are the parents of six children: Barbara, residing at Eagle River; Emma, wife of Edward Croker; Henry, at home; Lillian of Chicago; and Henry and Eleanor at home. The family belong to the German Lutheran Church.

Richard F. Sayner, proprietor of Trail's End Resort in the town of Plum Lake, Vilas County, was born at Sayner, Wis., Aug. 23, 1891, son of Orrin W. and Cora (Van Valkenburgh) Sayner. He attended grade school at Sayner and high school at Leavenworth, Kansas, after which he was engaged for several years as a guide at the resort at Sayner operated by his father, and also in the employ of Wainer & Sons. In 1921 he started his present resort on Plum Lake, having acquired the site in 1912, and he now has his private home and four fine cottages there. He adds new buildings and improvements to the place from year to year, and he has built up a fine property to add to the attractiveness and popularity of this vacation land of the North. The location, on the shores of beautiful Plum Lake, is ideal, and the buildings nestle cozily among the magnificent pines which abound in this region. A table set with real country products, including fresh vegetables

from well-kept gardens on the property, furnishes relief to the jaded palate of the city man, and the neat bedrooms and clean linen conduce to the most refreshing sleep. Golf grounds are located only a few minutes' walk from the main lodge, and the fishing is of the finest. The place is rapidly gaining a wide renown. Mr. Sayner was married at Sayner, Wis., on Nov. 22, 1911, to Gertrude Randby, and Mr. and Mrs. Sayner have two children, Dorothy A., born Dec. 12, 1913; and Florence C., born July 26, 1917. The family attend the Union Church and take an active part in the social life of the community.

William F. Sipps, proprietor of a fine farm in the town of Presque Isle, Vilas County, was born at Muskegon, Mich., Aug. 3, 1879, son of Thomas and Rachel (Thompson) Sipps. The father, who died in the spring of 1919, was a native of Pennsylvania; the mother, born in Ohio, now makes her home with her son Vernon, in the town of Presque Isle. Five children were born to these parents: Edna, now Mrs. Isaac Gardner of Muskegon, Mich.; William F., subject of this sketch; Vernon, of Presque Isle Township; Amy, who is the widow of Fred Price and lives in Muskegon; and Mamie, twin sister of Amy, now Mrs. Claude Albrant, also of Muskegon. William F. Sipps was educated in the public schools of Ravenna, Mich., and then followed various occupations until 1915, when he bought 60 acres of stump land in the town of Presque Isle, Vilas Township, bordering on the village of Winegar, and proceeded to build up from this his present fine agricultural property. The task was a large one, but in the ownership of the farm he now has he is well repaid for the years of toil he spent in developing it. He has cleared the stumps from a good share of the land and has erected a nice residence and set of farm buildings and is operating his farm along modern lines, having a good herd of Holstein and Guernsey cattle. He made butter from the product of his herd for several years but he now sells the milk, having an established route in the village of Winegar and enjoying a large tourist trade during the summer months. Mr. Sipps married Amy Johnson, and he and his wife are the parents of three children: Roy, born April 23, 1906, who is assisting his father in the operation of the farm; Lena, born March 24, 1909; and Ina, born April 5, 1913.

Julius Strelow, one of the earliest settlers on Little Twin Lake in Vilas County, was born at Wausau, Wis., Nov. 7, 1876. He received his education in the schools of Wausau and remained there until about 1894, when he came to Vilas County. Here he worked in the woods and sawmills for several years, and in 1903 he purchased 21 acres of land on the north shore of Little Twin Lake in the town of Conover, erecting a small log shack on this property and taking up residence there. In 1913 he erected a three room cottage in which he has since lived, and in 1921 he erected another cottage for rent to tourists during the summer season. He intends to erect more cottages for this purpose in the near future, and his place holds out fine possibilities as a summer resort, being beautifully located and having particularly attractive lake frontage. He worked as a guide on the surrounding lakes until a few years ago, being in point of service one of the oldest guides in this locality. In 1909 he erected a small sawmill, with which he has since done custom sawing for his neighbors and for summer resort people over a large radius around him. Mr. Strelow is one of the solid, dependable citizens of the community, and is highly regarded by all who know him.

Fred J. Steinmueller, owner of the Keystone Park Resort, located on Yellow Birch, Duck, Otter and Lynx lakes in the town of Lincoln, Vilas County, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., March 12, 1878, son of Christ and Augusta (Glazer) Steinmueller. The father was a native of Germany who came to America in 1858 or 1859, locating in Milwaukee, where he and his wife Augusta, who was born in Wisconsin, were married. He was employed for some time on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad and helped to lay the tracks which ran to the Soldiers' home at Milwaukee. Later he was for 15 years a member of the Milwaukee police force and he is now living retired in that city. His wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, died in 1903. Fred J. Steinmueller was reared and educated in Milwaukee and subsequently, like his father, entered the police force of that city, serving from 1903 to 1909. He then became a shipping clerk for the Blatz Brewery

Co., and later for the Pressed Steel Tank Co., quitting the latter concern in 1918. His life for the next two or three years was comparatively uneventful, but in the spring of 1922 he came to Vilas County and purchased the old Morey farm of 71 acres in the town of Lincoln, which he has since developed into the Keystone Park Resort. The main lodge is a one-story building of 24x60 feet, which is used for dining-room and kitchen; he has one cottage 18x30 feet; three cottages 16x24 feet; one cottage 12x30 feet; and another 12x52 feet, the last mentioned being used by the employees of the resort. The others are furnished for sleeping purposes only. Other buildings of the resort are an ice house and a garage. All are electrically lighted by the Kohler system. Mr. Steinmueller raises his own chickens and vegetables, and always has a plentiful supply of milk and cream. The table is bountifully laden and is presided over by Mrs. Steinmueller. Boats, fisherman's bait and guides are ready when wanted, as well as various other conveniences. Mr. Steinmueller is a member of the Big Woods Resort Owners' Association and of the fraternal order of the Knights of Pythias. He was married in Milwaukee, Jan. 7, 1899, to Ella Hoffmeister, and they are the parents of two children: Elsie, now Mrs. Carl Huebner of Milwaukee, and Fred C. The latter is now serving in his fifth year in the United States navy, having twice enlisted, the first time when he was 17 years old. He is a member of the crew of the U. S. S. Bridgeport and intends to remain in the navy until he is entitled to a pension, which will be after he has served 16 years. Mr. Steinmueller receives his mail at Eagle River, Wis.

John Simonds, well known in Vilas County for his knowledge of the lake region of northern Wisconsin, was born at Plover, Portage County, Wis., Oct. 20, 1867, son of Morse and Jane (Jems) Simonds. The father was a native of New York State and the mother was born in Wisconsin; they were married at the close of the Civil War and settled at Plover, where Morse Simonds followed the lumber industry until his death, Aug. 4, 1893. Mrs. Jane Simonds passed away on Aug. 6, 1915. Five children, as follows, were born to them: John, subject of this sketch; Frank, now a resident of Stevens Point, Wis.; Mary, living at Minneapolis; Cora, who is Mrs. Hodgson of Crandon, Wis.; and Mary, who is living at Plover and is now the wife of Winfield Topens. John Simonds attended school at Plover, and at the age of 11 years commenced life for himself, doing farm work until he was 16 years old and then entering the woods of northern Wisconsin, in which he worked as a scaler and cruiser for many years, acquiring a knowledge of the region such as few possess. For the past several years Mr. Simonds has been caretaker of a private home on Dale Island. Dec. 27, 1906, he married Mrs. John Blaisdell, who in maiden life was Augusta Smoak; Mrs. Simonds was taken by death on June 17, 1917.

Julius G. Seyfert, manager of the Eagle River Produce Co., and president of the Vilas County Agricultural Society, was born in Sheboygan County, Oct. 18, 1875, son of Herman and Minnie (Stuehler) Seyfert. The father was a native of Germany who came to the United States at the age of nine years; his wife Minnie was a native of this country. After their marriage, which took place in Wisconsin, they settled in Sheboygan County on a farm, where they resided until their retirement, when they moved to Random Lake, Wis., their present place of residence. On March 29, 1923, they celebrated their sixtieth wedding anniversary, which falls to the lot of but few married couples. They are the parents of nine children, all now living, namely; Charles, Richard, Emma, Julius G., Gustave, Edward, Clara, Meta and Robert. Julius G. Seyfert in his boyhood attended public school at Silver Creek, Sheboygan County, Wis., after which he took a course in Sheboygan Business College. He then took the dairy course at Wisconsin State University, his home being with his parents until he was 16 years of age. In 1892 he became butter-maker at Scott, Wis., and in 1893 he went to Silver Creek as cheese-maker in the factory there, and that same year he won the gold medal at the World's Fair held in Chicago, for American cheese, also winning his diplomas. He remained in that city one year and then went to Dundee, Ill., where he was employed one year as butter-maker. Then returning to Silver Creek, Wis., buying a farm there in which he resided two years, at the end of that time selling it and taking up the business of traveling salesman. As such he worked four years for the Brand

Stave Co. and then went to work for the Detroit Stave Works, with which concern he remained for 20 years. In 1921 Mr. Seyfert came to Eagle River to take the position of manager for the Eagle River Produce Co., a co-operative creamery concern doing a flourishing business, and in which he is also a stockholder. On coming to Vilas County he bought a farm of 180 acres, which is located at the junction of four streams, the Wisconsin and Eagle rivers and the Rice and Mud creeks,—an ideal spot for “muskie” fishing—and is appropriately registered as the “Waters Meet Farm.” It is now being conducted by his sons Wallace and Lloyd, who have aided in making improvements on it, 90 acres being under the plow. It is an ideal dairy farm and is well stocked with good dairy cattle, having a full-blooded Guernsey sire at the head. Mr. Seyfert is also secretary of the Wisconsin State Grange and a member of Wisconsin Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M. On Oct. 6, 1897, Mr. Seyfert was married at Silver Creek, Wis., to Augusta Dettman, of which union three children have been born, as follows: Aurel, July 5, 1900, now married and living in Milwaukee; Wallace, Jan. 11, 1902; and Lloyd, Jan. 9, 1903. The family are affiliated religiously with the Christian Science Church and enjoy a high social position in Vilas County.

Peter Sandbeck, a prosperous farmer in the town of Conover, Vilas County, was born in Norway, March 14, 1866, and received his education in that country. He remained with his parents there, assisting in the operation of his father's farm, until he was 21 years old and then, in 1887, he came to the United States. The first few months of his residence here he spent in Minnesota, and in the fall of 1887 he went to Ironwood, Mich., and went to work in the iron mines, remaining until 1904 and then going to Idaho, where he located in the Coeur d'Alene mining district and remained for five years. In 1909 he came to Vilas County and located on 100 acres of wild land in Section 26, town of Conover, which property he had purchased in 1902. His land was covered with stumps and second-growth timber, and was without improvements of any sort. Undaunted, however, he set to work, clearing a site for a residence and erecting a good substantial frame house, and proceeding with the great task of clearing and developing his land. He has built a fine barn and set of outbuildings, adding to and improving the equipment and development each year, until today his is one of Vilas County's prosperous agricultural properties. He has 15 acres under the plow and is carrying on general farming, potato raising and dairying being his chief industries. He has sold 50 acres of his original holdings, so that his place now consists of 50 acres. He is a man of fine ability and some evidence of the regard in which he is held in the community is given by the fact that he served for three years as chairman of his town, having been a member of the county board by virtue of that office. He also served as side supervisor of the township for several years. He is a stockholder in the Farmers Produce Co. of Eagle River, and has had a successful career in every respect; everything he has achieved has come about through his own hard work and ability. Mr. Sandbeck was married May 11, 1894, to Josephine Anderson, who was born in Sweden, June 15, 1867, and came to the United States in 1892. Mr. and Mrs. Sandbeck have two children, Anna and Mabel. Mabel is living at home, and Anna is now Mrs. George Dobbs of Conover village, Mr. Dobbs being a merchant there; Mr. and Mrs. Dobbs have one child, a daughter, Mildred J.

Fern Scott, register of deeds for Vilas County, was born at St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 5, 1884. She graduated from high school at Sparta, Wis., with the class of 1901 and entered the state university in 1902, graduating with the degree of B. A. in 1906. She then taught grammar and Latin in high schools until 1913, being so engaged at Eagle River, Rhinelander, Neenah, and Whitewater. In 1913 she became deputy register of deeds for Vilas County under W. B. Raymond, and upon his death was appointed to fill the unexpired term. She again became deputy under P. J. Gaffney, who was chosen register at the following election, and she so continued until she was elected register in the fall of 1920. She has continued in the office ever since, having been re-elected in 1922. A finely educated and cultured lady and possessed of exceptional business ability, she makes an ideal in-

cumbent for the office and has given thorough satisfaction. She is one of the social leaders of Eagle River, and stands high in the Eastern Star Chapter, being a member of the White Shrine and one of the Star-points in the Eastern Star; she is also a member of the Royal Neighbors of America, and her religious affiliations are with the Episcopal Church.

Adolph J. Shucha, now engaged in farming in Section 22, town of Arbor Vitae, Vilas County, is one of the real pioneers of this region. Very few men are left in the timber and lake region of northern Wisconsin that came as early as did Mr. Shucha. It was in 1884 that he first entered the lumber woods of what is now Vilas County, which at that time was a part of Lincoln County. He well remembers when the early lumbering began. It was not until 1900 that he bought his present farm in the town of Arbor Vitae, having previously followed the vocation of lumber-jack and railroad man in the vicinity of Eagle River and on the Big St. Germain, and along up what is now the Chicago & Northwestern line to Watersmeet, Mich. Mr. Shucha was born in Bohemia, Austria, Nov. 13, 1868, son of Frank and Annie (Birt) Shucha. The parents, who were also natives of Austria, came from that country to the United States in 1879 and located in Kewaunee County, Wisconsin, where they were engaged in farming until 1898. They then removed to Hinkley, Minn., following agriculture there until 1903 and then going to Dogden, N. D., where they took a homestead and farmed until 1914. Selling out there then, they went to Montana, where the father died in 1920 and the wife and mother in 1921. Adolph J. Shucha came to America with his parents and his brother Louis at the age of 11 years, in 1879. He attended the grade schools here for a time and remained at home until he was 16 years of age, at which time he started life for himself in the lumber woods of the original Lincoln County, as mentioned previously. In 1900 he purchased 80 acres of timber and stump land in Section 22, town of Arbor Vitae, Vilas County, bringing his wife and child from Antigo to make a home in the new country. Mr. Shucha had but 50 cents in his pockets when he took up his home on his land, and he was surrounded by obstacles and hardships on every hand. There were no roads to his farm, and he often packed 50 pounds of flour on his back from Woodruff to his home amid the timber and stumps. Undaunted, however, he set to work to develop the wild forest into a farm. In this great task he was assisted by a faithful and loving wife and, as the years rolled on, by a willing family of children, and today he has one of the modern farms of Vilas County. A good house built in 1919 replaced the original structure, and a good barn and set of outbuildings have been erected. Fifty-five of the 80 acres are under the plow, and the place is well stocked with Guernsey cattle. Mr. Shucha carries on general and dairy farming along modern lines, and besides these activities he has continued in the lumber woods every winter up to the present time. He was justice of the peace for some time, and is now serving as weed commissioner for the town of Arbor Vitae. His fraternal affiliations are with the Modern Woodmen of America, he having been connected with this organization since 1898. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Shucha was married Oct. 8, 1894, to Augusta Linsdau, who was born at Menasha, Wis., July 6, 1874, daughter of John and Mary (Tumit) Linsdau. Mrs. Shucha's father was a native of Germany and her mother was born in Wisconsin; after their marriage the parents settled in Winnebago County, Wisconsin, and later they took a homestead in Langlade County, where they were subsequently engaged in farming until the death of the wife and mother in February, 1902; since that time Mr. Linsdau has made his home with his children, and he is now living with Mr. and Mrs. Shucha at the age of 80 years. Mr. and Mrs. Shucha have ten children, as follows: Edna, Agnes, Jervas J., Joseph F., Leonard A., Neil J., Annie I., Felix A., Zeta I., and Lawrence R. Edna is now Mrs. George Matkka of the town of Arbor Vitae, and she and her husband have three children, Carroll, Adolph, and Shirley. Agnes is Mrs. Clarence Lyons and resides in Rhinelander. Jervas J. is working at his trade as a carpenter.

Edward Stanzil, of Three Lakes, who has resided in Oneida County since babyhood and is well known to most of the inhabitants of the county as guide, sports-

man and highway patrolman, was born in Menasha, Wis., June 28, 1887, son of Edward and Louise (French) Stanzil. Both parents were born in Wisconsin, the father near Medford and the mother at Menasha, and they were married at Medford, Taylor County. When Edward was a year and a half old his mother came to Three Lakes, where she later married Harvey Locy. He later died and she afterwards married Henry Anderson, and made her home in Three Lakes until her death on April 5, 1923. Edward Stanzil as a boy attended school in Gagen and Three Lakes, Oneida County. He began industrial life as a cook in lumber camps, an occupation that he followed for several years, though during the summers he did guide work for tourists. After that he was engaged in the ice business for 12 years, and then for three years operated a farm. For two years also he had charge of the Three Lakes Rod and Gun Club. Since early manhood Mr. Stanzil has followed trapping and has caught and killed 20 bears in Oneida and Forest counties. He owns a 49-acre tract of lake frontage on Stone Lake, where he spends the summer months. At the present time he is serving as patrolman on State Highway No. 32, near Three Lakes. Mr. Stanzil was married in Clintonville, Waupaca County, Wis., Dec. 2, 1912, to Luetta Catt, who was born in that place Sept. 5, 1895, daughter of James and Alice (Waite) Catt, her parents being well known farmers near Clintonville, where they are still living. The Stanzil home now includes four children, Lou A., Mildred M., Edward J. and Duane H. The family attend the Congregational Church, while Mr. Stanzil also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. He owns his residence on Superior Street.

Henry H. Stolle, founder of the flourishing village of Tripoli, lying partly in Lincoln and partly in Oneida County, was born in Germany, Aug. 17, 1866, son of Claus and Margaret Stolle. The parents who also were natives of that country, were farmers by occupation and are now deceased. Of their ten children four are now living, Gerhardt, Dietrich, Catherine and Henry; the others all died in Germany. Catherine, who married Joseph Meyer and survived him, is now living in Germany. Henry H. Stolle, who was reared in his native land and attended school there, began industrial life by working on his parents' farm. In his youth he also worked on the docks and was clerk in a store for a while. When in 1887 he came to the United States, he located at Hecla, S. D., where he worked on farms and also at times as a carpenter. From Dakota he came to Wisconsin, locating at Fiefeld, Price County. There he became connected with the lumber industry, during the winter being employed in skidding logs in the woods and during the summer working as millwright and at the carpenter's trade. He next entered the employ of the Jump River Lumber Co. and by them was sent to Prentice to do repair work. He subsequently worked in the company's store and after their failure was appointed manager of it by the receiver, a position in which he served until 1899. In that year Mr. Stolle bought 80 acres of timber land on the site of the present village of Tripoli, and on which stood a portable sawmill. With this small mill he cut up the timber that he felled on his land in the process of clearing. In 1900 he moved his family to this place and built a new mill, taking into partnership E. T. Rollens and conducting a lumber business under the style of Stolle & Rollens. Later Messrs. Barndt & Lampert bought the interest of Mr. Rollens and the concern was incorporated as the Stolle & Barndt Lumber Co. As such it was continued until 1911 when Barndt and Lampert sold to Mr. Roenitz of Chicago and the name was changed to the Stolle Lumber Company. The latter company sold out in the summer of 1918 to the Bissell Lumber Company. In 1920 Mr. Stolle again embarked in the lumber business and is now operating a saw mill making lumber, lath and shingles; he is also engaged in logging. In 1919 he opened a general store in Tripoli, the concern being incorporated in 1921 for \$25,000, with H. H. Stolle, president; August H. Meyer, vice president; and Clarence M. Stolle, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Stolle is also engaged in farming, having 160 acres under the plow. He owns a large tract of cut-over land, which he sells piecemeal to settlers on the installment plan, taking a cash payment of \$25, and giving the buyers five years time in which to pay, without interest; and besides that, he helps them to get started. He is vice president of the Tripoli State Bank. When

Mr. Stolle first came to Tripoli there was nothing here but woods; he was practically the first one to make a settlement and it is chiefly through his exertions that the village has been built up. He persuaded the railroad company to build a track to the mill; laid out and platted the village, built the sawmills and houses for workmen, as well as boarding-houses. In 1903 he started the first wagon road in that section which was carried to within three miles of Tomahawk, and another connecting with Prentice and Rhinelander. He also put in the first telephone, and built schools and churches. He was the first chairman of the town of Soma, Lincoln County, serving as such for 15 years, and by virtue of that office being a member of the county board; and for several years he was vice chairman of the latter board and first chairman of the road and bridge committee. He was the first postmaster, serving 17 years, and was the first school clerk, which office he still holds. It will be seen that his public duties, no less than his private activities, have been many and various, and to all he has brought the force of a clear, far-seeing mind, a well-balanced judgment and a superabundance of physical activity. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow and Modern Woodman, and in the Odd Fellows' lodge has passed all the chairs. Mr. Stolle was married at Prentice, Wis., in 1895, to Bessie L. McClellan, daughter of Robert and Louise McClellan, who are now deceased, and before her marriage a school teacher. Mr. and Mrs. Stolle have had three children: Clarence, now secretary and treasurer of the Stolle Mercantile Co.; Margaret, who is attending the state normal school at Oshkosh with the intention of becoming a teacher; and Richard, who died at the age of 12 years.

Ralph E. Smith, a well-known member of the Lincoln County bar, who for the last 20 years has been a resident of Merrill, except when absent on public business, was born in the town of Alto, Fond du Lac County, Wis., Jan. 15, 1875, son of Ralph H. and Ella (Butts) Smith. The father, who was born in New York State, came of Revolutionary stock, his grandfather having served two enlistments in the struggle for independence; he was from Dutchess County, New York. Among the ancestors of Ralph H. Smith were the founders of the Pratt family, who came to America in 1642, settling in Colchester, Conn. Another ancestor, of the Munn family—his great grandmother on his father's side—came to this country in 1700, settling in Massachusetts. Ralph H. Smith, himself, was a soldier in the Civil War, a member of Company H, 144th New York Infantry. In 1866 he came to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and went to work for his uncle, Luther Butts, on a farm, also teaching school during the winter months. This farm was then fairly well developed, the Butts family having settled there in 1846, 20 years previously. Mr. Smith continued to work on it until he finally retired, except for four years that he spent in Minnesota. He and his wife Ella both died in Waupun, Wis. She was a native of Michigan and daughter of David M. and Betsy (Harris) Wooden. They had four sons: Melvin L., a farmer in Marathon County; Ralph E., of Merrill; Luther C., a contractor of Waupun, and Roscoe M., who is employed in the post office at Waupun. Ralph E. Smith was reared in Fond du Lac County, attending first the district school and later the Waupun High School, from which he was graduated in 1895. He then taught school for three years and was principal of schools at Hazel Green, Wis., from 1895 to 1897, and at Shullsberg in 1897-98. Being subsequently graduated from the law course of Wisconsin State University, he was admitted to the bar in 1900, with the right to practice in all courts, and in 1906 was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the United States. He first opened a law office in Tomahawk, in the fall of 1900, but after three weeks accepted a position as superintendent and principal of the Tomahawk schools, teaching there for two years. The summer and fall of 1902 were spent prospecting in the state of Washington. Then in 1903 he came to Merrill and became associated in law practice with John M. Cochran, whose partner he was for four years. After that until 1911 he practiced alone, his next partner being Carl Zollmann, with whom he was associated until 1914. From that year to 1916 he was in partnership with Quincy Jones, under the firm name of Smith & Jones, after which he practiced alone until 1921, when he entered into another partnership, this time with

C. B. Worster under the firm name of Smith & Worster, and this still continues. In 1906 Mr. Smith was elected district attorney for Lincoln County and in 1908 and 1910 was re-elected to the same office. In 1911 he was appointed to the State Board of Control, serving until February, 1915, and for three years being president of the board. He then returned to active practice at Merrill and in 1916 was again elected district attorney, being re-elected in 1918 and 1920. Mr. Smith has the reputation of having been the most aggressive prosecuting attorney Lincoln County ever had, working for the welfare of the community as such both in and out of court and achieving decided results. As a member of the State Board of Control he also made an exceptionally fine record. He is a stockholder in the Citizens National Bank, a member of the Rotary Club, and belongs to several fraternal orders, being a thirty-second degree Mason and "Shriner," and a member of the Eagles and Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Smith was married in Merrill, in June, 1906, to Minnie L. Littlejohn, daughter of Henry and Mary Jane (Bullis) Littlejohn, her parents, now deceased, having been early settlers in Merrill. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have one daughter, Mary Virginia.

George H. Sweet, in partnership with Adolph Neunast in the operation of the Lincoln Machine Shop at 119 S. Foster Street, Merrill, was born at Fond du Lac, Wis., Dec. 5, 1876, son of George and Margaret (Wells) Sweet. The parents were natives of New York State and came to Wisconsin about 1874, settling at Fond du Lac; in 1877 they moved to Wausau and in 1887 to Merrill, where the father followed the lumber industry for several years. The mother died here and the father at Fulton, N. Y., where he was making his home with his son Fred. Besides George and Fred one other child was born to them, a daughter, Mary, who died in infancy. George H. Sweet attended school at Wausau and Merrill and was later employed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway in its freight house in Merrill. In 1897 he entered the employ of the Merrill Iron Works, where he learned the trade of machinist and remained for 17 years; for the next five years he worked in the machine shop of the Heineman Lumber Co. of Merrill, and he was then for one year a machinist in a garage here. In July, 1920, he formed a partnership with Adolph Neunast and established his present enterprise, the Lincoln Machine Shop. It is a well-equipped shop and the partners carry on general machine work and automobile repairing; they have met with fine success and the quality of their work has created a wide reputation for them. Mr. Sweet was married on Feb. 19, 1903, to Cordelia M. Blodgett of Neenah, Wis., who was born on a farm near that place on Nov. 18, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Sweet began domestic life together at Merrill, and they own a nice residence here. They are the parents of two children: Corliss, a graduate of the Merrill High School, and Faye, who is now a sophomore in that institution. The family are members of Scott Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Sweet's political beliefs are in the tenets of the Republican party. He is a member of the Masonic Blue Lodge and Chapter, and is also affiliated with the Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Eastern Star.

Christian F. Staub, a well-known farmer and dairyman of the town of Schley, Lincoln County, of which he is a pioneer, was born at Danville, Livingston County, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1864, son of Nicholas and Pauline Staub, the parents being natives of Germany. Nicholas Staub came to the United States with his parents when 12 years old, the family settling on a farm in New York State, and it was there that he was later married. In 1867 he came with his family to Wisconsin, locating in Oshkosh, where he worked in the mills, and where he and his wife spent the rest of their days. Mrs. Staub died many years before her husband, in November, 1874, he dying in March, 1900, while he was on a visit to his sons in Lincoln County. They had eight children, six of whom are now living, namely: Kate, who married Reinhold Beyer and is now residing a widow at Dixon, Ill.; Louise, who married Charles Miller, whom she survives, and now lives on a farm in Winnebago County, Wis., having three children, Joseph, John and Francis; and Fred, John N., Frank and Christian F. Those who died were Pauline and Mary, the latter being a nun in St. Francis' convent at Milwaukee. Christian

F. Staub was three years old when he accompanied his parents to Oshkosh, where he was reared and attended school. Later he worked in the sawmills of the Payne Lumber Co. and the firm of Platt & Hilliston. In the fall of 1882 he and his eldest brother, John N., came to Merrill, Lincoln County, putting up at the old Patsie House, and set out to prospect for a homestead in what is now the town of Schley, but which was then in the original town of Jenny and later (1885) in that of Russell. As Christian was then too young, his brother located the land, a tract of 120 acres covered with hemlock and hardwood timber. They built a log shanty 12x15 feet in size and hauled lumber for a roof, which they put on the day before Christmas. Then on Christmas Day, 1882, they plastered the crevices with mud. The principal article of furniture with which they began was a dry-goods box, which formed their table, but soon after they put in a stove—at the time a most necessary article—and a little regular furniture. Christian then started clearing the land, that winter cutting the timber from three acres of it, which tract was planted in the spring. He continued his operations until he had 40 acres cleared. He then sold 90 acres to the Heineman Lumber Co. and bought 40 acres more adjoining the 30 he had left from his first purchase, and was therefore the owner of 70 acres, which he subsequently developed. His buildings, however, were burned in what is known as the big Heineman fire and he replaced them by building a nice frame house and barn and farmed there until 1919. He then sold the place of 72 acres and bought nine and a half acres of "popple," or poplar brush, situated opposite his old farm and next to the 30-acre tract. This he cleared up, building on it a modern stucco house of eight rooms and bath, with furnace heat, hot and cold water and other conveniences; also a modern barn supplied with the Warner equipment, and with full basement and cement floor. Here he is still located and is successfully carrying on general farming and dairying, keeping 15 head of grade Jersey cattle with a registered sire. He is considered one of the best authorities in Lincoln County as to the proper care and feeding of cattle in order to produce the best milk results. He is a stockholder in the Gleason State Bank. For one year he served in the office of town supervisor and for many years was treasurer of School District No. 2. Mr. Staub began domestic life on Nov. 12, 1892, when he was married at Merrill to Ada Fuller, daughter of Henry and Susan Fuller, the former a previous resident of Illinois and the latter of Michigan. The Fullers came to Merrill in 1874, taking a homestead where the Scott mansion now stands, and there they farmed and had a dairy from which they sold milk to Merrill families. Mr. Fuller, who also opened and ran the first meat market in Merrill, died in 1909 at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Staub. The latter's mother is still living. There were but two children in the Fuller family, Ada, now Mrs. C. F. Staub, and Emery, who is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Staub are the parents of one child, Florence.

Smith Brothers, Robert H. and William, well-known sawmill proprietors and lumbermen, of Gleason, Lincoln County, are sons of Peter and Kate Smith, natives of Denmark and Pennsylvania, respectively. Peter Smith came to the United States when 17 years old, locating at Shawano, or in Shawano County, Wisconsin, where he found employment on farms. When the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway was built into Merrill in 1880 he helped to clear the right of way and build the road. After that he took a government homestead of 160 acres of land, all heavily timbered, in Section 24, Township 33 north, Range 8 east, or in the political town of Russell. There he built a log house and started to clear the land. With an ox team he hauled his logs to a mill which he and John Cummings had built, including the dam and waterwheel. This mill was provided with an old up-and-down Mully saw, from which only 40 strokes per minute could be obtained, with a cut of 4,000 feet per day. The first lumber they cut was used to build the houses in the little settlement of Dudley and their later cut was hauled to Parrish. In 1893 they made great improvements in their mill, as they changed to steam power and a rotary saw, which latter would cut from 10,000 to 12,000 feet of lumber per day. After clearing the timber from his own land Peter Smith bought other timber and logs. In 1893 his partner, Mr. Cummings, left him and after that for

some nine years the business was carried on by Peter Smith and his two sons, John and William, under the name of Peter Smith & Sons. In 1901 John was killed in the mill, and in 1907 Robert H. became active as a partner, the father retiring three years later, in 1910. In 1911 the mill was moved from Dudley to Gleason, where the two brothers have since operated it, cutting from 20,000 to 30,000 feet per day of hardwood and hemlock lumber, and employing 25 men during the season. In 1922 they organized a retail lumber yard in Merrill, and on July 1, that year, the concern was incorporated, with William Smith, president and Carl Weber, treasurer. In addition to sawing lumber, they also make lath and use the sawdust for fuel, selling the wood. Both Mr. and Mrs. Peter Smith are still living, though retired. They have had the three sons already mentioned. Robert H. was born at Dudley, Lincoln County, Jan. 11, 1887, and was reared in this county, acquiring his education in the public schools and in Carroll Academy at Waukesha, from which institution he was graduated in 1907. He worked in his father's mill both before and after his graduation, and since that time has operated it with his brother William, as mentioned. They are also majority stockholders in the Gleason Mercantile Co., with E. H. Lang, also a stockholder and manager. This concern carries a general line of merchandise, including hardware, and the post office is located in their store. Robert H. Smith belongs to the fraternal orders of Free Masons, Modern Woodmen of America, and Mystic Workers of the World. He was married at Fort Wayne, Ind., in 1911 to Mary Pester, daughter of Edward and Olga Pester, who are still living in that state. Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Smith have three sons, John, Robert, Jr. and Wayne. William Smith was born in 1877 in Pennsylvania, in which state his parents resided before coming to Wisconsin. When they came here he accompanied them, attended school at Dudley, worked in the mill as a boy and has been connected with it and the lumber business ever since. He is a Mason and Modern Woodman and a member of the order of Eagles. He was married in Merrill, Wis., in 1908 to Lydia Heilman, daughter of George Michael and Henrietta F. Heilman, who were early settlers in that place, Mr. Heilman following the occupation of tailor; both he and his wife are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have two sons, Edward and Peter. It should be mentioned in addition that the Smith Brothers operate one of the largest Delco electric light plants in the county, which furnishes light for themselves and for a part of the village of Gleason.

William G. Smith, who during his lifetime was prominent in the commercial world of Merrill for many years, was born on a farm in Marathon County, this state, Feb. 15, 1862, son of George and Henrietta (Schroeder) Smith. The father was born in Wittenberg, Germany, and the mother in Pommern, Germany; both came to America with their respective families when very young, and they met and were married in Dodge County, Wisconsin. After residing for a short time in that county they went to Marathon County and settled on a farm about seven miles south of Merrill, on which place they spent the remainder of their lives, the mother passing away Oct. 2, 1900, and the father May 2, 1908. Of their family of 12 children six are now living, as follows: Emma, who is Mrs. David Lyon of Wausau; Elizabeth, living in Merrill, the wife of Matt Neubauer; Charles, who has no established place of residence; Robert, living on the home farm in Marathon County; Frank, living in California; and Henrietta, who is Mrs. Otto Plautz and is living at Merrill. William G. Smith attended the Merrill schools and at the age of 18 years left the parental roof-tree and took up his residence in this city. He came here to begin life for himself with no resources, and in building up the success he achieved he received no help from anyone. He worked at various employments during the first three years of his residence in Merrill, and in 1883 he entered business for himself, establishing a retail place which he conducted for 25 years, after which he sold out and went into the real estate business, being engaged in the latter line for nearly 15 years. He was very successful in all his dealings and had accumulated a financial competency before his death. He was an able man and a fine citizen, and his passing, which occurred on June 7, 1921, was widely mourned. On Nov. 19, 1885, Mr. Smith married Mary Neubauer, who

was born in Schleisingerville, Washington County, this state, June 23, 1865, daughter of Martin and Mary (Ero) Neubauer. Mrs. Smith's parents, both of whom are now deceased, were born in Germany and after their marriage there came to the United States in 1858 and settled at Schleisingerville, which is near Milwaukee. Of their family of 12 children, only two, Mrs. Smith and a brother, Joseph Neubauer of Merrill, are now living. Three children, Nina, Elsa, and Leon W., were born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith. Nina, born Nov. 14, 1886, is now Mrs. Theodore Teske of Merrill; Elsa, who was born Jan. 30, 1889, is Mrs. Albert King, also of Merrill; Leon W., born Oct. 20, 1891, is now the proprietor of the meat and grocery business at Merrill, formerly owned by Julius Thielman. He is a graduate of the Merrill High School and the Wausau Business College, and on Nov. 25, 1915, he married Helen Cotey, who was born in Merrill March 28, 1896, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Cotey. Mr. Smith, Sr., besides his immediate business interests, was a stockholder and director in the American State Bank from the time of its organization; he was a director and a heavy stockholder in the Merrill Knitting Mills, and he was also a stockholder and director in the Kubasta Abstract and Real Estate Co., besides owning shares in the Valley Electric Co. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Eagles and Odd Fellows. He was a Republican in politics, and he served his city for many years as alderman of his ward. The family are prominent members of St. Francis Xavier Catholic Congregation and are well known and respected in the community. Previous to his death Mr. Smith erected a nice home in the city, at 707 E. First Street, where Mrs. Smith now resides.

Charles A. Seidle, a respected citizen of Lincoln County, who is active in several lines of industry, conducting his chief business in Tomahawk, was born in Germantown, Juneau County, Wis., Aug. 21, 1864, one of the four children of Charles and Hannah Seidle. The parents, who were born and married in Brestlau, Germany, came to America and to Wisconsin in the latter 60's. The father was a slater by trade and worked at it for several seasons in St. Louis, Mo. About 1867 he moved his family to Necedah, Juneau County, Wis., where his wife subsequently died. Later he remarried and moved with his second wife and his children to Mauston. Charles A. was then a boy of about nine years and he resided in Mauston until he was 21, receiving, however, but a limited schooling. He then went to New Lisbon, Wis., where he learned the art of photography under J. F. Ramsey. In the spring of 1889 he came to Tomahawk and established a studio at No. 28 N. Fourth Street, also building a residence across the street from it. Until 1913 he conducted his photo business, his specialty being view making for the Bradley company and others. He had in the meanwhile bought 120 acres of uncultivated land one mile north of town, there being only a little clearing and a small log building on it, and in 1911 he took up his residence on the place and began its development. He has now from 50 to 60 acres under cultivation and has a large frame house there and other commodious buildings. He is engaged in general farming and dairying, his place being well stocked with high grade Holstein cattle. Though a mile north of the settled portion of Tomahawk, it is still within the city limits. Besides being an artistic photographer and a successful farmer, Mr. Seidle is a skilled taxidermist, having learned that business with John Lambert of Taylor, Wis., and practiced it up to the present time, and it forms no unimportant part of his work. His ability in these different lines of enterprise, coupled with a high standard of integrity, have made him well and favorably known and he is respected throughout Lincoln County. On Jan. 1, 1891, Mr. Seidle was married to Minnie Clark, of Black River Falls, Wis., who was born near that place July 22, 1860, daughter of Mark and Caroline (Syverson) Clark. The father was born near St. Thomas, Ont., and the mother in Bergen, Norway, the former coming to the United States and to Wisconsin as a boy, and the latter at the age of 11 settling with her parents at Coon Prairie (now Westby), Vernon County, Wis., but later moving with the family to Jackson County. The children in the Clark family were: Edward, now deceased; Minnie, now Mrs. Charles A. Seidle; Cordelia, who is Mrs. Garrett Quackenbush of Sparta, Wis.; Arvilla, wife of Frank Gruner, of Portage, Wis.; Effie, who married Robert Knoll of Fort Worth, Texas, and is now

a widow; Nellie, widow of Hugh Mills of Alma Center, Wis.; and Mary, now Mrs. Paul Chapman of Alma Center. Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Seidle are the parents of three children: Nettie, who is the wife of Edward Urban of Tomahawk, and has three children, Charles, Eugene and Marion; Nellie, wife of Louis Virchow; and Helen, now Mrs. George Gahan of Tomahawk. The Seidle family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church of Tomahawk.

Patrick E. Stone, one of the early settlers in Tomahawk, Lincoln County, and still residing here, was born in the province of Quebec, Canada, in March, 1855, son of John and Ann Stone. The parents, who were both born in Ireland, emigrated to Canada when young, the usual emigrant vessels of that day sometimes taking 11 weeks to make the voyage. They were married in Canada, where they spent the rest of their lives. They had three sons: John, who resides at International Falls, Minn.; Patrick E., of Tomahawk; and one who died young. Patrick E. Stone as a boy attended school in Canada and did farm work there until he came to Tomahawk in 1889. At that time this section was covered with timber and there were but two stores and a very few dwellings on the site of the village, while sidewalks or other municipal improvements, while perhaps thought of, were not yet in evidence. Mr. Stone had learned the carpenter's trade in Canada, which he found useful in Tomahawk while the village was building up. In the winters he worked at logging and at various times in mills. In those occupations, including general lumbering, he was engaged until 1921, in which year he met with an injury and retired from active work. For about five years he served as city street commissioner. He is the owner of some city property, including several houses which he rents, and also has a cottage on Half Moon Lake, where he and his daughter Anna spend their summers. Mr. Stone was married in Canada in 1884 to Bridget Curley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Owen Curley, her parents being natives of Canada, where both spent their lives. She died in 1904, having been the mother of six children, namely: Anna, who keeps house for her father and is a member of the Helping Hand Society; John, a master mechanic residing at Antigo, Wis.; Patrick T., who is the present city attorney of Wausau; Mary E., wife of Thomas Kelley of Tomahawk; Bess E., now Mrs. Sherman Wade of Antigo; and Florence, who is in the employ of the United States Shipping Board and lives in Washington, D. C. Patrick T. Stone enlisted in the navy during the recent great war, and trained at Great Lakes, but did not get across.

James Arthur Seth, now engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Tomahawk, in which city he is well known, being one of its original pioneers and for many years one of its public officials, was born in Delaware County, New York, Sept. 6, 1849, son of George and Janet (Owen) Seth. The parents were natives of Scotland, where the father was born in 1812. It was in 1848 that they came to the United States, locating at Jersey Heights, New York City, where George Seth followed farming, until with money thus earned he bought a farm in Delaware County, N. Y., on which the family settled. It was only the first step in their westward journey, however, as in 1855 they left there and came to Wisconsin, locating at Ripon, where the father engaged in general teaming and also followed farming, and where he died in 1881. His wife Janet died at Ripon in 1901, having survived him 20 years. They had seven children, of whom those now living are: Margaret, who married P. T. Tucker and is now in Redwood, California; and James Arthur of Tomahawk, Wis. Those deceased are George, Elizabeth, John and Alison. James A. Seth was about six years old when his parents settled in Ripon, and his education was acquired in the common schools of that place. He then learned the trade of painter, paper-hanger and decorator, which he followed for a time, afterwards working four years in a flouring mill. He then returned to his former trade and also conducted a meat market. When Tomahawk was founded in 1887 he came to this place, setting out from Superior, where he then happened to be, and walking the latter part of the distance from Bradley, as there was no railroad here then. He crossed the river in a dugout and found two stores here, one conducted by John Oelhafen and the other by Mr. Roberts. Stumps were everywhere in the streets and there were no sidewalks, so that it was a dirty,

and rather dreary-looking place, and very muddy after a rain. But the elements of progress were here and he remained, taking up his trade of painting again and also carpenter work, for which there was a good demand. After being thus engaged for a few years he entered into the real estate and insurance business which he has since followed. Having closely identified himself with local interests and proved his capacity and reliability, it was not long before his fellow citizens elected him to public office, and thus he served ten years as justice of the peace, was alderman from the Fourth Ward two terms, served one term as city clerk, was a member of the school board and poor commissioner, and served three terms as supervisor on the county board. He is fraternally affiliated with the Odd Fellows and Mac-cabees, and is one of the best known citizens of Tomahawk and highly respected. Mr. Seth was married at Ripon, Wis., Oct. 28, 1875, to Sarah Albie Welcome, daughter of Eben Decatur and Esther (Herrick) Welcome, the parents being natives of Maine, who on coming to Wisconsin had settled on a farm in Waushara County. In 1863 Mr. Welcome was drafted into the Federal army for service in the Civil War, being assigned to the First Wisconsin Cavalry. While engaged in active service he was captured by the Confederates and confined in the notorious Andersonville prison, where he died in June, 1864. He and his wife Esther were the parents of five children, of whom four are now living, namely: Sarah A., now Mrs. James A. Seth; Francella, who married James Pynch of Ripon; Elizabeth, wife of Phineas Shute of Winona, Minn.; and Decatur, who lives in California, where he is engaged in the real estate and investment business. The one deceased is Lois. After her husband's death in a war prison, Mrs. Welcome married his uncle, John B. Welcome, and, having survived him, became the wife of Henry Clay Welcome, who was her first husband's cousin, and who, like him, had served in the Civil War. On the day she married her third husband, her daughter Sarah became the wife of James A. Seth, the occasion being a double wedding. By this last husband she had a son, Harry Claude, who is now in Kansas City, Mo. She died in Tomahawk in 1916 at the advanced age of 84 years. Mr. and Mrs. James A. Seth have one child, Florence, now the wife of Herbert R. Miller of Minneapolis, and who has three sons, Paul and Norman (twins) and Herbert Ray.

Art Searl, head of the firm of Art Searl & Co., operating a feed mill in Tomahawk, Lincoln County, and who for some years has taken a prominent part in civic affairs, was born in Merrill, this county, in 1888, son of C. E. and Emma Searl. The father, who was born in Wisconsin Rapids, and who became a jeweler, was at the time of his death on March 29, 1920, the oldest business man in Merrill. The mother is still living and is now a resident of Tomahawk. They had five children, Ethel, Harl, Nile, Art and Ed, of whom Ed is now deceased. Art Searl was reared in his native town of Merrill, where he attended school. He then became a traveling salesman, working nine years for a grocery and fruit house in Minneapolis. It was in 1915 that he came to Tomahawk and engaged in farming on a 400-acre farm, which he owns and 140 acres of which is under cultivation. He also buys and sells potatoes and at one time owned five warehouses, at Rhinelander, Tomahawk, Merrill, Cassian and Bass Lake respectively, but in 1921 disposed of those at Rhinelander and Merrill. On Feb. 1, 1920, he established the feed mill he is now conducting and which has a capacity of ten tons daily. He grinds all kinds of feed for stock and poultry and is also conducting a wholesale and retail flour, feed and hay business, employing five men altogether and having a three-ton truck for delivery service. On his farm he keeps a herd of high grade Holstein cattle, with a pure-bred sire; also Chester-White hogs, and Rhode Island Red, Barred Rock and White Leghorn chickens. He also owns the only heavy pure-bred Percheron stallion in the northern part of Lincoln County. He was chairman of the town of King in 1919-20, and as such a member of the county board, and was elected alderman from the First Ward of Tomahawk in 1922. He is secretary of the Lincoln County Holstein Breeder's Association. Mr. Searl was married in Merrill in 1915 to Nina Davis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Davis, who were early settlers in this part of Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Searl are the parents of two children, Davis and Arnine. In their home they have the first

piano that was ever brought into Lincoln County.

A. J. Swanlund, a prosperous farmer of the town of Washington, Vilas County, was born in Sweden Oct. 20, 1856, son of Swan and Christine (Benson) Munson. The parents were natives of Sweden and both spent all their lives in that country. He was educated in his native land and learned the carpenter's trade there, which he followed after coming to the United States in 1882. He was first at Geneva, Ill., for two years and then went to Rockford, Ill., where he engaged in general contracting and building and became one of the best known contractors in that locality, remaining in business there for 35 years. He gave up his work in this connection in 1919 and at that time came to Vilas County, purchasing 80 acres of unimproved land in Section 10, town of Washington. He later sold 40 acres of this tract to his son-in-law, Alfred Anderson, and devoted his entire attention to carrying on the development and operation of the remaining 40 acres. This place he made into a fine piece of agricultural property, erecting a good set of buildings, and he is carrying on general diversified farming. His residence is a modern, excellently designed structure, and all his operations are carried on along the lines of scientific agriculture. He has also erected a small sawmill for custom sawing, and he cuts from 50,000 to 75,000 feet of lumber every year. Besides his other activities he deals quite extensively in draft horses, importing fine animals from Illinois and selling them locally. He has sold about 80 of these animals in his immediate vicinity. Among the improvements on his farm may be mentioned a fine double garage and a silo. Mr. Swanlund is a member of the Rockford Swedish Mission Church, and was a delegate to the convention of that organization held at Duluth, Minn., in July, 1923. In September, 1880, in Sweden, Mr. Swanlund was united in marriage with Christine Olson. Mr. and Mrs. Swanlund have eight children: George, Fred, Mamie, Paul Raymond, Ethel, Nancy, Harold, and Myrtle. George is now farming in the town of Washington; he married Bertha Hanson, and he and his wife have five children, Carl, Paul, Elna, Ruth, and Arthur. Fred, also a farmer in the town of Washington, married Anna Linder, and has four children, David, Paul, Leonard, and Mac. Mamie is the wife of Alfred Anderson of the town of Washington and has one child, Harold. Paul Raymond is living at home. Ethel is now Mrs. Martin Johnson of Rockford, Ill., and she and her husband have one child, Lowell. Nancy is Mrs. Floyd Johnson of Rockford, Ill., and Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are the parents of two children, Donald and Marion. Harold is bookkeeper for Swards Bros. of Rockford, Ill. Myrtle is also living in Rockford and is the wife of Farrand Sayre of that city; she and her husband are the parents of twin children, James and Alice.

Alfred H. Schroeder, who is engaged in the plumbing and heating business as a contractor in Merrill, Lincoln County, was born at Bloomfield, Neb., May 7, 1893, son of Hans and Florina (Hintz) Schroeder. The father was born in Germany and came to the United States with his parents when a small child, the family settling in Iowa, of which state Florina Hintz, his future wife, was a native, and it was there also that they were married. It was in Iowa that Hans Schroeder was educated and, after studying pharmacy, worked in a drug store. After his marriage he moved with his wife to Bloomfield, that state, where he opened a drug store of his own, which he conducted until his death in 1895. His wife with her three children then went back to her old home in Iowa. These children were: John, now of Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Louis E., of Tomahawk, Wis.; and Alfred H., of Merrill, Wis. Mrs. Florina Schroeder subsequently contracted a second marriage, with Theodore Bratz, and came to Lincoln County, Wis., in 1903, locating on a farm near Irma. By this marriage she had a daughter, Mabel. The mother died in Lincoln County in 1920. Alfred H. Schroeder acquired his early schooling in Iowa, and after coming to Lincoln County, Wis., with his mother and step-father in 1903, he attended the district school. He then worked two winters in the woods at logging, doing farm work in the summers. After that he came to Merrill and entered the employ of the Merrill Woodenware Co., with which concern he remained until he was 20 years old. On Aug. 13, 1913, he began work as an apprentice with the Merrill Plumbing & Heating Co., at wages of \$5 per week. In 1916 he took

his state examination and received his master plumber's license, continuing to work for the same concern two years longer. Then in 1918 he engaged in business for himself and has since been a contractor for all kinds of plumbing and heating work. He has a good and well-equipped shop and has won a reputation for reliable work and square business dealing. In addition to his direct business interests, he is a stockholder in the Lincoln Knitting Co. He is fond of outdoor sports, particularly fishing and baseball and is vice president of the Merrill Base Ball Association. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Schroeder was married in Merrill, Oct. 27, 1915, to Stella Podeweltz, daughter of Charles and Anna Podeweltz, who were long-time residents of Wisconsin Rapids and Merrill; her father is now deceased.

William Schrader, who is profitably engaged in the livery and dray business in Tomahawk, in which city he settled only some four or five years after it was founded, was born in Catteraugus County, New York, Dec. 29, 1863, son of John and Louisa (Ruter) Schrader. The parents were of German origin and the father a mason by trade. They never came west and both are now deceased. The son William attended school until the age of 13, at which time he began earning his own living at common labor. In 1883, being then in his twentieth year, he came to Wisconsin, locating at Stevens Point, where he remained for two or three years, subsequently going to Knowlton, Wis., and coming to Tomahawk in 1891. Here he found work about the lumber yards at teaming and soon entered the employ of the Bradley Lumber Company with whom he remained until 1904. In that year he bought a four-dray livery business of Louis Hildebrand, which he operated for eight years in connection with a dray line. In 1920 he took Albert Scott into partnership and the firm name is now Schrader & Scott. It is to Mr. Schrader's credit that although starting in life as a poor boy without capital he has been successful. He is the owner of one of the largest and finest gravel pits in this part of the state. He is a member of the Equitable Fraternal Union and in politics a Republican. On July 4, 1887, Mr. Schrader was married at Stevens Point, Wis., to Ella May, daughter of John and Sarah Petrick. The parents, American born, were of Scotch and New England origin, and the father, a machinist by trade, operated a machine shop at Stevens Point, where the daughter Ella May was born May 1, 1864. It was just after their marriage that Mr. and Mrs. Schrader moved to Knowlton, Marathon County, where they began home making. They have had two children, Jennie Louella, born at Knowlton, Feb. 9, 1889, and Delbert William, born at Stevens Point, Aug. 14, 1896. Jennie Louella after passing through the grades attended high school two years in Tomahawk, and then entered the Allen Business College at Stevens Point for a commercial course, but while there she took sick and died, March 24, 1906, before she had completed her course. Delbert William attended the town and graded schools and then went to Milwaukee, where he learned the trade of auto-motive electrical engineer. On June 21, 1918, he entered the United States navy as electrical engineer, and after training one month at the Great Lakes was sent to New York, where he was assigned to the U. S. S. Mont Claire for service. On this vessel, which was engaged in carrying supplies to our soldiers in France young Schrader made three round trips and started on the fourth, but the ship had to turn back. On this trip he was taken sick and on reaching New York he was sent to the naval hospital at Norfolk, Va., where he remained for a while until his recovery. On July 29, 1919, he was discharged at Great Lakes and returned home on the following day. On one of his trips between this country and Europe the ship was at sea 34 days on account of stormy weather. At the time the armistice was signed it was in the port of St. Nazaire, France. In 1920 young Schrader entered the Milwaukee Motor School, from which he was graduated that fall. He then entered the Milwaukee School of Engineering taking a complete course, and is now doing practical work with the Automotive Electric Co., and pursuing his studies. He makes his home with his parents in Tomahawk. In 1917 the subject of this sketch built a neat and comfortable modern house, the outside of "pebbledash" finish, at 124 Railway Street, in which he and his family reside. They are members of the Episcopal

Church, and Mrs. Schrader is affiliated with the local Royal Neighbors, the Macca-bees, and the Equitable Fraternal Union.

Albert H. Schram, a prominent merchant of Merrill, Lincoln County, where he has been established in the furniture business since 1908, was born at Milwaukee, this state, Aug. 26, 1854, son of Frederick and Adelaide (Moeller) Schram. When he was two years old the family removed to Sheboygan County, and he was there educated. He subsequently learned the trade of carriage maker at Baraboo, Wis., and followed it as a journeyman until 1879, when he opened a shop of his own at Plymouth and there engaged in the carriage and wagon-making business until 1888, when he sold out and entered the furniture and undertaking business there. He was very successful in this and built up a finely stocked and widely patronized establishment. In the spring of 1908 he sold out and came with his family to Merrill, where he established the business of A. H. Schram & Sons, in partnership with his three sons, Alfred H., Clarence A., and Gustav M. In the fall of that year the firm bought the furniture store of Mr. Hankwitz on the west side of the city, and they have since operated both this and their original store, carrying large and assorted stocks in both establishments and conducting an undertaking business in addition. Mr. Schram is an exceptionally able business man and has taken an active part in many movements which have permanently benefited the community. While in Plymouth he served in many official capacities, including that of alderman from the First Ward, as chief of the fire department, and in 1899 and 1900 as mayor of the city. He is in every way a progressive citizen and is a great asset to Merrill. Mr. Schram was married at Plymouth on Nov. 20, 1878, to Emma Bade, who was born there, daughter of Christopher and Wilhelmina (Borges) Bade. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Schram: Alfred H., Nora L., Clarence A., Gustav M., and Clara L. Alfred H., Clarence and Gustav are associated with their father as has been mentioned previously; Nora L. is following the profession of nurse; Gustav M. married Helen Genrich, daughter of F. W. Genrich, the prominent attorney of Wausau, and is now living in Merrill; Clara L. is the wife of Harry Peterman of Merrill. In the spring of 1923 they purchased the property on the west side where their furniture store is located.

George W. Smith, who in association with his son-in-law, Roy A. Conant, is engaged in agriculture at Bradley, Lincoln County, has in his day been a man of many activities and is still in the harness, able to do a fair day's work when it is necessary. He was born at Burnett, Dodge County, Wisconsin, May 7, 1850, son of John and Caroline (Taylor) Smith. One or more of his earliest ancestors in this country were among the Mayflower's passengers in 1620, and a Thomas Smith in direct line came over in 1621. John Smith, father of George W., was born in Duxbury, Mass., July 21, 1814, and was married to Caroline Taylor in Vermont, which was her native state, she having been born at Waterbury Feb. 14, 1816. In 1847 they came to Wisconsin, which was then under territorial government, settling in Dodge County, at a point seven miles from Beaver Dam and five miles from Horicon. There they were engaged in farming for 13 years, at the end of which time they moved to Outagamie County and later to Waupaca County, where Mrs. Caroline Smith died in 1889. After her death, and in the same year, her husband accompanied his son George to Tomahawk, and from there to Bradley, where he died in February, 1901. Mr. and Mrs. John Smith had five sons and two daughters. The brothers of the subject of this sketch were Willis, Ira J., Edwin and Charles C., and the two sisters, Abigail and Minerva, all of whom are now deceased. George W. Smith as a boy attended common school in Dodge County and subsequently, through a correspondence course, learned civil engineering, being qualified by the age of 20 years. He at once actively engaged in that profession and during many subsequent years followed it in various parts of the state. He was for some time county surveyor for Waupaca County and was county surveyor for Lincoln County for ten years after coming to the county in 1889 with his family. He also engaged in lumbering, and in mercantile business at Bradley, in association with E. L. Taylor and under the firm name of Smith & Taylor. After four years he sold his interest in the store to Mr. Taylor but re-

tained his interest in the lumbering business for 15 years, or until 1918, when they ceased active operations in that direction. It was in 1909 that Mr. Smith took steps to establish himself as a farmer, selecting 120 acres of cut-over land in Sections 5 and 8, town 35-6, close to Bradley village. Of this tract he has since developed 70 acres and erected a fair set of buildings and is every year making further improvements. The farm is well stocked with pure-bred Jersey cattle, and in its management and ownership he is associated as already mentioned, with his son-in-law, Roy A. Conant. Mr. Smith's other activities have been largely of a public nature. At a time when the town of Rock Falls comprised about one-quarter of the present area of the county, he served it as assessor. He also at another time for several years served the city of Tomahawk in the same capacity; he was for several years chairman of the town board of the town of Tomahawk, and for two years was clerk of the town of Bradley. A member of the Republican party he was a delegate to the Republican convention at Madison when Robert M. La Follette was serving his second term as governor. Such statements are quickly made and take up little space, but are full of meaning to those who can read between the lines, telling plainly of a large amount of work performed by Mr. Smith for the public good and in addition to his own personal business. When the Odd Fellows' Lodge was formed in Iola, Waupaca County, Mr. Smith became one of its charter members, and he still belongs to the order, being a member of the lodge in Tomahawk and the encampment in Merrill. George W. Smith was married Dec. 24, 1882, to Jennie A. McGuinness, who was born in Newcastle, New Brunswick, March 6, 1864, daughter of Thomas and Sarah McGuinness, the parents being of Scotch-Irish stock, and natives of the province of New Brunswick and the State of Maine, respectively. It was from Maine that they came to Wisconsin, locating in Waupaca County, and for some time in the village of Iola, where they were at the time of their daughter's marriage to Mr. Smith. Subsequently they moved to Lincoln County, where Mr. McGuinness died Sept. 9, 1917; his wife, who survived him, is now living with her son-in-law, Mr. Smith. She has not only survived her husband, but also her daughter, as Mrs. Jennie A. Smith died in Tomahawk on Aug. 16, 1904. One child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Bessie I., on Sept. 26, 1883, who is now Mrs. Roy A. Conant of Bradley.

Roy A. Conant, an enterprising citizen of Bradley, Lincoln County, engaged both in agriculture and mercantile business, and who has also at different times rendered efficient public service, was born at Tunnel City, Monroe County, Wis., March 14, 1884, son of Herbert L. and Abigail C. (Woodard) Conant. His school education was completed in the high school at Tomahawk, where he was graduated in 1903. He resided in that city from 1895 to 1903. It was in the latter year that he came to Bradley and began work as clerk in the general store of Smith & Taylor, remaining with them in that capacity until 1906. Then with George W. Smith, who had in the meanwhile become his father-in-law, he entered into the manufacture of lath and shingles here. In 1909 he was appointed rural mail carrier, attached to the Bradley post office, and was the first to be thus appointed. Then in the following year, 1910, he became interested with George W. Smith in the development of 120 acres of cut-over land adjoining Bradley village, and they began farming under the name of Smith & Conant. They have erected a substantial set of buildings, have about 70 acres under the plow, and are successfully engaged in general farming and dairying. In 1920, with his brother Lloyd, Mr. Conant purchased the Johnson Bros.' store and stock of general merchandise at Bradley, and they are still carrying on the business, which is well established. The post office is located in the store, and in September, 1920, Lloyd Conant was commissioned postmaster, with Roy as assistant. From 1913 to 1916 Roy A. Conant was chairman of the Bradley town board, and as such had a seat on the county board of supervisors. For some time he served as town clerk and for about seven years as clerk of his school district, being one of the prominent men of his town who are expected, when need arises, to lend a helping hand in the affairs of local government, and in whose ability and integrity the mass of the people can confide. Politically he is a Republican with independent tendencies on election

day. Mr. Conant was married Nov. 7, 1905, to Bessie I. Smith, daughter of George W. and Jennie A. (McGuinness) Smith of Bradley, and formerly of Waupaca County, Wis., where she was born Sept. 26, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Conant are the parents of four children, who were born as follows: George S., Oct. 30, 1906; Dorothy J., Oct. 16, 1908; Herbert G., Oct. 24, 1913; and Evelyn, April 19, 1919. Mr. Conant was reared a Methodist but affiliates with the Congregational Church, of which his wife is a member. He belongs to Beaver Colony No. 70 at Tomahawk.

W. H. Sanderson, the active manager of the John K. Sanderson farm in Sections 11 and 2, town of Somo, Lincoln County, who is also one of the town officials, was born at Knox Mills, Price County, Wis., in 1894, son of John K. and Tillie (Summerfield) Sanderson. The father was a native of Massachusetts who settled in Price County, Wis., in 1891, becoming associated with the Knox Mills Lumber Company and engaged in logging. In 1893 he was married in Osceola, Polk County, Wis., to Tillie Summerfield, daughter of John and Wilhelmina Summerfield. Her parents were natives of Germany who many years ago settled in Stillwater, Minn., from which place they removed to Polk County, Wisconsin, buying a farm in the town of Lincoln, that county. Both are now deceased. In the year of their marriage, 1893, Mr. and Mrs. John K. Sanderson came to Lincoln, buying 240 acres of land in Sections 11 and 2, town of Somo. It was a partly improved tract and Mr. Sanderson finished stumping the land and erected necessary buildings, including a barn 36x120 feet with full basement and the West Bend equipment. The house is a good frame structure of eight rooms and all the other buildings are such as belong to a first class farm. Mr. Sanderson has a good equipment of modern machinery, including a tractor. He has brought 110 acres under the plow, the balance being in timber and pasture. Since 1915 the farm has been in charge of his son, W. H. Sanderson, who came with the family to Lincoln County, attended the local schools and was graduated in 1913 from the Wausau Business College. They are carrying on general farming, including stock raising and dairying, having a herd of high grade Holstein cattle, with pure bred sire, and they also raise registered Duroc-Jersey hogs. The raising of potatoes, however, is their specialty and in the season of 1923 W. H. Sanderson raised 1872 bushels on six acres. He has served two terms as supervisor of the town of Somo, being chairman of the board for a year and a half, and since 1921 he has been town treasurer. He is a stockholder and director of the Tripoli State Bank. Mr. and Mrs. John K. Sanderson have two other living children besides W. H., namely, Walter and George, of whom Walter is on the home farm, while George is a student at the University of Wisconsin.

Otto H. A. Sievert, successfully practicing dentistry at Merrill, was born in that city June 2, 1894, son of August and Martha (Keuster) Sievert. The parents were natives of Pomerania, Germany, and came to the United States about 1882; here they first settled at New Ulm, Minn., from which place they came to Merrill in 1884. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. August Sievert, of which number eight, as follows, are now living: Otto H. A., Emil, Ella, Minnie, Laura, Anna, Leslie, and Roland. Otto H. A. Sievert was reared in Merrill and was educated in the public and parochial schools of that city. He graduated from the high school there in 1913, and later he entered the dental school of Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., from which he was graduated in dental surgery in 1918. He commenced his practice at Rockford, Ill., and after practicing there for a short time he went to Chicago to practice dentistry. He then took the Wisconsin State Board examination, which he passed with full success, and in 1921 he came to Merrill and established his offices here. He is a member of the Chicago Dental Society and of the North Central Wisconsin Dental Society. Dr. Sievert on July 15, 1922, was united in marriage with Emma Edbauer, daughter of Joseph and Bertha Edbauer, who are residents of Merrill; Dr. and Mrs. Sievert take an active part in the social life of the community.

Benjamin D. Stone, of Tripoli, local business manager of the Bissell Lumber Co.'s plant, was born at Wausau, Wis., Dec. 1, 1888. His parents were Fowler P. and Margaret S. (Stewart) Stone, the father born in New York State Aug. 21,

1850, and the mother in Philadelphia, Penn., in September, 1865. The former came west in 1864 to Clinton, Iowa, where he was employed by the Curtis-Yale Co., manufacturers. In course of time he located in Wausau, Wis., where was organized the firm of Mortenson & Stone Lumber Co. It was in that city that he was married in 1886 to Margaret S. Stewart. In 1913 he retired from active work and is still living in Wausau, as also is Mrs. Stone. Benjamin D. Stone after attending grade and high school in Wausau, spent some time as a student at Lawrenceville Academy at Lawrenceville, N. J., and later took the Letters and Science course in the University of Wisconsin. He then entered the employ of the Virginia & Rainy Lake Lumber Co., of Virginia, Minn., with whom he remained six years, afterwards working for the Mortenson-Stone Lumber Co. of Wausau, and from the latter he went to the Yawkey-Bissell Lumber Co., at White Lake, Wis. When the Bissell Lumber Company came to Tripoli in the summer of 1918, he came with them as manager of the plant here, in which position he has since remained, having a competent knowledge of the business and skill and tact in the handling of men. He is a stockholder in the Bissell Company and in the Tripoli State Bank, of which latter he is president. He is a Knight Templar Mason belonging to the Blue Lodge at Virginia, Minn., the Chapter, R. A. M., at Rhineland and the Commandery at Wausau. Mr. Stone was married Sept. 21, 1913, to Margaret B. Bissell of Wausau, Wis., and he and his wife began domestic life together in Virginia, Minn. They are the parents of three children, Katherine B., Benjamin D., Jr., and Barbara Joan. Mr. Stone was reared a Presbyterian, but as there is no church of that denomination in Tripoli, he and his family worship with the Congregationalists; who hold services in the community church. In politics he is a Republican.

Thomas B. Scott, Sr., often referred to as the father of Merrill, was born in Roxburghshire, Scotland, Feb. 8, 1829, and died Oct. 7, 1886. He attended school in Scotland until he reached the age of 11 years and then came to America with his parents, his sister, and his brothers William, James, and John. The family located at Sing Sing, N. Y., where the father died in 1873; the mother passed away in 1842. Of the brothers, John died in California, where he had gone a few years after the great gold discoveries there; William was for many years a resident of Wisconsin Rapids. Thomas B. Scott attended school at Sing Sing for a short time after the family's removal to that city. When 13 years of age he began clerking in a grocery store there. In 1848, then being 17 years old, he came west and located at DeKorra, Wis., where he opened a store selling supplies to lumbermen. Later entering the lumbering industry, he was for many years a very prominent figure in that industry along the Wisconsin River. About 1871 he bought the Andrew Warren mill, which was the foundation of the early settlement of Merrill, and this he rebuilt and modernized until it was one of the leading mills on the river. In 1880 it cut 10,000,000 feet of lumber and 2,000,000 shingles, and in 1886 25,000,000 feet of lumber and 20,000,000 shingles. In the midst of these activities he died. Mr. Scott married Ann E. Neeves, and by this union was the father of four children, one of whom died in infancy; the others were Walter A., Thomas B., Jr., and Cassie M. The latter married Frederick W. Cushing of Highland Park, Ill. Walter A. married Nellie Wiley of Merrill; he was trustee of his father's estate and that of his mother, who died Dec. 3, 1887. He succeeded his father as president of the T. B. Scott Lumber Co. and so remained until 1892. Thomas B., Jr., married Mary Lee Clair of Nashville, Tenn., June 9, 1889, and was subsequently a resident of St. Paul, Minn. During his lifetime Thomas B. Scott, Sr. was active in many fields and was prominent in public life. While residing at Wisconsin Rapids he served as county clerk, county treasurer, and for five terms as state senator. He served the Republican party as delegate to state and national conventions, and was the first mayor of the city of Merrill, later holding the office for several terms. During his last two terms in the state senate he was by unanimous vote chosen as its president pro tem. He established and maintained river improvements, sawmills, a railroad, and a bank, and was active in securing for the city of Merrill an extension of the line of the Wisconsin Valley railroad (now a part

of the C. M. & St. P. system) from Wausau to Merrill. In addition to many public benefactions during his lifetime, he bequeathed \$10,000 to the city of Merrill for the establishment of a library, and \$5,000 to Wisconsin Rapids for the same purpose. His life was one of service in the upbuilding of the Wisconsin valley.

Francis E. Taylor, president of the Merrill Machinery and Supply Co., of Merrill, Lincoln County, was born at Iola, Wis., Nov. 17, 1883, son of Byron L. and Josephine Taylor. The mother is now deceased and the father is engaged in the fruit business in California. They had a family of five children, namely: Arthur, now of Spokane, Wash.; Ethel, of Modista, Calif.; Vincent, who is a bookkeeper for a large lumber concern in California; Clark, an auto mechanic living in California; and Francis E., of Merrill, Wis. Francis E. Taylor as a boy attended common and high school at Iola and subsequently took a commercial course. In 1915 he came to Merrill and for one year thereafter was in the employ of the Iron company. He then bought an interest in the concern, becoming manager of the plant, of which he is now president and the largest stockholder. He is a member of the Elks and Rotary Club and occupies a high position among the successful business men of Merrill. Mr. Taylor was married in Merrill, in January, 1911, to Anna Gaten, daughter of Joseph and Margaret Gaten. Her parents were early settlers here, the father following the trade of shoemaker. Both are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are the parents of a son, Donald, who was born May 14, 1914.

Homer L. Thomas, president and manager of Camp Winnepe, a boy's camp on Catfish Lake in the town of Lincoln, Vilas County, was born at Marion, Ind., Sept. 3, 1882. He received his early education in the schools of Marion and subsequently entered Purdue University, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1907. For the following ten years he taught in Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., and since 1917 he has been head of the Department of Physical Education in the public schools of Birmingham, Ala. He was married July 3, 1907, to Lillian Arnold, and he and his wife have two children, Jane, now aged 15 years, and Susan, aged eight. In 1911 Mr. Thomas purchased the Grandview Resort in Vilas County from Mr. McIntyre; this property included 100 acres of land, and its buildings then consisted of a main lodge and two log cabins. Here Mr. Thomas established a camp for boys, changing the name to Camp Winnepe and proceeding with the development of the property to its present fine condition. He erected a combined boat house and bathing pavilion 40x55 feet in dimensions, two stories high, which is one of the finest structures of this nature in northern Wisconsin; the second floor of this building is used as a gymnasium and dressing room. He also built a two-story club house east of the main lodge, overlooking the lake; this building is artistically designed and is ideally suited to its purpose; the first floor consists of one large room, with a large rustic cobble stone fireplace, a piano, and a table for games; on the second floor are the reading room and library, the office of the directors, and the post office. Another building recently added is the washing pavilion, supplied with running water and provided with other equipment necessary to such a structure. There are 80 wall tents, made of extra heavy duck and fitted with raised wooden floors; these are furnished with spring cots, with mattresses. The camp was incorporated in 1919, with Mr. Thomas as president and manager; H. R. Crook, vice president; James F. Cook, secretary; and A. O. Kelley, treasurer. Mr. Crook is a graduate of Amherst College and is a teacher in the Nicholas Senn High School in Chicago; Mr. Cook is a graduate of the University of Illinois and is a teacher in the Soldan High School of St. Louis; Mr. Kelley is a graduate of Dartmouth College and is now teaching in the Soldan High School in St. Louis. The board of directors includes these officers and A. T. Sihler, of St. Louis, a graduate of Washington University. During the season of operation of the camp these men, all of whom have had wide experience in camp life and the handling of boys, are on the ground and devote their entire attention to the administration of the camp's affairs. They are assisted by a corps of councilors, men of the very highest type, experienced in work of this sort and each a specialist in some particular form of outdoor craft. To each councilor there is assigned a group of five or six boys, the small number in his group enabling him to

give individual attention to each boy. A competent physician, who is a member of the camp staff, looks after the health of the boys, and no detail has been overlooked in providing for their welfare and safety. The sleeping tents are all heavily screened, affording protection from mosquitoes and other insects. It is doubtful if any of the memories of a lifetime can mean more than that of a summer spent at Camp Winnepe in boyhood, and certainly there can be no better preparation for the battle of life than the lessons of self-reliance, of social adaptability, and of manliness to be learned here among the beauties of Nature in her wild state, with the companionship of other boys of the high moral character demanded by the camp, and the guidance and counsel of the splendidly-chosen staff. The boy returns home from a summer here glowing with health, developed physically, socially, mentally, and morally. Competitive athletics are an invaluable feature of the training here, and all the major sports are represented. The baseball field is one of the finest to be found anywhere in this region, and activities in this sport are under the personal direction of Mr. Cook, who was at one time a member of the famous Chicago "Cubs," and who has had long experience as a coach; Mr. Cook devotes hours every day to training the boys in this sport, and he has developed some teams of championship form. Swimming is under the management of Mr. Crook, another of the directors, who is a specialist in this field. There are a number of excellent tennis courts, and a championship event among those proficient in this game is held every season. Track and field athletics and basket-ball are also particularly encouraged, and there are many other sports, such as indoor ball, hand ball, volley ball, quoits, canoe racing, canoe wrestling, and canoe tilting. A branch camp is maintained on Kentuck Lake, about 20 miles from the main camp, deep in the heart of the wilderness, and a stay at this camp, opportunity for which is offered every boy, is a unique and impressive experience. Starting with an enrollment of 20 in 1911, Camp Winnepe has grown until today it accommodates upwards of 100 boys every summer. Mr. Thomas can well be proud of his achievement, and of the splendid work his camp is accomplishing for the welfare of the coming generation.

George A. Thompson, proprietor of Pine Grove Resort in the town of Lac du Flambeau, Vilas County, was born at Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 11, 1886. He attended school in that city and subsequently followed the meat business for ten years there, operating a butcher shop of his own during the last three years of this period. He then entered the employ of the Koehring Co., manufacturers of concrete machinery at Milwaukee, and he was with this company for 11 years, first as timekeeper, later as receiving clerk, and finally as shop superintendent. In September, 1921, Mr. Thompson purchased 42½ acres of wild land in the town of Lac du Flambeau, Vilas County, the tract having a half-mile frontage on Whitefish Lake, and in 1922 he proceeded to build up his present resort. He now has six fine cottages, each 20x32 feet in dimensions and furnished for housekeeping, each cottage being designed to accommodate six people; his private home is 20x42 feet with a kitchen 12x24 feet, and there is a caretaker's home 28x32 feet, a garage 18x60 feet with accommodations for eight cars, and a full-basement barn 20x32 feet. A private lighting system furnishes all the buildings with electric light, and there are many other conveniences not common to a summer resort. A large garden supplies fresh vegetables, and milk and cream come from the management's own herd. The guests are supplied with bait, and experienced guides are furnished; the bathing facilities are excellent, the beach being sandy and having a gradual slope to deep water, and every form of outdoor recreation is at hand. Mr. Thompson is popular with all his guests and makes a real effort to serve them in every possible way. He was married at Milwaukee Feb. 20, 1917, to Martha Koehring, and Mrs. Thompson is a capable hostess at the resort.

Rollie A. Thomas, lumber inspector for the Vilas County Lumber Co. at Winegar, was born at Amherstburg, Canada, Feb. 9, 1882, son of Joseph and Jessie (Schultz) Thomas. The parents are now residing at Ashland, Wis., the father being an engineer on the Omaha Railway. Rollie A. Thomas came to Ashland with his parents in 1892 and was there educated in the grade and high schools. Early in

life he went to work for the railroad company there as a fireman, but he left this position after a short time and went to Bibon, Wis., with the Chicago Lumber and Coal Co. as an employe in their planing mill. In 1909 he came to Winegar; here he worked in the planing mill of the Vilas Lumber Co. until 1917, when he was made lumber inspector in their yards, in which position he has since continued. He has won a high place of esteem in the community; for three years he was clerk of the village school board, and he is now serving his second term as treasurer of the town of Presque Isle, which township includes the village of Winegar. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He is interested in baseball and all forms of outdoor sports, and has done much to promote these interests in the village. Mr. Thomas was married Sept. 19, 1911, to Mary M. Hunt, of Winegar, who at the time of her marriage was bookkeeper for the company which her husband represents. Two children, Rollie William and Irene Margaret, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas. The family are members of the Catholic Church and are well thought of in every way.

Charles A. Thomas, who has been head filer for the Vilas County Lumber Co. at Winegar for the past 17 years, was born in Steuben County, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1871, son of John and Elizabeth (Comstock) Thomas. The father was born at New Bedford, Mass., and the mother in New York State; both are now deceased. Charles A. was educated in the grade and high school at Painted Post, N. Y., graduating from the latter with the class of 1889. In June of the same year he went to Manistique, Mich., where he remained for two years in the sash and door plant of the Weston Manufacturing Co. He next was with the North Shore Lumber Co. as assistant filer for three years, and was then head filer for the Weyerhaeuser Lumber Co. in Apollonia for a year and a half. In the spring of 1897 he went to Tomahawk and was there with the Bradley Lumber Co. for one year, after which he worked for the Lave Lumber Co. at Three Lakes until Jan. 1, 1900, when he went to Bartley, Mich. He was with the James McIntyre Lumber Co. at the latter place until May 12, 1903, and was then in the employ of the Robbins Lumber Co. until Aug. 28, 1904, when he went to Star Lake. In 1906 he came from Star Lake to Winegar and took up the duties of his present position. Mr. Thomas was married at Manistique, Mich., April 12, 1893, to Edith Simmons, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have had three children: Mildred, Crystal, and Alpheus. Mildred died on Oct. 21, 1894; Crystal is now Mrs. Joseph Reisse of Terre Haute, Ind.; Alpheus is in the employ of the Marshall Field interests in Chicago, and Mrs. Thomas is now making her home there with her son. Mr. Thomas, Sr., is affiliated fraternally with the Masons and the Modern Woodmen of America, and his favorite sports are fishing and hunting, in both of which he is very proficient. He and his family are well thought of in every way throughout the community.

Romey Theriault, manager of Rest Lake Lodge in Vilas County, was born in Canada Nov. 8, 1868, son of Daniel and Mary (Porier) Theriault. The parents were natives of Canada and spent all their lives in that country, where they were engaged in farming. Romey Theriault was educated there and remained at home until he was 12 years old, at which early age he began life on his own account. He followed various occupations, including work in the United States Postal service, until 1892, when he came to Wisconsin and worked in the lumber woods near Chippewa Falls for nine years. In 1901 he came to Manitowish, in Iron County, and worked on the dam which was then under construction there, later rafting logs on the Chain of Lakes for the Chippewa Lumber and Boom Co. In 1903 he became employed at Buck's Resort, now known as Spider Lake Resort, and he remained there for 12 years, doing guiding and operating a passenger launch during the summers and spending the winters at logging in the woods. In 1915 he bought a tract of land fronting on Manitowish Lake, and on this he erected a set of buildings and for the following three years was engaged in farming. In 1919 he went to Mercer, Wis., remaining there for two years, after which, in 1921, he entered the employment of the late P. D. Durant as manager and caretaker of his fine summer home at Rest Lake, which position he has ever since occupied. Mr. Theriault was married at Hurley, Wis., Nov. 3, 1904, to Frances Plzak, daugh-

ter of Matthew and Anna (Slice) Plzak. Both of Mrs. Theriault's parents are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Theriault are the parents of one child, Mathlyn, born Aug. 26, 1905. The family are members of the Catholic Church, and are very highly respected throughout the community.

J. Victor Turnquist, a well-known and respected resident of the town of Conover, Vilas County, was born at Wasa Len, Finland, Oct. 18, 1870, son of John A. and Johannah (Henderson) Turnquist. The father passed away when the subject of this sketch was very young and the latter came to the United States in 1888, being followed to this country by his mother in 1890. At the time of his arrival he located in southern Michigan, where for 18 months he was employed in saw-mills. After that he went to Ironwood, Mich., where he worked in the woods and in the mines until 1903. He then came to Vilas County and purchased 160 acres of land in Section 25, town of Conover, 80 acres of this being for himself and the other 80-acre tract for Erick Erickson. Mr. Turnquist was a pioneer settler in this locality, and went through many hardships and privations in building up his farm. All his provisions had to be carried on his back from Eagle River. He erected a large log house on his land and remained here until 1913, in which year he returned to Ironwood, Mich. He worked in the mines there for the following eight years, and in 1921 he again came to Vilas County and took up his home on his farm. He has ever since carried on the operation of this property, doing general farming and dairying, and during the summer months he also works at the trade of carpenter. Mr. Turnquist was married at Ironwood, Mich., May 30, 1898, to Ella Erickson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Erick Erickson. Mr. and Mrs. Turnquist have 11 children, as follows: Edith, Elsie, Victor H., Felix, Werner, Walter (twin brother of Werner), Edwin, Rudolph, Lloyd, Leonora, and Donald.

Carl Gustav Torkelson, a well-known citizen of Merrill, Lincoln County, where he is successfully engaged in business as a contractor and builder, was born in Amherst, Wis., May 11, 1878, son of Gunder and Kirsten (Knutson) Torkelson. The parents were natives of Norway, where the father followed the trade of carpenter, and he also continued at it for some time in Chicago after he came to this country in 1872. His wife joined him there in 1873 and they went to North Dakota, where they homesteaded a piece of land on which they lived while he worked at his trade. This land is now the site of Valley City, a place of about 5,000 inhabitants. After a while he returned with his family to Chicago, where they resided two years, at the end of that time removing to Amherst, Wis. There he followed the occupation of carpenter and contractor until his death in September, 1921. His wife is now living in Chicago with her son Knut. There were eight children in all, four of whom died in infancy. Those living are: Olga E., wife of Tom Torgerson of Amherst, Wis.; Inga Marie, who married Adolph Virum and is now a widow residing in Wisconsin Rapids; Knut and Carl G. The last mentioned, who is the subject of this sketch, was reared in Amherst, Wis., where he attended the common and high schools. At the age of 13 years he began to learn the carpenter's trade under his father and in course of time became a skilled journeyman. To advance himself still further he then took a course in architecture with the Scranton Correspondence School and for nine years thereafter was associated with his father in carpentry and contracting. In 1901 he came to Merrill, where he worked three years as a journeyman carpenter, and since then he has been engaged in general contracting and building, for a time being in partnership with A. O. Juve. Later, having bought out the interest of Mr. Juve, he conducted business alone for two and a half years, and for six years subsequently was in partnership with Fred Hesterman. Since he severed his connections with the latter gentleman he has had no partner. He has achieved considerable success in his own line of effort and has put up a number of substantial buildings in Merrill and the vicinity. His work has brought him reasonable financial returns and he is a stockholder in the Citizens National Bank of Merrill and owns a half interest in the Lincoln Hotel, being president of the hotel company. His popularity is evinced by the fact that he has served five years as alderman from the Third Ward. He is a Knight Templar Mason, belonging to the Commandery at Wausau and is also

a member of the Equitable Fraternal Union. His religious convictions are indicated by his membership in Our Saviour Lutheran Congregation. Mr. Torkelson was married in Merrill, Wis., July 22, 1903, to Johanna Marie Odegard, daughter of Ole and Helle Odegard, her parents being natives of Norway who came to the United States in 1883, settling at Port Edwards, Wood County, Wis.; where the father worked in the sawmill of John Edwards. They later moved to Merrill, where Mr. Odegard died in 1921. His wife, who survived him, is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Torkelson have been the parents of ten children, of whom death has deprived them of only one. They were born as follows: Helena C., March 31, 1905; O. M. Janette, May 22, 1906; George, 1908 (died in infancy); Margaret C., April 6, 1913; Elida G. and Eloise (twins), Sept. 25, 1915; Gerald M., Feb. 28, 1917; Harold N., Jan. 5, 1919; Carl Eric, Jan. 1, 1921; and Robert P., Sept. 21, 1922.

Robert E. Trumble, proprietor of Trumble's Resort on the southeastern shore of Twin Lake, one and a half miles from the village of Phelps, Vilas County, was born in San Francisco, Calif., Sept. 23, 1879. He was educated in St. John's Military Academy at Delafield, Wis., being graduated with the class of 1896. For two years subsequently he was employed in the wholesale saddlery business of Benjamin Young of Milwaukee. He then engaged in steam shovel construction work for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., and after being with that road for 15 years still holds his rights with them. In 1921 Mr. Trumble came to Vilas County and established his present resort. The land was wild at the time and he has made all subsequent improvements, achieving a remarkable result. His main lodge is 24x34 feet in inside dimensions and contains the dining-room, family quarters and office. To the lodge is attached a wing of 24x24 feet. He also has four large cottages named respectively the Welikeit, Sadowa, We-will-be-back and We-will-come-again. They are large, roomy and homelike and are finely finished and electrically lighted. One of them is a seven-room cottage built in duplex style. He also has a log cottage with a large, comfortable fireplace and fitted up with all necessary conveniences; a tent cottage and one tent. All these, as well as the grounds, are lighted by electricity, furnished by Mr. Trumble's own lighting plant. Other conveniences of the resort according to the comfort of the guests are a large garage, saddle horses for hire, a tennis court, a fleet of boats including Johnson motors, live bait for fishermen, guides when desired, and a good and safe bathing-beach with house and lockers and bathing-suits to rent. Big Twin Lake is one of the prime beauty spots of the northern Wisconsin lakes region. It is five miles long and one and three-quarters wide and connects at its southwestern extremity with Little Twin Lake. The waters of these lakes abound with all kinds of game fish, including the coveted "muskie." In addition there are numerous fine trout streams close by which afford the angler rare sport. The resort is easily reached by train or car and Mr. Trumble, whose post office address is Phelps, Wis., is always ready to answer inquiries. June, September and October are prime months for fishing and outings. Mr. Trumble is agent for the famous Rhinelander boats, which include practically every kind used by sportsmen or for outing purposes on inland waters, among them the Johnson outboard motors; also for tent and canvas goods and for the Adams portable log cabins. He is a member of the executive board of the Eagle River Resort Owners' Association; also of Charity Lodge No. 197, A. F. & A. M., of Coon Rapids, Ia., and is secretary and treasurer of the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen. He was married in 1914 to Jessie Vine, who assists him materially in the management of his business.

Richard W. Trantow, who for a number of years has been prosperously engaged in the automobile, garage and transfer business in Merrill, Lincoln County, was born in Marathon County, Wisconsin, May 5, 1883, son of Carl and Matilda Trantow. The father was brought to the United States when a year old by his parents and the mother when 12 years old by hers, both families settling on farms in Marathon County, this state. Carl and Matilda Trantow had a good-sized family, numbering 13 children, of whom 11 are now living, namely: Lydia, Laura, Martha,

Leona, Charles, Irma, Richard, Wesley, Edward, Arnold and Carl. Richard W. Trantow attended district school and worked on the home farm until 15 years of age. He then went to work in the paper-mill at Brokaw, Marathon County, where he was employed for six years. At the end of that time he came to Merrill and engaged in the automobile and transfer business with his uncle Julius, with whom he was associated for three years. After that he and his brother Ed carried on the business until 1915, since which year Richard has conducted it alone. Formerly, when in partnership, he had the agency for the Paige, Overland, Franklin and Nash cars, handling them on commission, but since 1917 he has handled only the Nash cars, also doing a general garage and repair business, carrying on a transfer business in connection with it. He was the first man this side of Oshkosh to own a truck and he now operates three. He is also a stockholder in the Marathon Rubber & Motor Co. and the Luceale Creek Oil Co., now owned by the Robert Edmunds Co. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Trantow was married in Marathon County, Oct. 3, 1903, to Helen Nass, daughter of Julius and Bertha Nass, natives of Germany who were early farmers in that county, but who are now residents of Merrill. Mr. and Mrs. Trantow's domestic circle has been broadened and brightened by the birth of three children, Marvin, Cora and Leslie.

Arnold A. Trantow, engaged in the automobile and garage business in Merrill, Lincoln County, was born on a farm in Marathon County, Aug. 5, 1895, son of Carl and Matilda Trantow. The parents were natives of Germany who came to the United States many years ago with their respective parents when quite young, the two families settling in Marathon County, this state, where the young people, Carl and Matilda, grew up and were subsequently married. They had a family of 13 children, of whom 11 are now living, namely, Lydia, Richard, Laura, Wesley, Martha, Ed, Leona, Charles, Arnold, Erna and Carl, Jr. The other was Richard (first), who died in infancy. Arnold A. Trantow acquired his education in the district school and was reared on his parents' farm, on which he worked as soon as he was old enough. In 1917 he was inducted into the war service of the United States as a mechanic on air-planes, being attached to the First Regiment of Service Mechanics. He trained at Camp Grant, was transferred to Camp Hancock, Ga., and later to Camp Merritt, N. J., subsequently sailing from Hoboken, N. J., for France, where he served 18 months, returning to the United States after the signing of the armistice, and being discharged July 3, 1919. After his return home he remained in Wausau one year and then came to Merrill, where, with his brother, Wesley, he engaged in the automobile business under the firm name of Trantow Bros. Until 1922 they conducted their business in rented quarters and then bought a lot and erected the cement-block garage, 54x120 feet which they are now occupying. They handle the Paige, Jewett, Overland and Willys-Knight cars and the Oshkosh four-wheel trucks, carry a good line of accessories, do general repairing and furnish storage. Arnold A. Trantow was married in Marathon County, Wisconsin, in 1920, to Laura Jehn, daughter of Carl and Amelia Jehn, who settled in Marathon County on coming from Germany many years ago. The father died in 1918, but the mother is still living.

Wesley Trantow, of the firm of Trantow Bros., Merrill, Wis., was born on his parents' farm in Marathon County, Feb. 15, 1885, son of Carl and Matilda Trantow. He was reared on the home farm and in boyhood attended district school. At the age of 13 he started to earn his own living, working on a farm for one year. He then entered the employ of the Wausau Paper Mill, from there going to the Rothschild Paper Mill. After that he was in the employ of the Northern Flour Mill in Minneapolis for a while and later with Swift & Co. in St. Paul. In 1920 he came to Merrill and engaged in the auto business with his brother Arnold. He is fraternally affiliated with the order of Eagles. Wesley Trantow was married in Marathon County, in 1908, to Minnie Kuehl, daughter of August and Augusta Kuehl, whose parents, early settlers in Marathon County, are now living in Wausau. He and his wife have had two children, one of whom is now deceased. The one living is Lisle.

Henry A. Voss, proprietor of Birchwood Lodge in the town of Lac du Flambeau, Vilas County, was born at Milwaukee, Wis., March 31, 1884, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Voss, Sr.; the father is still a resident of Milwaukee, while the mother is now deceased. The subject of this sketch was educated in Milwaukee and there learned the photo-engraving trade. He came to Vilas County in 1908 and at that time purchased 100 acres of land in Section 13, town of Lac du Flambeau, establishing his present resort on this property in 1911. It is situated on Spider Lake, one of a chain of 14 beautiful lakes known as the Manitowish Waters, and is one of the beauty spots of Wisconsin's great vacation land. The fishing in the lakes of this chain is particularly fine, and partridge, prairie chickens, and ducks abound. The cuisine at the lodge is of the finest, fresh milk and cream being furnished by the management's own herd, and no finer place can be found to spend a vacation of rest and recreation among the cool, sparkling waters and pine forest and woodland breezes of this land of lakes and forests. Mr. Voss is an ideal host, and every guest that has enjoyed his hospitality is a booster for his place. Jan. 23, 1910, at Denver, Colo., Mr. Voss was united in marriage with Ruth La Porte, daughter of Henry and Susan (Ferge) La Porte; Mrs. Voss' parents are residents of Manitowish, Wis. Two children, as follows, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Voss: Lloyd, born July 5, 1911; and Audrey, born Aug. 12, 1912.

John Van Hecke, a prominent member of the legal profession who has been engaged in practice at Merrill since 1884, was born on a farm in the town of Sharon, Portage County, Wis., April 28, 1857, son of Charles L. and Barbara (Vulsteke) Van Hecke. Both parents were born in Belgium, the father in 1827 and the mother in 1831; they were married in that country and came to America in 1856, settling in Portage County, this state, where they were subsequently engaged in farming until they retired and moved to Stevens Point in 1890. Both died at the latter place, the father on April 5, 1909, and the mother Jan. 30, 1917. Seven children, as follows, were born to these parents: Leonard, now deceased; John, subject of this sketch; Leander, living at Oakland, Calif.; David, now a railway superintendent living at El Reno, Okla.; Mary, who died the wife of Patrick Walsh, formerly of Ashland, Wis.; Charles E., who is living at Stevens Point; and James A., a resident of Chicago, where he is connected with Swift & Co., packers. John Van Hecke attended country school in the towns of Sharon and Stockton, Portage County, the parents having removed to the latter town after the Civil War. He then taught school for five years in order to acquire the money to continue his studies, after which he entered the state normal school at Mankato, Minn., graduating from that institution in 1880. He then taught school for two years more, following which he took up the study of law, entering the office of Raymond & Hazeltine at Stevens Point in the fall of 1882. He was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1884 and came to Merrill at that time, opening a legal office here. He practiced law alone for some time and then formed a partnership with E. L. Bump; after this was dissolved he associated himself with E. M. Smart, and after the dissolution of this latter partnership he practiced for some time with W. L. Fisher. He was then alone until 1912, when he was joined by his son, Max; the present firm is known as J. and M. Van Hecke. Mr. Van Hecke is Republican in politics, though previous to 1896 he aligned himself with the Democratic party. He served his city as alderman from his ward for two years, was city attorney for many years, was twice elected to the office of district attorney, and filled an unexpired term as county judge, serving in all of these positions of trust with marked credit to himself and his constituents. He was a member of the school and library boards, and he served as a director of the Merrill Chamber of Commerce. He is a stockholder and director in the Lincoln County Bank at Merrill and is also a stockholder in the West Lumber Co. of Lugerville, Wis. Fraternally he is a member of Merrill Council No. 133, Knights of Columbus, of Merrill Branch No. 94, Catholic Knights, and of St. Francis Court No. 502 of the Catholic Order of Foresters. He and his family are prominent members of St. Francis Catholic Congregation. Mr. Van Hecke's offices are in the two-story brick block which he owns at 407 West Main Street, and he has his residence on the second floor of this building.

Sept. 20, 1884, Mr. Van Hecke was united in marriage to Mary A. McGuire, of Merrill; Mrs. Van Hecke was born at Wisconsin Rapids (then Grand Rapids), Dec. 19, 1866, daughter of John and Mary (Meehan) McGuire, and then removed to Merrill with her parents in 1884. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Van Hecke; Margaret, who was born on Sept. 18, 1886 and died March 22, 1887; Max, a sketch of whose life will be found below; Dean Stanley, who was born Nov. 15, 1889 and is now a practicing physician at Phillips, Wis.; and Kathleen, born Jan. 21, 1894, now Mrs. Robert G. Regan of Chicago. Mr. Van Hecke is truly a self-made man, and his success is indeed a fine one; he had no financial assistance after finishing the country schools, and made his own way through normal school and during his law studies. He came to Merrill with but \$50, and has built up his present position in the community solely through his own efforts and ability.

Max Van Hecke, associated with his father in legal practice at Merrill, was born in that city March 23, 1888, son of John and Mary (McGuire) Van Hecke. He graduated from the Merrill High School with the class of 1905 and from the college of law at Marquette University, Milwaukee, in 1912. He was admitted to the bar in the latter year and has since been a member of the firm of J. and M. Van Hecke at Merrill. June 17, 1915, he married Helen Elsen, who was born at Merrill April 7, 1892, daughter of John and Augusta Elsen. Mrs. Van Hecke was a graduate in music from Holy Rosary Academy at Corliss, Wis., and was a highly accomplished young woman. She and Mr. Van Hecke established a home in Merrill, but their happy life together was brief; during the influenza epidemic Mrs. Van Hecke fell a victim to this disease and passed away on Jan. 22, 1919, leaving a wide circle of friends besides her sorrowing husband to mourn her loss. Mr. Van Hecke's legal career promises to be one of exceptional brilliance; he has served Merrill as city attorney for two years, and in the fall of 1922 was elected to the office of district attorney for Lincoln County, a splendid showing of the esteem in which he is held in the community; a great future is freely predicted for him. He is a member of the Merrill Rotary Club and the Merrill Social and Sick Benefit Society, as well as of the fraternal orders of Elks, Eagles, and Knights of Columbus. His religious affiliations are with the St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church.

Olof Valley, proprietor of Normandy Court, a resort on the south shore of Big St. Germain Lake in Vilas County, was born in northern Sweden, son of Peter and Catherine (Swenson) Valley. The parents were natives of Sweden and spent all their lives in that country. After receiving his education there Olof Valley came to the United States in April, 1887 and proceeded direct from Boston to Chicago, in which city one of his brothers was residing. Here he engaged in mechanical work and later became associated with the Western Electric Co., remaining until 1904. During this period he engaged in the study of music during his spare time, being highly talented along this line, and in 1904 he was offered the chair of music in the Kansas State Agricultural College, which he accepted and continued in until 1915, also doing chautauqua, concert and oratorio work during the summer months of that period. In 1907 while spending his vacation in northern Wisconsin he purchased 110 acres of land on the south shore of Big St. Germain Lake and in 1915 he retired from his musical career to take up his home on this property. He entered the service of the United States government in 1917 as inspector of aeronautical instruments in the air service division of the signal corps, and he remained in that connection until Oct. 9, 1922, his work taking him to various parts of the United States. After resigning from this service he conceived the idea of establishing a resort on his Vilas County property, and he accordingly erected the necessary buildings. He arranged three cottages on each side of a commodious main lodge, and to this excellent beginning he intends to add from time to time until he has built up his entire lake frontage, which is half a mile in extent. The beach at this point is sandy and has a gradual slope into the deep water, making the bathing safe and enjoyable, and the surroundings are beautiful to a degree that cannot be described. Mr. Valley's place bids fair to become one of the most popu-

lar resorts in this region. A highly cultivated man, he has a sense of the refinements and conveniences that will be appreciated by his guests and an understanding of the things that will make for perfect harmony and contentment during their stay at his hostlery. Mr. Valley was married at Milwaukee, Wis., May 2, 1896, to Annie Estborn, daughter of Nels and Anna (Hammerstrom) Estborn. Mrs. Valley's parents, both of whom were born in Sweden, are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Valley are the parents of one child, Norman O., who was born July 26, 1898, in Chicago. Norman O. Valley attended college at Manhattan, Kans., and was with the Air Service during the World War. After his discharge from the service at the close of the war he entered the University of Wisconsin at Madison, taking a short course in agriculture, to better qualify himself for his work in connection with his father in conducting Normandy Court, and is now studying commercial art at the Meyer-Booth College of Commercial Art.

Charles Chase Walsh, M. D., who has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Merrill since 1890, was born at Amesville, Ohio, June 23, 1863, son of John and Martha (Ellis) Walsh. The great-great-grandfather Walsh was born in Ireland and the mother was of Scotch ancestry, but both families settled in Pennsylvania in the very early days. The parents of Charles C. later went to Ohio, and removed from there to Missouri when he was three years old, spending the following four years on a farm in that state. The father was a shoemaker by trade, a high grade workman turning out the finest of boots and shoes, and after leaving the farm in Missouri he went to Iowa and followed his trade. Both father and mother are now deceased, the father dying at the age of 81 and the mother when 68. Charles Chase Walsh completed the public school at Raymond, Iowa, and then studied practical pharmacy, which profession he followed for ten years in St. Paul, at Tomah, Wis., and in various towns in the Dakotas. He took the examination of the Wisconsin State Board of Pharmacy at La Crosse, and was one of nine who passed this examination out of the group of 30 taking it. He next spent two years in a drug store in Marinette in order to earn money to pay his way through medical school, and, having acquired a sufficient amount, he entered the medical department of Iowa State University, from which he was graduated in 1889. He opened his practice at Marinette and spent two years there following his profession, and on Oct. 11, 1890, he came to Merrill, where he has ever since been in active practice. About 1895 he purchased the interest of Dr. Monroe in the Merrill Hospital, operating it until 1903, when he returned to private practice. He has had a highly successful career and his reputation as a skilled physician and surgeon reaches out far beyond the confines of the city of Merrill. In his practice Dr. Walsh uses a high-tension electric machine producing what amounts to the violet ray, which recent investigation has found to be so potent, and under the head of physiotherapy he introduces electro-, hydro-, and mechano-therapy. He is a member of the American Medical Association and the State and Lincoln County Medical societies, having been the first secretary of the last-named organization. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. Dr. Walsh was married at Marinette, Wis., March 6, 1888, to Phoebe Suits, daughter of George N. and Clarissa A. Suits. Mrs. Walsh's parents were old settlers of Marinette and her father was a veretan of the Civil War, in which conflict Dr. Walsh's uncle, Captain William Walsh, was shot through the head and killed at Missionary Ridge. Dr. and Mrs. Walsh have two daughters, Inez, who is now the wife of William H. Ady of Viroqua, Wis., and Edith M., who is attending the University of Wisconsin.

August Ziebell, an early settler in Eagle River, where is he now living retired, is a native of Wisconsin, having been born in the town of Main, Marathon County, Aug. 27, 1863, son of Fritz and Mena Ziebell. The parents came to Marathon County at an early day from Germany and subsequently became well known and prominent residents of that county. Both are now deceased. August Ziebell, appearing on the scene of life in a rude community and in pioneer days, was able to obtain but a limited schooling. He remained in Marathon County until 1883, and then at the age of 20 came to Eagle River. This place was then in Lincoln

County and was then very small—just starting out, in fact, on its career as a village community. Mr. Ziebell mingled with its current of human life, doing whatever his hand found to do, which was usually something connected with the lumber industry, either logging or sawmill work, which he followed for 28 years, being in the woods in winter and in the mill in summer, and in addition to following that part of mill work directly concerned with the manufacture of lumber, he worked three years as night watchman. He also did a little farming. Then for three years he held the position of engineer at the city waterworks station. Mr. Ziebell took care of his earnings and invested them judiciously. About the year 1888 he built his present residence, which stands on three lots, and he also owns two other building lots in the city. At one time he also owned a farm in Vilas County, of which he cleared 30 acres, farming it at times, though he never lived on it; this, however, he sold. For 40 years Mr. Ziebell has watched the village of Eagle River grow and prosper, and he has prospered with it and is now one of its best known and most respected citizens. He is a member of the Lutheran Church and of the Lutheran Aid Society. He was married Sept. 25, 1898, to Theresa Stadler, of Eagle River, who was born in Germany, Feb. 19, 1873. She came to America with her parents, Anton and Annie (Hoffman) Stadler when an infant two years old; the parents are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Ziebell have an adopted son, Leonard, who resides with them.

Charles Zimpelmann, an enterprising merchant of Eagle River, Vilas County, was born at Port Washington, Ozaukee County, Wis., April 2, 1875, son of Matt and Rose (Wachter) Zimpelmann. He was educated in his native town and remained at home until 1896, when he became clerk in the Hoffman Hotel in Port Washington, and was thus occupied for two years. In 1898 he came to Eagle River and engaged in the mercantile business with his brother-in-law, Matthew Scheibel, the association being continued for 18 years. In 1918 he engaged in the confectionery and ice cream business, including cigars and tobacco, and is still conducting it, also operating a large pop-corn machine. He enjoys a fine tourist business during the summer months and a fairly steady business at all times. While the United States was involved in the World War he took an active and patriotic part in home work, and at various times he has shown a public-spirited interest in matters concerning the welfare of the community. Fortune has been kind to him in his business endeavors; he owns his residence on Main Street, also the building in which his store is located and eight acres on Silver Lake. Mr. Zimpelmann was married at Port Washington, Wis., Oct. 1, 1903, to Bertha Ewald, daughter of Carl and Johanna (Felt) Ewald. He and his wife are the parents of three children: Alice, who is attending normal school at Milwaukee; and Alma and Carl, who are high school pupils in Eagle River. The family are members of the Lutheran Church. Mrs. Zimpelmann being also a member of the Ladies' Aid Society.

Herbert Zimbal, who is successfully conducting a garage business at Merrill which he opened in the fall of 1919, was born at Sheboygan, Wis., May 16, 1893, son of Edward and May Zimbal. The parents were natives of Sheboygan County, Grandfather Zimbal having come to Sheboygan when it was an Indian village and bought land on which the present city stands and engaged in farming. He and his wife were natives of Germany. Edward Zimbal was also a farmer for many years, finally retiring from active work and he and his wife taking up their residence in the city of Sheboygan, where they are still living. There are seven children in the family, six sons and one daughter, namely: Albert, Ernest, Oswald, August, Herbert, Walter, and Amelia, the last mentioned being the wife of Joseph Herr of Sheboygan. Herbert Zimbal was reared in Sheboygan and acquired his education in its public schools. Then, after spending one summer on the home farm, he went to work in the garage of Robert Fellman & Co., where he learned the automobile and garage business in all its branches, becoming an expert mechanic and also foreman of the concern, and remaining there until 1917. Having in that year entered the army service of the United States, he was sent to Columbus barracks and later to Newport News, where he assembled army trucks and drove them to different camps. On July 15, 1917, he embarked for France, where

he served with the auto-mechanic department until the armistice was signed. After that he was attached to the army of occupation, being stationed at Coblenz until May, 1919, when he was honorably discharged and returned home. In the fall of 1919 he came to Merrill, purchased a building on East Main Street and opened the Zimbal Garage which he has since conducted. He handles Dodge cars, carries a full line of parts for both Dodge and Ford cars, and auto accessories, and conducts an up-to-date repair department, keeping three mechanics. As a part of his equipment he has a grinding machine for regrinding cylinders. His business is now well established and he enjoys a large and increasing trade. Mr. Zimbal was married in Merrill July 15, 1919, to Theodora Straussburg, daughter of Charles and Anna Straussburg, who are now residents of Merrill. Mr. and Mrs. Zimbal are the parents of two children, Dorothy and Raymond.

Leslie H. Willett, a well-known farmer in the town of Rock Falls, Lincoln County, and one of this county's prominent officials, whose public service extends over a number of years, was born on a farm in the town of Linwood, near Stevens Point, Portage County, Dec. 6, 1862. His parents were Hibbard and Melvina (Hill) Willett, the father a native of France and the mother born in New York State. Hibbard Willett came to America in the 50's, settling first in Canada, but after remaining there but a short time, he came to Portage County, Wisconsin, locating on a tract of 100 acres of wild land in the town of Linwood, building thereon a log house as his first residence. At the time of the Indian massacre in Minnesota in 1862, when there were apprehensions of a similar uprising in Wisconsin, he helped to build a log fort on an island in the Wisconsin River opposite his home. Besides cultivating his farm, of which he cleared 60 acres, he engaged in logging and rafted lumber down the rivers to St. Louis. He died on the farm in 1868, but his wife is now living at an advanced age with her children. Of the latter there were four, namely: Leslie H., Arthur, Bradford and one who died in infancy. Leslie H. Willett was a child of six or seven years when his father died, and after that event his mother with her children resided with her relations until she married again, her second husband being Joe St. Thomas. They then moved to Mill Creek, Portage County, where young Willett went to school. Later he became connected with the lumber industry in that vicinity, being engaged in logging until 1881, when he came to Merrill, Lincoln County. Since then he followed various occupations. He was engaged for four years in the livery business in Merrill, and was for a while sales agent for the Gund Brewing Company of La Crosse. He has also followed logging in Lincoln County, having been engaged in it more or less ever since he came to the county. On Sept. 1, 1909, he bought his present farm of 130 acres in Section 30, (T. 33, R. 6) town of Rock Falls. The property was partly improved at the time, having a house and barn on it, and he has since improved the buildings and erected others. He has 20 acres of land under the plow and does general farming and dairying. His farm is not far from Grandfather Falls, where he owns a resort, which at one time was a well-known stopping-place for woodsmen, and is today patronized largely by hunters, tourists, and others. For more than a quarter of a century Mr. Willett has been one of the best known citizens of his county. He was elected sheriff in 1896 and served in that office for two years. Then he was for four years a member of the Merrill city council, serving on the fire committee and was chairman of the street and bridge committee, and he is now chairman of the road and bridge committee of Lincoln County. It was through his efforts that the county built County Trunk Highway E, from Merrill to Tomahawk, and by his manipulation in 1923 the state highway commission took it over for maintenance and it is now a state highway. Mr. Willett has had an active and useful career and has been a valuable man to his county. He has been fairly prosperous and is still active with the prospect of many years of further usefulness. He was married at Chippewa Falls in 1883 to Margaret Kennedy, daughter of James and Mary (Masterson) Kennedy, her parents, however, being now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Willett are the parents of three children, all daughters, namely: Mabel, wife of L. P. Bartley of Bloomington, Wis.; Hazel, wife of Alber A. Elsen of Grand Rapids, Mich.; and Helen, wife of

Dr. Harry O'Connell of Cashton, Wis.

William H. Weeks, a prominent and successful lumberman with headquarters in Racine, and who is also proprietor of the Hereford Farm in Section 8, town of Harrison, Lincoln County, one of the best stock farms in this region, on which grain also is raised, was born in the city of Munster, Westphalia, Germany, April 13, 1880. His parents were William and Antonette (Haunes) Weeks, the father, now deceased, being at one time superintendent, and later the owner of coal and potash mines. The mother is still living in Germany. There were four children in the family, Eleanor, Josephine, William H. and Antonette, the last mentioned of whom is now dead. William H. Weeks acquired a good education in his native land, attending school and college, and spending one year in a university. He then entered the employ of a firm of importers in Munster, with whom he remained for three years and a half. Then he spent one year and a half as a manufacturer of hardwood lumber, but left that business to enter the employ of Flosbach & Co., at Duesseldorf, who were importers of American lumber. At first he held an office position with them, but showing himself capable and trustworthy, he was promoted and sent by them to the United States to inspect their purchases here, which were made from mills in several southern states, including Mississippi, Louisiana, western Texas and Arkansas. While pursuing the work of an inspector he became acquainted with some of the leading lumber firms in the South, and among them the Crossett Lumber Company of Crossett, Ark., perhaps the largest in this country, by whom he was employed in 1906 as assistant sales manager, and he soon became one of their stockholders. In 1909 he made a visit to his native land and home city, being away six months, and after his return, on Oct. 27, the same year, he was united in marriage with Lena, daughter of William A. and Susie Lawson of Hamburg, Ark. He and his wife began home making in Mendota, Ill., where they remained three years, during which time he was manager of a retail lumber business for J. C. Simpson & Co. of Galesburg, Ill. In the fall of 1912 Mr. Weeks established the Weeks Lumber Co., of Racine, Wis., of which he is now president, and which is doing a large business. It was in the spring of 1920 that he began the development of his present farm, buying 840 acres of wild land on Highland Flats, lying in the towns of King and Harrison, Lincoln County, and equi-distant between Tomahawk and Rhinelander, it being about 12½ miles to either city. The only building then on the tract was a log cabin. Mr. Weeks began improvements at once and since then has carried them on energetically, accomplishing some remarkable results. In 1921 he called his place the Hereford Farm, an appropriate name, as he has stocked it with pure-bred Hereford cattle, having now 100 breeding cows, with four pure-bred sires in the herd. Forty of his cattle are registered animals, and with this latter herd he uses the best of registered bulls. He breeds solely for beef and has a good set of substantial farm buildings. Nearly all his cleared land is sown to corn and oats. As befits a farm conducted on such modern and extensive lines, he has a very complete equipment of all necessary machinery. In his employ as superintendent and manager of the Hereford Farm is Henry Hackbarth, who for eight years was herdsman for Adam Miller of Gleason, and two other families are on the place, the heads of which are in Mr. Weeks' employ. Mr. Weeks personally spends the greater part of his time looking after his lumber interests in Racine, his family living on the farm. He and his wife have three daughters, Elizabeth, Eleanor and Catherine. All are members of the Presbyterian Church at Racine. In politics Mr. Weeks is practically independent, though generally favoring the Republican party.

William F. Weisse, a well-known business man of Merrill, manager of the Merrill branch of the Kraft Cheese Co., was born at Wausau, Wis., March 31, 1894, son of F. W. and Caroline Weisse, the parents being natives of Germany and Wisconsin respectively. The father, who is a cabinet-maker, has followed his trade in Wausau for many years, and he and his wife are still living there. They have had four children: Hugo, Stella, Irma and William F., Irma and William F. being twins. Stella is the wife of Frank Hahn of Edgar, Wis., and Irma the wife of John Wishau of Racine. William F. Weisse as a boy attended the common and

high school in Wausau, and after his graduation from the latter took a commercial course. He then began business life as clerk for a steam shovel and wrecking company in South Milwaukee. Later he went to Marshfield, this state, where he was employed for seven years as a cheese inspector and grader for the P. J. Shaffer Cheese Co. At the end of that time the Kraft Company took over the Shaffer Company, and Mr. Weisse remained with the latter concern at that place until 1922, when he came to Merrill to take charge of their plant here. He is a licensed cheese inspector and grader. On March 17, 1917, Mr. Weisse was married at Crown Point, Ind., to Matilda Hengle, of Rollingstone, Minn. During and before the World War Mr. Weisse served three years with the Wisconsin State Guard. Though not long in Merrill, he has made a favorable impression here and is numbered among the town's useful citizens.

Edward Carl Winter, proprietor of a good meat business in Merrill, Wis., was born at Peshtigo, Marinette County, Wis., Aug. 9, 1888, son of Charles and Matilda (Shadler) Winter. The parents were natives of Germany and the father, who was a barber by trade, died in 1900, his widow subsequently becoming the wife of William Schwantes. Mrs. Schwantes is still living, Mr. Schwantes having died in March, 1923. By her first husband, Charles Winter, she had seven children, all now living, namely: George; Mrs. Fred Marty of Baraboo, Wis.; Edward Carl of Merrill; Mrs. E. Markel of Minneapolis; Earl of Milwaukee; Herbert, manager of the Woolworth store at Lincoln, Ill.; and Carl, of Bloomer, Wis. When Edward C. Winter was a small boy his parents moved to New London, Wis., and later to Clintonville, where he finished his schooling. He then learned the butcher's trade, working for seven years in a meat market in Clintonville. At the end of that time he went to Bloomer and bought a farm, which he conducted for four years, finally selling it to his brother-in-law. In 1922 he came to Merrill and bought the meat market which had been started by his brother Earl, who was then operating it. He has since conducted it himself, doing a part of his own butchering, making his own sausage and curing part of his own hams and bacon. He also carries a line of canned goods. Mr. Winter was married at Bloomer, Wis., Feb. 16, 1916, to Martha Amanda Bottin, daughter of Herman and Bertha Bottin. Both her parents are now deceased; the father, who was a railroad man, having passed away in 1905, and the mother on March 17, 1922. Mr. and Mrs. Winter had twin sons born in 1918, but had the misfortune to lose them both in infancy.

Floyd J. Walker, head of the Merrill Auto Wrecking Co., of Merrill, Lincoln County, was born at Cataract, Lincoln County, May 2, 1882, son of Charles and Clara Walker. The parents were natives of that county, where they owned two farms, one at Cataract and the other in Welsh Valley. Mrs. Clara Walker died in 1885 and Charles Walker subsequently married Sarah Jones. He is still living, as also is his second wife, their residence being at Sparta, Wis. The children by his first wife were Floyd J. and Jessie, the latter of whom is now deceased. Floyd J. Walker was reared on the home farm and as a boy attended district school and later the public school at Cataract. After working on the home farm for some time, he went at the age of 15 years to North Dakota, where he worked two years for an uncle. For the next seven years he was in the employ of the Turkey Track Cattle Co. as range rider. Coming to Merrill in 1905, he found work in a lumber camp, being occupied thus for one season. Later he was with the Excelsior and the Leideger Brewing Co. as watchman. Then for a time he was engaged in the transfer business, after which he organized the Merrill Auto Wrecking Co., which he is now conducting, buying and selling second-hand cars. He has since added auto livery and storage as a branch of his business and is making good progress on the road to prosperity. His fraternal society affiliations are with the order of Beavers. On Nov. 6, 1906, Mr. Walker was united in marriage with Mae Howes, daughter of Richard and Anna Howes. Her father was born in Canada and her mother in Manistee, Mich., and they came to Merrill at an early date. Mr. Howes becoming connected with the industry here, working as a logger and on the drives. They are still living in Merrill. Mr. and Mrs. Floyd J. Walker have had eight children, two of whom, George (first) and Floyd, are deceased. The survivors

are Lester, Violet, George (second), Grace, Ray and Hazel.

Adolph R. Wittman, M. D., who for 32 years has been engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery in Merrill, and who has been identified at various times with other useful activities, notably as an educator, was born in Manitowoc, Wis., Feb. 6, 1859, son of Adolph and Anna Christina (Heineman) Wittman. The parents, who were born in Germany—the father in 1825 and the mother in 1832—were both remarkable for a variety of talents, and a brief review of their personal history will prove interesting as well as instructive. They came to the United States in 1848, settling in Chicago, where they were married in the following year on November 4. In Germany Adolph Wittman had followed the trade of printer and had also been a member of the King's Theatre Company in Berlin. His dramatic tastes and experience led him to present the first German play ever put on the boards in Chicago. This he did in 1848, the year of his arrival in the city, and it was on the night of its first presentation that he became acquainted with the talent of the lady who soon afterwards became his wife. Shortly before the rising of the curtain the lady who had been cast for the leading part was taken ill, to the consternation of the manager and company, and it looked as though a fiasco was inevitable. While all were in a state of extreme agitation, Miss Anna C. Heineman came forward and offered to play the role if Mr. Wittman would give her 15 minutes to look over her part for the first act. Having no alternative except to abandon or postpone the presentation, and the audience being already in the house, he embraced the forlorn hope, though with some forebodings, as it seemed as though she were attempting an impossible task. But at the end of the 15 minutes Miss Heineman was ready to go on and the curtain was rung up. It may well be imagined that there was some nervousness on the part of both the manager and of the other members of the company as the performance began; but to the surprise and relief of everyone, she not only spoke the lines correctly but gave a very good presentation of the part. She memorized her part for the other acts in the intervals between them, her ability to do this and quick intuition thus saving a very disagreeable situation. Her achievement on this occasion was merely one evidence of her naturally brilliant mind, which was exercised not only in the dramatic field, but in poetry, general literature and scientific research. During her lifetime she published several books of poetry which elicited warm praise from able critics, and at various times she and her husband played leading roles in the standard German plays of Schiller and Goethe. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Wittman settled on a farm near Manitowoc, Wis., but gave it up after a year and moved into the city. There Mr. Wittman worked as clerk in a general store for a while, but he was not the man to remain long in a subordinate position, and after awhile, having accumulated some capital, he built a hotel and theatre in Manitowoc, of both of which he was manager for years. He also founded a drug business which he conducted until 1864, in which year he went into the army, being commissioned captain of Companies I and F, 48th Wisconsin Volunteers. Toward the close of the war he was stationed at a fort in Kansas and had some experience in fighting Indians on the frontier. After his discharge from the army and his return home, he founded a manufacturing business for the making of flour barrels, staves and headings; but in 1874 his factory, with its contents, was burned, the disaster being a serious reverse to him, as he had no insurance on the plant. He then turned his attention to journalism, founding the Manitowoc Post, which he conducted as proprietor and editor for eight years, at the end of which time he sold it to Ex-Lieutenant Governor Baensch and retired. The paper is now edited by Walter Wittman, the doctor's brother. Adolph Wittman, Sr., was for eight years president of the Wisconsin German Press Association. In addition to his other activities, he served eight years as city treasurer of Manitowoc. He and his wife Anna were the parents of ten children, of whom there are five now living: Herman and Walter of Manitowoc; Adolph R., of Merrill; Otilie, now Mrs. John Moeller of Milwaukee; and Rudolph, who is secretary of the Cream City Brewing Company of Milwaukee. Adolph R. Wittman in his boyhood attended the public schools of Manitowoc until 1884. He then entered the Uni-

versity of Wisconsin, and after being a student there for one year, took up school teaching, a profession that he followed for 11 years subsequently, during the last four of which he was principal of the high school at Chilton, Wis. Through his own efforts and without the aid of tutors he gained his "life certificate" for teaching. Having in the meanwhile decided to enter the medical profession, in 1886 he became a student at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which institution he was graduated M. D. in 1888. Beginning practice at St. Wendel, Manitowoc County, Wis., he remained there a year and then moved to Kiel in the same county, where he followed his profession until 1891, when he came to Merrill. He was by this time provided with a wife, having been married at Kiel, August 2, 1884, to Helen M., daughter of Charles and Dorothy (Jensen) Heins, her parents, natives of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, having been married in this country. Since coming to Merrill Dr. Wittman has built up a good practice and made many friends. He served the city nine years as alderman, and was for six years a member of the board of education, serving two years as president of that body, his experience as a teacher rendering him a particularly efficient member. He is a keen and sympathetic student of nature, studying the habits of birds and plants, and is also well versed in Indian lore. His collection of Indian artifacts and other relics numbers over 1,500 specimens and is one of the largest in the state, as well as one of the most interesting. He also has an herbarium of 500 wild plants and a large collection of wild bird specimens. Dr. and Mrs. Wittman have been the parents of six children, as follows: Herman, born Sept. 29, 1885, now residing at Superior, Wis.; Thea, born in September, 1887, who died at the age of two years; Gerda, born May 9, 1889, who is a high school teacher in Milwaukee; Arthur, born Sept. 4, 1891, who is principal of the high school at Cavite in the Philippine Islands; Walter, born March 14, 1893, now engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Merrill; and Carl, born Feb. 28, 1897. By enlistment all four sons served 15 months in the World War, though none of them went overseas. Dr. Wittman himself was accepted as a member of the Medical Reserve Corps but was not called on for service. He owns a nice modern residence at No. 117 Cottage Street.

C. H. Wiegand, cashier of the Farmers & Merchants State Bank of Eagle River, Vilas County, was born at Appleton, Wis., April 26, 1886, son of Conrad and Mary (Lowney) Wiegand. Both parents passed away many years ago. The subject of this sketch was first educated in the public schools of Eagle River, being graduated from the high school with the class of 1902. He then entered the North Wisconsin Academy at Ashland and in 1910 the Minnesota State University, being graduated from the law department of the latter institution with the class of 1913. In the same year he was admitted to the state bar of Wisconsin and opened a general law office in Eagle River, in connection with the abstract offices of Finn Lawler, at which location he successfully practiced his profession until the spring of 1918, when he was elected to and accepted the position of cashier of the Farmers & Merchants State Bank of Eagle River. He has since given his undivided attention to the banking business and his general competence and affable manners have proved assets to the institution. During 1915-16 he served as district attorney of Vilas County, and he is now one of the trustees of the village of Eagle River. While this country was involved in the World War Mr. Wiegand proved his true Americanism by patriotic service in home work; he was a member of the Legal Advisory Board, also of the executive committee of the Council of Defence, secretary of the Vilas County Red Cross Chapter, and fuel administrator. Mr. Wiegand was married in St. Louis, Mo., June 29, 1916, to Opal Ferguson of that city, and he and his wife are the parents of two daughters, Marjorie and Mary Elizabeth. Mr. Wiegand is a Royal Arch Mason, belonging to the lodge in Eagle River and the chapter in Rhinelander. He and his family are affiliated religiously with the Congregational Church.

Oscar C. Walstad, a prominent representative of the mercantile interests of Eagle River, Vilas County, proprietor of "The Sport Shop," was born in Norway, July 1, 1871, son of Casper and Josephine (Burg) Walstad. The father, who has

been a blacksmith and toolmaker all his life, is still living in Norway; the mother died in February, 1920. They had eight children, Anton, Oscar A., Peter, Jelmer, Karen, Ronhild, Andrew and Jelmer (2d), the last mentioned of whom died at the age of ten years. Of the others, Anton, Peter, Karen and Ronhild are still in Norway, Andrew is in La Crosse, Wis., and Oscar C. in Eagle River. Oscar C. Walstad was educated in his native land and learned the blacksmith's trade under his father. At the age of 17 he entered a school for non-commissioned officers, where he remained for two and a half years. In 1891 he came to America, landing at New York and going thence to Chicago, in which city he lived for two years. He then went to Oconomowoc, Wis., where he remained for ten years, following his trade, and while there he served six years in the National Guard, being a member of Company M, First Regiment. In 1903 he went to Iola, Waupaca County, where he operated a blacksmith and horseshoeing shop until he came to Eagle River in August, 1921. Here he established himself in his present business, dealing in sporting goods, magazines, stationery, school supplies, phonographs and records. He has a good location and is building up a considerable trade. In November, 1922, Mr. Walstad took charge of the village library. He is a member of the Iola Lodge of Odd Fellows. On Nov. 13, 1896, he was united in marriage at Oconomowoc, to Josephine Sorby, whose parents are now deceased, and he and his wife have been the parents of two sons, Casper and Harold. Casper, who was born in Oconomowoc, July 11, 1897, attended school in Milwaukee and Iola and subsequently the La Crosse Normal School, from which he was graduated in 1918. He then taught school for a while at Two Rivers, Wis., and later at Easthampton, N. Y. He attended for awhile the military instruction school at Lake Geneva, Wis. Since 1921 he has been associated in business with his father. Harold, born June 24, 1898, died May 1, 1920. Mrs. Walstad is an interested member of several societies, including the W. C. T. U., the Womans' Club, the Earnest Workers' Club and the Rebekah Lodge at Iola, Wis.

Patrick D. Walsh, one of the most popular citizens of Eagle River, where he has resided for 30 years or more, was born in Ireland, May 13, 1856, son of William and Catherine (Manion) Walsh. A few months before Patrick was born the father emigrated to Canada, his wife and children subsequently joining him there, and in 1893 they came to the States, settling at Eagle River, Wis. Here William Walsh died a few years later, in 1896, and in 1898 his wife also passed away. Patrick D. Walsh was reared in Canada and there attended public school. It was in 1892, the year before his parents' arrival, that he came to Eagle River, Wis., and for some years thereafter he followed various occupations, taking a new job whenever he found that he could better himself. Upon the death of his brother he took up the duties of custodian of the Vilas County court house, in which position he has now served for over 20 years, his smiling countenance and genial manners having made him a general favorite with all who frequent the building as well as with his hundreds of acquaintances residing in the town. Mr. Walsh was married November 4, 1907 to Nora Laughlin and he and his wife are devout members of the Catholic Church.

August Weil, now passed away, but who for some 17 years was a very prominent citizen of Eagle River, Vilas County, where he was engaged in business as a merchant, was born in Germany, Dec. 29, 1863. Having learned the butcher's business in his native land, he came to the United States in 1880, locating first in Chicago, where for some time he was employed in large markets on State Street. In 1896 he went into the butcher business there on his own account and continued to run a shop there until 1905, when, on April 4, that year he came to Eagle River, Wis. Here also he engaged in the meat business, in 1907 putting in a staple line of groceries. He took pains to make his place of business attractive, his store and shop being supplied with fine fixtures and everything necessary both to draw and handle trade. Such thorough methods met with success and he enjoyed an excellent business until he was called away by death on April 16, 1922. August Weil was married, April 20, 1890, in Chicago, Ill., to Marie Nittel, daughter of Wilhelm and Marie (Wickboldt) Nittel. Her parents, born in Germany, came to this coun-

try in childhood, and they were subsequently married in Chicago, where Mr. Nittell was a member of the firm of Culver, Page & Hoyne, book binders, remaining with that concern until his death. Mrs. Nittel died in 1917. To Mr. and Mrs. August Weil three children were born, Rose, Albert and Harrison, and since Mr. Weil's death, Mrs. Weil has continued to carry on the business with the assistance of her son Albert, whom she appointed manager. Her daughter Rose attends to the clerical work. The latter is a graduate nurse who served in France while the World War was being fought. After the war and her return to the United States, she was assigned to Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., as chief nurse. The other child Harrison, is attending high school. Mrs. Weil owns the building on Railroad Street in which her store is located, and resides in the flat forming the second story. She also has a 40-acre tract of good land just south of the village, which is partly improved. Albert Weil, whose present business occupation has been mentioned, was born in Chicago, June 6, 1893, and in that city attended school. He subsequently accompanied his parents to Eagle River and worked for his father, and, since the latter's death, for his mother. He is prominent both in business and social affairs, being a member of several fraternal societies, including the Masonic Lodge in Eagle River, the Elks in Rhinelander, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Eastern Star Chapter. He was married in Chicago, Oct. 6, 1915, to Flora Becker, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Buehler) Becker of that city. He and his wife have two children, Frank and Paul.

Rev. Peter C. Rice, pastor of St. Patrick's Church at Minocqua, was born in Dundalk, County Louth, Ireland, Dec. 13, 1880. The parents, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Rice, were farmers who spent their lives in their native land. They had nine children, as follows: Owen, Matthew, and Patrick, now engaged in educational work at Dundalk, Ireland; James, who is a farmer there; Joseph and Michael, residing in Pittsburg, Pa., where they are employed in a large grocery business; Margaret and Sarah, teachers in Dundalk, Ireland; and Peter C., subject of this sketch. Peter C. Rice received his education in Ireland, England, and Belgium, taking seminary work at St. Andrew's College of London, England and St. Peter's College of Wexford, Ireland. He came to America in January, 1907, remaining in New York City until June of the same year, during which time he further pursued his studies. He came to Minocqua in July and was ordained at St. Patrick's Church here July 28, 1907, after which he was sent to Merrill, Wis. as assistant priest until October of the same year. He then went to Bruce, Wis., remaining until October, 1909, and from there going to Stanton, Wis. Under his pastorate the church and rectory at Stanton were rebuilt, and he remained there until 1915, when he was transferred to Superior, Wis., as rector of Sacred Heart Cathedral there. In 1917 he returned to Minocqua and he has since well served the congregation here, building a new and fine church in 1922. He is well loved by his people and in fact by the community in general, is an eloquent speaker, and is in every way an able and competent man for the high position he holds.

George L. Rumery, a veteran lumberman of Rhinelander, manager of the Rhinelander Builder's Supply Co., was born in Oshkosh, Wis., July 19, 1859, son of John P. and Margaret M. (Smith) Rumery. The parents were natives of the state of Maine, where they grew up and were married. After coming west and settling in Oshkosh, they remained residents of that city for 20 years, John P. Rumery being engaged in the logging and lumbering business. At the end of that time he purchased a farm on the Omro road, which he operated for a while, but later returned to Oshkosh, where he subsequently lived retired until his death in 1910; his wife died in 1914. They had seven children: George L., the subject of this sketch; William, now in the lumber business at Clovis, Calif.; Charles, operating a summer resort at Hazelhurst, Oneida County; Walter, in the employ of the Paine Lumber Co., at Oshkosh; Robert, with the Chandler Bros.' foundry at Oshkosh; Arthur, of Toledo, Ohio; and Mamie, who is married and lives in Oshkosh. George L. Rumery acquired his education in the schools of Oshkosh. He then became connected with the lumber industry, working on the river and in the woods. In 1886 he came to Oneida County and for years worked in a store at Gagen, also

assisting in the post office work, during that time being in the employ of the Crane Lumber Co. Coming to Rhinelander in 1889, he entered the employ of the Brown Bros. Lumber Co., with which concern he remained until 1910, starting as a lumberjack in the woods, subsequently becoming a lumber grader, a position which he held for a number of years—and then shipping clerk in the planing mill. In all these capacities Mr. Rumery proved himself a reliable and competent man, and when Walter D. Brown in 1910 established the Rhinelander Builders' Supply Co., he chose Mr. Rumery as his manager. In this position he has since remained and is popular with the patrons of the concern. He is a member of the Congregational Church and also of the local I. O. of Foresters lodge. On Oct. 10, 1888, Mr. Rumery was united in marriage, in Fond du Lac, Wis., with Nettie Fields, who was born Oct. 6, 1863, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Aden Fields. Her parents, now dead, were residents of Fond du Lac County for over 70 years, and Mr. Fields was a Civil War veteran, having served as a member of Company B., 32d Wis. Volunteers. Mr. and Mrs. Rumery have been the parents of two children, both of whom are now deceased. Their favorite recreation is motoring and they take many trips in their car during the summer months.

Walter B. Chilsen, editor and manager of the Merrill Herald and president of the Merrill Publishing Co., was born in this city June 22, 1885, son of A. S. and Alvina (Nelson) Chilsen. The father, A. S. Chilsen, was born in Bergen, Norway, in 1853 and lost his mother at the time of his birth. His other parent, who was a ship owner, soon afterwards went down with his ship in the North Sea as he was returning from Italy with a heavy cargo. Being thus orphaned at the age of a year and a half, the baby was brought to America and was reared by relatives in Dane County, Wisconsin, after growing to manhood becoming a mechanic. He was still quite young when he entered the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., working for it for some time at Tomah, Wis., from which place he was transferred to Wausau. Two or three years later, in 1881, when the line was extended to Merrill he was transferred to this place. He later worked at other occupations, returning to the employ of the C. M. & St. P. road, but was obliged to give up that position on account of having sustained an injury. His marriage to Alvina Nelson took place in Newport, Columbia County, where she was born and reared, and they resided there for awhile before removing to Tomah. Walter B. Chilsen was reared in Merrill and at the age of 15 years, in 1900, began his journalistic career as "printer's devil" in the office of the Merrill News, with which paper he remained for two years. He then went to the Merrill Advocate and worked on that paper as pressman until 1905, striving to learn all he could about the newspaper business. Then, on account of poor health, he was obliged to seek other occupation for a time and accordingly obtained a position as mail carrier. Eight months of exercise in the open air put him into good physical shape again and he went back to the Advocate, this time as a reporter. About a year later he resigned that position and went to work for the Stubbs Construction Co., but after remaining with them for a short time he resumed newspaper work, entering into partnership with C. N. Johnson under the firm name of Johnson & Chilsen, and taking over the management of the Merrill Herald. The two men ran that paper from 1909 to 1913, when the Merrill Publishing Co. was organized, with A. H. Smith, president; F. J. Smith, vice president; W. B. Chilsen, secretary, and J. A. Chilsen, these officers being members of the board of directors also. As managing editor, Walter B. Chilsen's influence over the policy of the paper is by no means small and the financial success of the Herald has also been largely due to his ability. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Elks, Eagles and Moose orders.

L. Philip Pond, a Civil War veteran, and pioneer of the town of Russell, Lincoln County, who passed away many years ago, was born at Hector, Schuyler County, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1842. His parents were Willard E. and Clarissa (Woodford) Pond, the father born in Bristol, Conn., Dec. 17, 1807, and the mother at Scipio, Cayuga County, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1813. Willard E. Pond was a blacksmith by trade but spent most of his life as a farmer. He and his wife were married Sept. 1,

1835, and came to Wisconsin two years before it was a state, or about 1846, locating in Fond du Lac County, where they pre-empted 80 acres of wild land, on which they built the usual pioneer log cabin. Having little or nothing when they arrived; they suffered many privations during the early years. They had a large family of children, namely: Celia Antoinette, born at Cuba, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1837, who became the wife of E. C. Hilborn; James Burton, born at Cuba, N. Y., June 11, 1838, who on Jan. 23, 1859, married Anna F. Lynch; Homer Woodford, born at Hector, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1839; Orson Willard, born at Hector, N. Y., May 2, 1841; L. Philip, born at Hector, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1842; George Franklin, born at Libertyville, Ill., Oct. 5, 1844; Harriet Ann, born at Brooklyn, Ill., Oct. 25, 1846; Almira Urania, born at Alto, Wis., Nov. 15, 1848; Ozias Walker, born at Alto, Wis., Oct. 25, 1851, Clarissa Erminine, born in the city of Fond du Lac, Wis., Nov. 8, 1856; and Edward Payson, born May 3, 1858. It will be seen that the family numbered 11 children, and, from the birthplaces given, that after coming west they stopped for several years in Illinois, first at Libertyville, which is in Lake County, north of Chicago and but a few miles from the Wisconsin line, and next, before coming to this state, located for awhile in the western part of Illinois, as Brooklyn, where Harriet Ann was born, is in the western part, in Schuyler County. L. Philip Pond was about four years old when he accompanied his parents and the rest of the family to Wisconsin. He acquired the elements of knowledge in the common school, and at the age of 15 left home to shift for himself. He was only 18 when the Civil War broke out, and a few months later, in July, 1861, he enlisted from Ripon, Wis., becoming a member of the First Wisconsin Cavalry. With that organization he served three full years up to May, 1864, when he went home on a furlough and in that month was married (May 25) to Mary Jane Post of Neenah, Wis. His honeymoon was short, as he had re-enlisted that same month, and he accordingly returned to the army at the end of his two or three weeks furlough, serving thereafter until the close of the war. He was a member of the squad that captured Jefferson Davis and received his share of the reward offered, which made him richer by \$328. Not long after his return home he and his wife moved to Wabasha County, Minn., where they took a farm, remaining three years, at the end of which time they returned to Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin. In 1878 the family moved to Appleton, Wis., and Mr. Pond went on the road selling the Champion agricultural machinery. His next move was to Stevens Point, Wis., where he was agent for the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co., and there he remained until the spring of 1884, when he came with his family to Lincoln County. Here he homesteaded 160 acres of land in the town of Merrill, in Sections 24 and 25. The place lies on Prairie River, about a mile from Langlade County and the village of Parrish. When he took it, the land was wild and there were, of course, no buildings. Upon their arrival the family unloaded their few household effects among the brush under the canopy of the heavens, and for the first month they lived in a tent while a more substantial dwelling was being constructed, which was completed in the early part of June. Mr. Pond's cash capital when he arrived was 50 cents and he had a family of six on his hands. The nearest supply point was Gleason, ten miles distant, where C. A. Berkman conducted a small store, but the village could only be reached by following a trail or rough "tote" road. Mr. Pond packed in supplies on his back in summer and hauled them on a handsled in winter. Sometimes he brought them from Merrill 25 miles away. Handicapped by conditions and lack of capital, his material progress was slow and it was two years after he had settled on his place before he was able to buy an ox team. Everything during those early years had to be done by hand. His first log buildings were crudely constructed but were subsequently improved, the log residence, still occupied by the family, being sided both vertically and horizontally. Thus Mr. Pond labored industrially for some nine years, or until his death on March 5, 1893. He had by that time succeeded in clearing 20 acres of his land in addition to the improvements he had made on his buildings. His wife survived him 28 years, passing away May 14, 1921. Their children were: Lewis E., born at Alto, Wis., July 8, 1866, who died at Plainview Minn., Feb. 9, 1867; Willis E.,

born in Wabasha County, Minn., May 1, 1868; Nella May, born in the city of Fond du Lac, Wis., April 6, 1871, who is now Mrs. William McDonald of Rhinelander; Charles J., born at Ripon, Wis., Sept. 8, 1872; and Philip A., born at Appleton, Wis., Oct. 6, 1880. After Mr. Pond's death his sons, Willis E. and Charles J. took over the management of the farm and care of the family and they became owners of the property on the death of their mother. The farm now contains 160 acres, of which 70 acres are under cultivation, and the Pond Brothers are actively engaged in general farming and dairying. They keep a herd of Durham cattle, with a pure bred sire and also have two pure bred cows, and their operating equipment includes a horse team, which has been in use on the farm for 22 years and still looks well and does good service. In 1922 Willis E. Pond became a member of the town board of Harrison. The family were Congregationalists in religion, but as there is no church of that denomination near them, they affiliate with the Presbyterian Church at Gleason.

Thomas McCormick, head sawyer for the Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co. at Phelps, was born in Canada Dec. 21, 1868, son of Patrick and Susan (Ryan) McCormick. The parents, natives of Ireland, came to Canada when young. They were married in that country and spent the remainder of their lives engaged in farming there. Thomas McCormick acquired his education in Canada and remained at home until 1881, in which year he came to the United States and located at Wausau, Wis., where he remained four years in the employ of the Lehay-Beebe Lumber Co. and others. In 1888 he returned to his home in Canada, but in 1890 came again to the United States, this time locating at Hazelhurst, in Oneida County, Wis., where he was in the employ of the Yawkey lumber interests for 16 years, during nine of which he held the position of head sawyer. In 1906 he went to Rhinelander, and after working three years there with the Johnson-Hinman Lumber Co., he came to Phelps in 1909, where he has since been head sawyer for the Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co. Mr. McCormick was married in Canada, Sept. 5, 1890, to Charlotte E. Ferrarah, daughter of Patrick and Ellen (O'Sullivan) Ferrarah. Mrs. McCormick's father was born in Canada and her mother in Ireland. They were married in Canada and spent the greater part of their lives engaged in agriculture there. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McCormick; all living except one. The family are members of the Catholic Church and are active and useful participants in the social life of the village.

Edmund Noel, proprietor of a department store at Doering, Lincoln County, and who saw service overseas in the great World War, was born at Merrill, Lincoln County, Wis., in 1895, son of Octave and Hulda Noel. The parents, natives of Wisconsin, came to this county a number of years ago, buying a farm in the town of Schley, where Octave Noel has since lived engaged in general farming. His wife Hulda died in 1899 and he subsequently married Anna Peterson. By his first wife there were three children; Edmund, of Doering; Gertrude, wife of Oscar Collins, and Sadie, wife of Herbert Frost. His children by his second wife were also three in number, namely: Inga, Pearl and Emma. Pearl is the wife of Ed Fehlberg. Edmund Noel was reared in Merrill, where he attended school. On his parents' farm he learned agriculture, working sometimes on other farms, and he was also a clerk for three years in the Doering department store. In November, 1922, he opened a general store at Doering, on the plan of a department store, which he has since continued to operate, carrying a good supply of merchandise. In 1917 Mr. Noel enlisted at Antigo, Wis., in a trench mortar battery, and subsequently, having trained at Camp Douglas and at Waco, Texas, he went overseas in January, 1918, with the 32d Division, his battery (the 107th) being assigned to the 121st Field Artillery. After serving in France for 15 months, he returned home in 1919 and was discharged at Camp Grant. Edmund Noel was married in 1921 to Bertha Haufe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ewald Haufe, who were natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Noel have two children, Edmund and Milton.

Louis Bloechl, who was an early settler in the town of Schley, Lincoln County and in his day a well known and highly respected citizen of his community, was born in Bavaria, Germany, Aug. 18, 1859. His early years until after he had arrived

at maturity were spent in his native land, during which period he served as he was obliged to in the German army. It was in the year 1882 that he came to the United States, locating first in Pittsburg, Penn., where for a year he was employed in a steel plant. At the end of that time he came to Wisconsin, spent one year in Oshkosh as a lumber piler, and then in 1884 came to Merrill, Lincoln County. A week after his arrival here he went out to Bloomville, looked over some of the timber land and took a homestead of 160 acres of that kind of land in the northeast quarter of Section 14, town of Schley, though at that time it was in the town of Pine River. After proving up on that tract, Mr. Bloechl sold it for \$200, which was a much larger sum in those days than it is now, and purchased 120 acres more in the same section. This latter place he developed for himself into a fine farm, taking a pride in adding to its improvements year by year, erecting beautiful buildings and increasing its cultivated area. In the early days he worked in the woods during the winter months and in summer built roads to earn money with which to improve his farm. In later years he did logging by contract for different lumber companies. After a busy and successful career in Lincoln County of some 38 years, Mr. Bloechl passed away Sept. 24, 1922, regretted by a wide circle of friends. He was married in 1888 to Krenzenzia Edbauer, who survived him about a year and a month, dying Oct. 23, 1923. They had six children: Mary, now Mrs. Joseph Zitzelsberger of Calumet County, Wisconsin; John, who is now operating the home farm; Joseph, residing on the old home farm, but who owns a farm of his own of 120 acres in the town of Schley; Frank, also residing at home and the owner of a 120 acre farm in the town of Schley; Louis, who married Anna Bartosh, is a cheese maker by occupation, and resides on the Bloechl farm; and Katie, wife of Harry G. Doering. All four of the Bloechl brothers were in the United States service during the World War. John, the only one to go overseas, was drafted July 23, 1917 from Merrill and assigned to the 86th Division. He trained at Camp Grant and Camp Mills; sailed for Liverpool, England, Sept. 1; later crossed to Bordeaux, France, and was sent thence to the front, where he remained until the close of the war. He returned to the United States in May, 1919, being soon afterwards discharged. Frank was drafted May 23, 1917, and went to Camp Grant for examination and training, but was sent home on account of disability. Joseph was drafted Aug. 2, 1917 and was sent to Camp Zachary Taylor, where he was stationed until his discharge on Dec. 4, 1918. Louis' military record has not been received by the present editor.

George Vandervort, who is numbered among the enterprising and experienced resort keepers of Vilas County, owning and conducting the Vandervort Resort on Lost Lake, was born in Monroe County, Wis., July 6, 1871, son of Isaac and Laura Foss Vandervort, who are now deceased. As a boy he attended the public schools in his native county and at the age of 14 went to Oconomowoc, Wis., with his uncle, remaining there two years. He then returned to Monroe County, where he worked on farms for others until arriving at the age of 21. In 1892 he engaged in independent farming, and threshing on rented farms, continuing thus for four years. At the end of that time he bought 80 acres of wild land in the town of Lincoln, Monroe County, which he subsequently developed into a good farm, residing on it until 1906 and selling it two years later in 1908. It was in 1906 that he came to Vilas County with a portable sawmill to saw up "deadheads" (sunken logs recovered from the water) for the Lake and River Logging Co. at Sayner. From there he went to do similar work on Big St. Germain Lake, and later on the northeast shore of Lost Lake. The deadheads recovered from the last mentioned lake took him a year to saw, and in the meanwhile he bought 60 acres on the northeast bay of Lost Lake. For the next three years he did contract work in the building of roads and dry docks and then devoted the next three years to clearing up his farm, after which he again executed road building contracts for Vilas County. That work took up two years more of his time and was terminated by an accident which laid him up with a broken leg. On recovering he gave up contracting and engaged in his present business, establishing the Vandervort Resort, having a lake frontage of 60 feet. The lodge is a very picturesque cobblestone structure

of two and a half stories, the inside dimensions being 30 by 50 feet, and in addition to this building there is a cottage, the resort affording accommodations for 25 people. Mr. Vandervort also had 46½ acres in Section 10 on the east shore of Lost Lake which in 1919 he gave to his son John T., who has established there the Forest Primeval Resort. Both resorts have good road facilities. Mr. Vandervort was married Oct. 16, 1892, to Mary Ann Couling, who was born in Monroe County, Wis., Nov. 29, 1874. The issue of this marriage is the son mentioned above, John T., who was born Aug. 14, 1893. He was educated in rural and grade schools, and later in the high school at Eagle River, from which he was graduated after a four year course at the age of 17—an excellent scholastic record. While attending the rural schools he had to cover a distance of two and a half miles or more to reach them. After finishing his high school course he entered the state normal school at Milwaukee, and being subsequently graduated therefrom, took up teaching, his first school being the Juve school in his home district, which he taught one year. He then went to Waukesha and taught one year in the Industrial School there, afterwards teaching three years in Tomah. Returning at the end of that time to Vilas County, he again taught the Juve school, continuing there for two years, when he gave up that occupation to establish the Forest Primeval Resort. On his place he has an orchard of 500 apple trees and six cherry trees. He also cultivates grapes and strawberries and raises garden vegetables. He obtains his milk and cream from his parents, who keep Guernsey cattle. So far he has not married. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America.

Anton Vlach, for a number of years a well known and respected citizen of the town of Lincoln, Vilas County, who has not long passed away, was born in Australia in 1860, and came to the United States with his parents when three years old, they settling in Kewaunee, Wis. There he remained until he was eighteen. He then went to Chicago, in which city he spent 31 years and was there married in 1880 to Mary Dorfel. In May, 1909, he came with his family to Vilas County, arriving at Eagle River, May 8, and locating on 60 acres of wild land in the town of Lincoln. Here he erected a set of log buildings and proceeded to make a home. He and his family suffered many hardships for a few years, as he had very little capital. During that period he had to work in the woods winters to earn cash enough for running expenses. He also worked two years as fireman for the Eagle River Lumber Company. In 1917 Mr. Vlach bought an additional 80 acres of land, which gave him a total of 140 acres, and he continued to improve his place until his death, which occurred Jan. 21, 1921. He had erected a modern set of buildings and had 50 acres under cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Vlach had four children, Frank, George, Mary and Rose. Frank is now managing the home farm for his mother and George is assisting him. Mary, who married James Pergel and resided in Chicago until her death on Aug. 21, 1923. She was the mother of five children, Antoinette, Joseph, James, Georgiana and William. Rose is now the wife of Frank Mills and has one daughter, Beatrice, who was born May 18, 1921.

Frank A. Winnemann, M. D., who has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession at Merrill for the last 18 years, and also has lumber-mill interests at Tomahawk, was born in Washington County, Wis., Oct. 10, 1863, son of Anton and Lizzie (Becker) Winnemann. Both parents were natives of Germany, the father having been born in the Ruhr Valley and the mother in Berlin. After their marriage in their native land they came to the United States, settling in the town of Farmington, Washington County, Wis., where they engaged in farming. He subsequently died in Milwaukee, Wis., and she in Portland, Ore. They had eight children, of whom five are now living, Matthew, Theresa, Mary, Bernard and Frank A. Those deceased are Minnie, Bennie and August. Frank A. Winnemann was reared in Washington County, Wis., and in Milwaukee, attending school in both locations. He then learned the machinist's trade in St. Louis and became a stationary engineer, following that occupation until 1892, in which year he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Earl, dean of the Milwaukee Medical College. He later matriculated at that college, followed the regular course and was graduated from it in 1897 with the degree of M. D. While thus studying

his profession he was obliged to work in order to pay his way through college, serving as an interne in Trinity Hospital, Milwaukee. After graduating, he went to Alaska, where he practiced to some extent and also did some exploring, remaining there two years. He was at Dawson City and Circle City and crossed the arctic circle. At the end of the two years he returned to Milwaukee and for a time was engaged in medical practice in that city, subsequently entering the employ of the Yawkey Lumber Co., as physician at Hazelhurst. From there he came to Merrill in 1905 and has since been in general practice here. In 1923 he engaged in the logging and sawmill business, establishing a plant at Tomahawk. He is a member of the county, state and national medical associations and is also fraternally affiliated with the Elks, Woodmen and Beavers. He owns a summer cottage on Lake Katherine in Oneida County. Both as man and physician he is widely known and popular. Dr. Winnemann was married at Ironwood, Mich., March 26, 1909, to Clara Letitt, daughter of Le Roy and Katherine Letitt. Her parents were early settlers in Merrill, coming here when the village was called Jenny. Both are now deceased. Dr. and Mrs. Winnemann have one daughter, Wilma. By a former marriage Dr. Winnemann also has two sons, Walter J., a practicing physician of Milwaukee, and Clarence now one of the proprietors of the Milwaukee Waste Paper Co., whose profession is that of a mining engineer.

Ray M. Willis, farm manager and superintendent for the L. Starks Co. at Starks, Oneida County, was born at Rushville, Neb., Aug. 25, 1893. When he was five years old the family removed from there to Plainfield, Wis., and he attended the grade and high schools at the latter place, graduating from the high school with the class of 1913. In the fall of 1914 he accepted a position as bookkeeper for the L. Starks Co. at Starks, and he continued in the duties of this position until July 10, 1918, when he enlisted for service in the World War with the Fifth Company, First Group, Machine Gun Corps. He was sent to Camp Hancock, Ga., but the signing of the armistice came while he was still in training and he was discharged at Camp Grant, Ill., June 16, 1919, having been sent there from Camp Hancock June 11th. Upon the termination of his army service he returned to Starks, and it was at that time that he was promoted to his present position as farm manager and superintendent. This work carries a great deal of responsibility and demands executive ability in a high degree. The company's lands consist of 17,000 acres, of which 4,000 acres are under cultivation and are devoted principally to the raising of potatoes, the yearly crop of which is close to 150,000 bushels. About two-thirds of the 4,000 acres are cared for by tenant farmers, who hire their own help; these lands Mr. Willis oversees, and the other one-third is under his direct personal charge, as to hiring the men, planting and harvesting, and all other details. In spite of the great magnitude of this work Mr. Willis finds time to take a useful part in the public affairs of his community, and is now serving as treasurer of the town of Stella, in which the village of Starks is situated. He is a member of Plainview Lodge No. 208, F. & A. M., and of Rhinelander Chapter No. 74, R. A. M.

Thomas F. Welch, one of the earliest settlers of Vilas County now living, was born at Stevens Point, Wis., July 4, 1861, son of William and Margaret (Courtney) Welch, who were both natives of Ireland. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, after which he took up lumbering. During his career in this industry he followed it in all its branches, working as lumberjack, cruiser, camp runner, riverman, and in many other capacities. In 1882 he came to Lincoln County which then included Vilas and Oneida, and worked for McCord & Wright, Scott & Stewart, Scott & Brazell, and other lumber and logging companies, besides, working as a guide in the lake region. In 1898 he took a homestead of approximately 63 acres in Section 2, of what is now the town of Cloverland, and this property, which is located on the bank of Brazell Lake, has ever since been his home. The land was all wild when he acquired it, but he has developed a considerable portion of it, and is still working along those lines. He also works with his team at logging and skidding during the winter months. He was assessor of the town of Cloverland for one year, and in other ways has taken a useful part in the public affairs of his community. Mr. Welch was married during the winter of

1893 to Sarah Sweeney; Mrs. Welch passed away in 1902, leaving no children, and Mr. Welch has never remarried. His brother Michael made his home with him until being called by death July 5, 1922. Mr. Welch is well known throughout the county, and is highly respected by all.

Charles A. Wilson, proprietor of "Way Inn" Resort in Vilas County, was born in Shawano County, Ill., Dec. 25, 1867, son of Joseph and Catherine (Gorman) Wilson. The parents were natives of New Brunswick but came to the United States in their youth and located in Shawano County, removing from there five years later to Waupaca County, where the father was engaged in farming and in the lumber woods; both parents are now deceased. Charles A. Wilson was educated in Waupaca County and made his home with his parents until 1893, although during this period he worked away from home a good deal of the time, in the woods during the winters and running the river in the summer months. In 1893 he went to Park Falls, in Price County, and took up land, developing this property and operating it as a farm until 1901, when he sold it and came to Vilas County. Here he homesteaded an island of two acres in North Crab Lake and proceeded to build up his present fine resort property. The land is heavily timbered and the surroundings are very beautiful. Mr. Wilson's main cottage is 28x48 feet in dimensions and contains eight rooms; he furnishes an unusually excellent cuisine, hiring only the best obtainable of cooks and purchasing the choicest of food supplies; for sheer beauty and perfect seclusion Way Inn cannot be excelled. Mr. Wilson, besides maintaining this place, is well known as a guide, both on the lakes and in the woods. Besides Way Inn he owns in partnership with his brother George a 40-acre tract of fine timber land coming down to within 30 rods of the lake shore. Fraternally Mr. Wilson is a member of the Odd Fellows. While living at Park Falls he served as constable and marshal and also as assessor, and he is highly thought of in the community which is now his home.

Anthony Wurl, proprietor of a summer resort on Little Buckatabon Lake, Vilas County, which he has built up in the last four years, was born in Chicago, Ill., Sept. 21, 1887. He was educated in the public schools of that city, and subsequently entered into the grocery business, which he followed in Chicago until 1918. On June 1, 1918, he entered the United States' military service, becoming a member of the 305th cavalry and training at Camp Stanley, Texas. There he was transferred to the 45th Field Artillery and remained until February, 1919, being discharged on Feb. 6 at Camp Grant, Ill. He then returned to Chicago. In November, 1919, he came to Vilas County, Wisconsin and bought 38 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres of lake frontage on little Buckatabon Lake. There were two old cabins on the property, the place being known as Weyer's Lodge. Since then Mr. Wurl has erected four new cottages, both for housekeeping, meals being served at the main lodge. The place, which has been named "Pine Rest," can accommodate 20 people. He has a good vegetable garden to furnish supplies for the kitchen, keeps poultry for the same purpose, and for the further convenience of his guests keeps a fleet of seven row boats, with supplies of live bait, and furnishes guides when desired. He was married in June, 1912 to Marie Graefs, who skilfully presides over the kitchen and table of the resort and has proved herself an agreeable and popular hostess. The adjoining lakes furnish good fishing of various kinds and there is abundant game for the hunter during the season. It is a picturesque locality noted for the beauties and the resort provides home comforts for those who come here for health or recreation.

E. H. Markham, a well known and popular resident of Rhinelander, whose occupation is that of traveling salesman, was born at Orchard Station, Iowa, July 4, 1881, son of Walter and Ella M. (Rogers) Markham. He acquired his education in the schools of Merrill and Rhinelander, being graduated from the high school with the class of 1900. He then worked for awhile in a grocery store and in 1905 entered into business for himself under the firm name of Markham & Parker where the Crawford music store is now located. After conducting business there until 1920, he sold out his interest and has since been a traveling salesman for the A. Kickbusch Wholesale Grocery Co. of Wausau, Wis., his terri-

tory covering Vilas, Oneida and Forest Counties. He occupies a fine residence at 228 S. Oneida Avenue. Mr. Markham is fraternally affiliated with the lodge and chapter of Masons in Rhinelander, and also with the Elks lodge here. He attends the Congregational Church and in politics is a Republican. He was married Aug. 3, 1910, in Rhinelander, to Lillian Sanker, daughter of John and Sophia Sanker. Her mother is now deceased, but her father is still living and a resident of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Markham are the parents of two children: Clair, born Dec. 7, 1912; and Maude, born Feb. 28, 1917.

Alonzo Mattoon, residing on Franklin Lake in Forest County, is probably one of the best known guides in northern Wisconsin. He was born at Beaver Dam, Wis., April 6, 1856; when he was two years old the family removed to Ogdensburg in Waupaca County, and he was reared and educated there, remaining at home until he was 20 years old. He then went to work in the lumber woods, and he followed the lumber industry in various capacities for 15 years. It was in 1887 that he came to this locality, first residing at Three Lakes (then in Forest County), where for two years he was in the employ of the Webster Lumber Co., scaling lumber for them during the winter months and herding their oxen during the summers, and also caring for various dams in this locality. In 1898 he took up guide work on the lakes and streams, and since that time he has resided on Butternut Lake. Mr. Mattoon knows every nook and corner of all the lakes and streams for many miles around, and his services as a guide are always in demand. It is a pleasure to listen to his varied reminiscences of the early and wild days, and the jovial face and interesting stories of "Lon" as he is called by his friends, are known to fishermen from Maine to California. Mr. Mattoon is the oldest guide in northern Wisconsin in point of service; he uses no automobiles or launches in his work, preferring the less temperamental row boat, and his knowledge of fishing grounds and the favorite haunts of the finny tribe is a byword among the disciples of Isaac Walton. The article following this sketch was prepared by Mr. Mattoon himself, from his great store of interesting reminiscences. One of the stories he tells (this one on himself) concerns an experience of his with a young bear. It seems that a certain man had offered ten dollars for a live bear cub, and Mr. Mattoon essayed to furnish him with the object of his desire, and, incidentally, reap the reward. He was not long in finding a young bear in the woods, and he at once began operations to dislodge him from his perch. In the encounter which followed, however, he rapidly altered his opinion of his physical superiority over the bear, and when the dust of the battle had settled Mr. Mattoon was not only without any bear cub, but was also minus practically all of his clothes and a good portion of his skin. Sadder but wiser, he wended his way homeward along lanes far removed from the public gaze; on approaching his domicile, however, he received still another shock: more white ladies than he had thought there were in the entire region were visiting at his house! Awaiting a favorable moment, he dashed into the barn, and there, thankful for even this privacy, he remained until he could attract his wife's attention and secure such garments as would make his return to society a conventional one. Mr. Mattoon, in partnership with two other men, owns a tract of lake frontage on Lake Franklin, and he is interested in other land holdings with Mr. Underwood, for whom he is compass man. For the past 15 years he has had charge each winter of one and sometimes all of the summer resorts and private homes on Butternut and Franklin lakes. He has built or helped to build nearly all the buildings around these lakes. He has just completed the erection of a fine log cottage on the shore of Lake Franklin, and this is now his home. Mr. Mattoon was first married in 1882 to Jennie Baker, and by this marriage he is the father of one child, Hope Mattoon, who is now principal of schools at White, Brookings County, South Dakota. Mr. Mattoon was again married in 1911 to Lillian Uer; his second wife passed away in 1915. His fraternal affiliations are with the Odd Fellows, and he was one of the first members of their Ogdensburg Lodge No. 211.

William E. Madden, operating the North Shore Lodge near Minocqua and representative of a pioneer family of that village, was born at Wausau, Wis., Dec. 2, 1885, son of Patrick and Mary Anna (Laughrin) Madden. The parents

were natives of Canada; the father came to the United States in the early 70's and worked for the Alexander Stewart Lumber Co. at Wausau in their mill and in the woods. Later he entered the hotel business at Wakefield, Mich., but his establishment there was destroyed by fire after he had operated it for two years, and he came to Minocqua on May 24, 1887. Here he purchased two lots and built one of the first hotels in the village, known as the Lakeside Hotel; after operating this until 1907 he sold it to James R. Marvin and then built the Kawaguesaga Resort, two and a half miles west of Minocqua on Lake Kawaguesaga, which he operated until his death. The mother died March 15, 1920. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Madden: Edward, who died in infancy; William E., subject of this sketch; and Charles Raymond, who now operates the Kawaguesaga Resort. There was also a half brother, Daniel, in the family. William E. Madden, after finishing the Minocqua grade and high schools, assisted his father in the resort business until 1915, when he entered the employ of the C. M. & St. P. Railway as brakeman, in which capacity he worked with them for four years, obtaining a leave of absence each summer after his father's death in order to help his mother in operating the resort. Upon his mother's death operation of the property was taken over by the sons, Daniel, Raymond, and William, who ran it in partnership until July 1, 1920, when William sold out to the other two. In the same year he bought the John O'Day home, and this he remodeled into his present resort, known as the North Shore Lodge, on Lake Kawaguesaga. He has erected four cottages and can accommodate 20 persons, furnishing meals, boat and livery service, etc. he has done a fine piece of work for the future of the lake region in adding this excellent resort to those that are doing so much for the building up of this section of the country, and he is in every way a highly esteemed citizen of the community. Mr. Madden was married at Wausau, Wis., in March, 1917, to Elsie Bergman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bergman, who are residents of Merrill, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Madden are members of the Catholic Church.

John H. McCarthy, a prominent public official of the city of Merrill, was born in Wausau, Wis., Nov. 15, 1873, son of John and Catherine McCarthy, the parents being natives of Canada. Both came to the United States when young, John McCarthy (father of John H.) becoming a resident of Grand Rapids, Wis. (now Wisconsin Rapids) before the outbreak of the Civil War. Finding the most available employment that connected with the lumber industry, he engaged in it, logging and rafting on the Wisconsin River. In the meanwhile he married and in 1881 he and his wife came to Merrill, accompanied by their children, in which vicinity he followed the same occupation, finally passing away in this city. His wife is still living. They had seven children, one of whom, Elizabeth, died. Those who are living are: Mrs. Frances Peck of Chicago; John H., of Merrill; William, of Blackpool, B. C.; Mrs. William Webster of Marinette, Wis.; Le Roy, of Seattle, Wash.; and Irving, of Merrill, who is connected with the Modern Radiator Co. John H. McCarthy was about eight years old when he came to Merrill and he acquired his education in the local schools. He then learned the trade of cigar making, which he subsequently followed for many years, or until he was elected city treasurer, in which position he served 11 years. Then in 1915 he was again elected to that position, in which he is still serving. Since 1920 he has also been city sealer of weights and measures and in both offices he has established a reputation for conscientious and efficient performance of public duties. He belongs fraternally to the order of Beavers and is also a member of the Merrill Social and Sick Benefit Society, of which he was president four years and is now serving as secretary. Mr. McCarthy was married in Merrill, Feb. 12, 1907, to Cecelia Gatien, daughter of Joseph and Margaret Gatien. Her parents were born in Montreal, Canada and were for 40 years residents of Merrill but are both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy have three children, Earl, Margaret and James, all of whom are attending school. The family religious faith is that of the Catholic Church.

John Mattson, a pioneer farmer in the town of Wilson, Lincoln County, who within the last 26 years has built up a good agricultural property, was born in Sweden, Jan. 1, 1870, son of Matts Anderson and his wife Margaret, whose maiden name

was also Anderson. The parents lived out their lives in their native land, the father passing away in August, 1914, and the mother in March, 1917. Of their six children the two first born were daughters and still reside in Sweden, namely: Katherine, who is married to a Mr. Holm, and Mary, who is the wife of A. Segestran. The four sons—Martin, Andrew, John and Gustav—all came to America. Martin is now in California; Andrew is a farmer in the town of Bradley, Lincoln County, Wis.; John is the subject of this sketch; and Gustav is, like Martin, in California. John Mattson was educated in his native land and as a young man was engaged in farm work there. It was in 1892 that he came to the United States, landing at New York. Thence he proceeded to Pennsylvania, in which state he remained until November of the same year, when he came to Wisconsin, locating in Price County. There he remained five years, being employed in the woods in connection with the lumber industry. In the fall of 1897 Mr. Mattson came to Lincoln County and located on his present farm in the town of Wilson, which he had purchased in 1896. Taking up his quarters in a small house which stood on the place, he led a bachelor's life here until 1909, busily engaged in making improvements. There were no roads in those days but Trunk Highway "F" now passes by his farm. He has cleared 35 acres of his land and has 25 acres under the plow; he has also rebuilt the house and erected a substantial barn and outbuildings and is carrying on general farming and dairying, his cattle being of the Holstein breed with a pure bred sire at the head. Mr. Mattson has a wide acquaintance in the northern part of Lincoln County, and at various times has been called upon to serve his town in public office. He was for three years town clerk and three years treasurer; he also served four years as clerk of the school board in District No. 1 and for four years held the office of director. In addition to his direct farming interests, he is a stockholder in the Prentice Co-operative Creamery. Mr. Mattson was married in Tomahawk, Wis., in March, 1909, to Hannah Lindman, who was born in Sweden Jan. 5, 1889, and who came to America in 1908. Of this union three children have been born: Edith, Jan. 2, 1910; Mabel, Nov. 12, 1913; and John, Jr., Nov. 10, 1918.

Michael Myszka, who owns and conducts a modern farm in Sec. 3, town of Pine River, Lincoln County, was born in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 2, 1889, son of Frank and Augustina Myszka. The parents, who were German farmers, settled in Chicago before the great fire of 1871, the father working as a common laborer. Not contented to pass his life as such, however, he aimed at something better but many years had to come and go before he could achieve his ambition. In 1912, however, he came to Lincoln County, Wisconsin, and bought 320 acres of partly improved land in Section 31, town of Pine River. Within the next ten years he greatly improved the property, putting 160 acres of the land under cultivation, and building a red brick house of 11 rooms and a barn 32 by 70 feet. Here he was engaged in general farming and dairying until his death in 1922. His wife, who is still living, spends her summers on the farm and her winters in Chicago with her daughters. Their family numbered eight children, of whom those now living are Joseph, John, Michael, Stella and Martha. Stella is the wife of Jacob Abel of Chicago; and Martha the wife of Charles Kohvup of that city. Michael Myszka was reared in his native city of Chicago, where he attended school. He subsequently worked ten years for the South Park Commission and also did some truck gardening. When his parents came to Lincoln County he accompanied them and took part in improving the farm. On his father's death in 1922 he became the owner of 160 acres of the land, and a nephew, Leo Myszka, of 80 acres, the other 80 acres having been sold. On his place he is carrying on general farming and dairying, keeping a herd of 50 head of grade Holstein cattle. His farm is well equipped with modern machinery, including a tractor, silo filler and Universal milking machine. Michael Myszka was married in Chicago in 1909 to Josephine Jablancka, daughter of Michael and Antonia Jablancka, the parents being natives of Germany who on coming to the United States settled first in Buffalo, N. Y., and later in Chicago, where they are now residing, Mr. Jablancka being a cement worker. Mr. and Mrs. Myszka have eight children, Edward, George, Frank, John, Paul, Lenora, Irene and Margaret.

Leo Myszka, nephew of the subject of this sketch, was born in Chicago, Jan. 5, 1895 and was reared by his uncle Frank. He came to Lincoln County with the other members of the family, and after the death of Frank Myszka became owner of 80 acres of the land which he had bought on his coming here. On this property he is engaged in general farming and dairying, keeping about 20 head of grade Holstein cattle. His house is a frame structure and he has built a full-basement barn of 36 by 80 feet and a silo of 12 by 27 feet. He was married in 1919 to Anna Peterson, daughter of Peter and Anna Peterson, her parents having been early settlers in the town of Pine River. Mr. and Mrs. Leo Myszka have two children, Robert and James.

William F. Jones, proprietor of Comfort Resort, in the town of Sugar Camp, Oneida County, was born at Rochester, N. Y., March 1, 1853, son of William F. and Mary E. (Sullivan) Jones. The parents were natives of New York State, and the father was a contractor and builder there all his life; both parents are now deceased. William F. Jones was reared and educated in the state of New York, and there learned the trade of carpenter under his father's instruction. He subsequently worked at this trade in New York and Pennsylvania and at Grand Rapids, Mich., until 1911, when he decided to select some other field of employment. He came to Eagle River, Vilas County, that year, and here he took up trapping and worked as a guide until July, 1922, when he purchased seven acres of land fronting on Sand and Dam lakes and established his present summer resort, erecting a main lodge 26 x 68 feet with a fine screened porch 68 x 8 feet in dimensions. He maintains a fleet of nine good boats for the use of his guests, and he also furnishes free camp sites for tourists. He supplies his guests with all camping accessories, vegetables, etc., and his hostelry is first class in every respect. Mr. Jones was married at Rochester, N. Y., June 14, 1876, to Johanna Rishor; Mrs. Jones passed away March 17, 1911. Nine children were born to the union, of whom two, William and Seymour, are now deceased, while the others are all living at Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y. The children were: William, Sheldon, Melvin, Albert, Harry, Susan, Asahel, May, and Seymour.

Benjamin Pope, a typical representative of Lincoln County's agricultural interests, who has developed a good farm in the town of Lincoln, was born in Oshkosh, Wis., June 29, 1859, son of William A. and Harriett (Plummer) Pope. The parents were born in New Jersey, both being of English ancestry, and for a while they resided in New York City, where William A. Pope was in business as a manufacturing jeweler and gold plater. He also worked for a time at the machinist's trade. The father of his wife, Harriett, had been a Revolutionary soldier. About 1850 Mr. and Mrs. William A. Pope came west to Wisconsin, making the trip from New York State by way of the Great Lakes to Milwaukee and thence by wagon to Oshkosh. There they secured a small parcel of land on the site of the present city and made that place their home for the rest of their lives. When the Civil War broke out William A. Pope enlisted as a soldier and served out his enlistment fighting for the Union. Benjamin Pope was reared and educated in Oshkosh and remained at home until he was 20 years old. He then engaged in prospecting for iron ore in northern Wisconsin and Michigan and helped to locate several mines, following that occupation until he came to Merrill in 1888. Until 1897 he worked in the mills and factories of that city, and then, not satisfied with a wage worker's prospects he resolved to get onto the land, in that year buying 40 acres in Section 6, town of Merrill. In the following year he and his wife cleared away the brush on their place and built a small shack of 14 by 24 feet in which they took up their abode. To make a start they had to endure pioneer hardships, as in the following winter it got so cold that they had to bank the house with snow to keep from freezing. For five years Mr. Pope continued to work in town to earn living expenses, his wife doing the farm work, raising potatoes and other farm produce. When they started they had one cow and a calf. Now the land is all under cultivation and they have good buildings. In 1913 they erected a pleasant frame house of seven rooms and in 1921 a fine large barn with full basement for stock. They carry on general farming and dairying, now having a herd of 27 high grade Holstein cattle with a

pure bred sire. They milk on an average 15 cows, delivering the milk every morning to residents of Merrill. Their farm is well equipped with modern machinery, including a tractor. For 21 years Mr. Pope has been clerk of the town of Merrill. It was about two years after he located in Merrill that he was married in that city, Sept. 11, 1890, to Augusta Detert, daughter of Henry and Minnie (Baguhn) Detert. The parents were natives of Germany who settled in Merrill, Wis., in 1864, Merrill being then known as Jenny. As those were pioneer days, transportation was one of the most difficult problems that confronted the settler. In the journey of the Pope family to Merrill Mrs. Pope's grandmother walked the distance from Stevens Point to Wausau carrying two kegs on her back. After working for a time in Merrill Mr. Detert took a homestead of wild land, which he subsequently cleared and improved, though it took some years of hard labor. Both he and his wife are now deceased. They had nine children, of whom four are living, namely: Mrs. Charles Kufahl of Granite Heights; Frank of Merrill; Mrs. Herbert Bessy of Merrill; and Augusta. Those deceased are Mrs. Minnie Raske, William J., Robert, Otto and Emma. Augusta, now Mrs. Benjamin Pope, when a young girl of but nine years used to walk five miles through the woods to town carrying eggs to exchange for groceries, which she carried home. Mr. and Mrs. Pope are the parents of three children: Cora, wife of D. C. McCray of Oshkosh; Harold, who is residing near Grandfather Falls; and Alfred, who is at home helping with the farm work. In March, 1917, Harold enlisted in the cavalry service of the United States. Being injured while drilling, he was discharged in August that year with the rank of stable sergeant and returned home. He owns 80 acres of land in the town of Merrill, which his father and brother are working for him. Alfred was also in the army, entering the service in August, 1918 and training at Madison, but as the war ended early in November, he did not go overseas. The family have made a record for industry and good American citizenship and have advanced in prosperity since making their home here.

Franklin Adams Lowell, proprietor of the New North, the pioneer newspaper of Rhinelander, which has had an uninterrupted, and, on the whole, a flourishing existence since the founding of the city some 40 years ago, was born at South Butler, Wayne County, N. Y., March 10, 1859. His parents were Joshua Adams and Nancy (Taylor) Lowell, the father being a high school teacher in New York for over 40 years. Franklin A. was reared in South Butler and Savannah, both small villages in Wayne County. After acquiring his elementary education, he pursued higher studies and in time was graduated from the State Normal School at Oswego, N. Y., the college at Valparaiso, Ind., and the University of Wisconsin at Madison. While still a young man he began teaching, an occupation that he followed with marked success for a number of years, being principal of the Savannah (N. Y.) graded and high school for the school year of 1881-82; principal of the same school for the last half school year of 1883-84; and for the school years of 1884-85, 1885-86 and 1886-87. From 1887 to 1894 he was superintendent of schools of Waupaca, Wis., from 1895 to 1900 he filled a similar position at Berlin, Wis., from 1900 to 1906 he was superintendent of the Rhinelander schools; and from 1909 to 1921 he was superintendent of the schools of Oneida County, serving six terms. In 1921 shortly after Mr. Lowell's retirement as county superintendent he was appointed by Governor Blaine as state superintendent of pulpwood scaling, with two scalers, and with headquarters at Rhinelander. He has a controlling interest in the New North Printing Co., which is the oldest printing establishment in Oneida County and publishes the oldest paper, which was established in November, 1882. Since its purchase in 1906 Mr. Lowell has acted as its editor. Mr. Lowell was formerly a member of the Disciple Church but later joined the Congregational. In the Masonic order he has advanced as far as the Commandery, being a Knight Templar. He was married at Waupaca, Wis., June 26, 1888, to Mary Manchester, who was born at Waupaca April 29, 1870. Of this union there is one child, Frances Atta, who was born Dec. 6, 1901.

Samuel Johnson, proprietor of Pine Wood Lodge, a popular summer resort on Lake Thompson, Oneida County, was born in Sweden, Jan. 6, 1874, son of Frederick

and Marie (Swanson) Johnson. The parents were also natives of Sweden, in which country the father died about 1893. After his death the mother came to America and made her home with her son Samuel, the subject of this sketch, until her death in January, 1912. Samuel Johnson came to the United States at the age of 15 years, proceeding west to Duluth, Minn., and coming in the same year, 1889, from that city to Rhinelander. Here he found work in a hotel, and, remaining in that business, learned it thoroughly, finally becoming proprietor of the City Hotel, which he conducted subsequently until 1918. He then sold the hotel and bought 415 acres of land on Thompson Lake, including three miles of lake frontage. During the next two years he spent his time in developing a farm on this land, which he stocked with Holstein and Guernsey cattle, and in 1921 he erected a number of cottages on the lake shore, furnished for house-keeping, which he easily rented for the summer to those seeking rest and recreation amid the beauties of nature. Lake Thompson is a picturesque and attractive sheet of water presenting abundant opportunities for boating and fishing, and it has already become one of the most popular resorts in Oneida County. With the constantly increasing stream of summer visitors to Wisconsin resorts, it is bound to draw its share of such trade and Mr. Johnson's enterprise will meet with its due reward. From his farm he furnishes milk, cream, eggs and fresh vegetables to the visitors, making daily deliveries. The place is but four miles from Rhinelander, and is reached by an excellent road. Mr. Johnson is also the owner of a fine modern residence in Rhinelander, at 11 N. Stevens Street, where he and his family reside in the winter. Mr. Johnson was first married in 1898 to Ellen Rylander, who died in October, 1901, leaving one child, Mabel Marie, who was born May 26, 1900, and is now a bookkeeper. On June 12, 1905, Mr. Johnson married, secondly, Sophia Larsen, who was born in Oconto County, Wisconsin, May 2, 1876, daughter of James and Katherine (Nelsen) Larsen. Her parents are now residents of Rhinelander. Of this second marriage two children have been born: Raymond J., March 2, 1908, who is attending high school, and Nelda Kathryn, March 26, 1913. The family are affiliated religiously with the Lutheran Church. Mr. Johnson belongs fraternally to the two orders of Eagles and Elks and he and his wife are both members of the F. R. A.

Charles Jungman, a popular summer resort keeper in Vilas County, proprietor of Boot Lake Resort on Boot Lake in the town of Cloverland, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., July 5, 1877, son of Fred and Mary (Dippel) Jungman. The father, a native of Germany, came to America in 1860, landing at Baltimore, where he remained for a short time. He then came west to Milwaukee, where for some 30 years he was proprietor of a butcher shop. After that he was in the cigar manufacturing business but is now retired and is living at Menomonee Falls, Wis. His wife Mary, mother of Charles, passed away July 31, 1909. Charles Jungman was educated in the Milwaukee schools and for 24 years subsequently, with the exception of one year, he was in the employ of the Milwaukee Gas & Light Co. as inspector of gas ranges. In the exceptional year he was doing similar work for the San Francisco Gas and Light Co. in the far off California city. After giving up his connection with the gas and light business he established a grocery store in Milwaukee, at 825 Ninth Street, which he conducted for two years. He then operated a transfer line for a year and for six years drove a truck for Doelger & Kirsten, proprietors of a machine shop. In April, 1922, he came to Vilas County and purchased the resort he is now conducting, comprising 320 acres in sections 10, 11 and 2, town of Cloverland, from Mrs. M. J. Stromberg. His main lodge measures 25 x 50 feet, the first floor being used for dining-room, kitchen and two bed-rooms, and the second floor having seven bedrooms. He has also three cottages and one winter house, all the buildings being constructed of logs. Mr. Jungman's resort will accommodate 50 people. He keeps ten boats, furnishes guides and keeps an excellent table, Mrs. Jungman supervising the kitchen. The vegetables used are raised in their own garden, and hence are always fresh, as also are the milk and cream. They also keep chickens to add to their menu, and in every respect study the comfort and well-being of their guests. His post office is Eagle River. Mr. Jungman was married in Milwaukee, Sept. 15, 1909 to Miss Audrey Cowden, and they have had

three children: Gladys, Bernice, who died at the age of three years, and Charles, Jr. Mr. Jungman is a member of Lodge No. 46, B. P. O. E., of Milwaukee.

Leonard W. Kaiser, a resident of Merrill since 1882, was born at Ripon, Wis., Sept. 17, 1864, son of Leonard and Caroline Kaiser. The parents were born in Germany and after their marriage there they came to the United States, settling in Wisconsin. The father died at Ripon when Leonard W. was very young. Leonard W. Kaiser was reared at Ripon and attended school there. After coming to Merrill in 1882 he worked in the woods in this vicinity as lumberman for many years, later becoming a dealer in horses. He is a remarkable judge of horseflesh, and though he has now acquired a financial competency by his thrift and hard work, he still deals in track horses. He was married in 1914 in Merrill to Clara Haines, who was born in Merrill and he and his wife maintain a comfortable home at 1010, East Second Street, and are well respected members of the community. Mr. Kaiser is Republican in politics but has never sought public office; he is a member of the Eagles and of the Germania Club.

Fred Kudick, a prominent farmer and chairman of the town of Scott, Lincoln County, was born in Merrill, this county, March 9, 1884, son of August and Wilhelmina (Zastrow) Kudick. Both parents were born in Germany, the father Sept. 30, 1849, and the mother Oct. 3, 1850. August Kudick, after attending school in his native land worked one year as a mail carrier and afterwards was coachman for certain wealthy families until 1871, in which year he came to the United States. He first located in Kewaunee County, Wisconsin, where for three years he was employed in the saw and shingle mills, and while there he was married Aug. 30, 1873, to Wilhelmina Zastrow. From Kewaunee County they moved to Watertown, where August Kudick was engaged for two years in farm labor. In the fall of 1876 he and his wife came to Merrill, then known as Jenny, and here he entered the employ of T. B. Scott, working in the woods and mills until 1886. During that period the land was being rapidly cleared of timber by the lumbermen and large open areas covered with stumps were taking the place of the former dense forest. Much of the land thus partly cleared was valuable for farming purposes, the soil being rich with the accumulated deposits of centuries, and many loggers were taking advantage of the opportunity to establish themselves on farms. Among the number was August Kudick, who secured 98½ acres in Section 19, town of Scott. This was not cut-over land, however, but timbered, as Mr. Kudick preferred to do his own clearing, selling timber as fast as he cleared it off. The first house he built on his property was a log structure, in which the family lived until 1900, when the present fine 13-room frame house was erected. In 1903 Mr. Kudick deeded the farm to his son Frank but still continues to do active work on it. He has long been one of the prominent men of his town and has been a strong supporter of everything calculated to benefit either the town or the county. He and his wife have been the parents of seven children: Albert, now deceased; Gustav of Lemon, S. D.; Anna, now Mrs. Herman Krueger of Merrill; Frank, conducting the home farm, which is now legally his own property; Paul of Merrill; Amanda and John, deceased. Frank Kudick was educated in the district schools in the town of Scott and has always resided with his parents. Since taking over the home farm in 1903 he has purchased more land and today has 218 acres. He has erected a fine barn 48 x 106 feet, installed with the James equipment, and his out-buildings are all neat, spacious and substantial, being lighted also with the Delco electric lighting system. Like his father, he has taken an active part in public affairs. He has served as side supervisor of his town, in 1920 being elected chairman of the board, in which position he has since served through re-elections. In 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913 he was clerk of the school board of District No. 1, and in 1922 he was elected a member of the Lincoln County Road and Bridge Committee. For the past eight years he has also been treasurer of the Corning & Scott Creamery. Frank Kudick was married June 20, 1903, in the town of Scott, to Ernestina Sukow, daughter of William and Emma (Goreges) Sukow, the former of whom is now residing in New London, Wis., the latter being deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kudick are the parents of seven children Leona, Alfred, Olga, Irna, Hilda, Ella and Ruth. The

family faith is that of the Lutheran Church.

Anton Nerli, proprietor of the Tomahawk Creamery, was born in Norway, Feb. 9, 1886, son of Ole E. and Anna Nerli. The parents came to the United States in 1889, settling on a farm at Iola, Waupaca County, Wis., where they are still residing and engaged in general farming. They have four children living, Henry, Ingebrit, Gena and Anton. Anton Nerli was reared on his parents' farm in Waupaca County, attending district school, and, when he was old enough, assisting his father. In 1910 he began to learn the art of buttermaking in the Iola Creamery from C. L. Passmore, one of the best butter makers in the state. In 1912 he went to Big Falls to manage the Farmers' Creamery there. From there he went to Amherst to take charge of the Farmers' Co-operative Creamery, subsequently spent two years in Peru and then came to Tomahawk, where on March 1, 1922, he purchased the Tomahawk Creamery from Art Searl. This he has built up into a first class plant, in the midst of the season having about 150 patrons. His summer output of butter in 1922 was from 5000 to 6000 pounds per week, while the winter output is about 2000 pounds. In 1923 he added the manufacture of ice cream to his other activities, hiring an expert maker, and in this line also he is doing a good business. (See chapter on history of Tomahawk). Mr. Nerli was married in 1912, at Big Falls, Wis., to Agnes C. Killin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pat Killin, the parents being natives of Ireland. Mr. Killin is now living on his farm at Big Falls, where prior to the death of his wife he conducted a hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Nerli have three children: Vernon, born in 1914; Bernard, born in 1918; and Harlan, born in 1920.

Frank A. Nelson, representative and manager in Tomahawk for the Interstate Oil Co. of La Crosse, and a citizen who is widely known and respected, was born in Ljunsby, Sweden, June 20, 1882, son of Carl J. and Mary C. (Anderson) Nelson. The father was born in Sweden, Feb. 10, 1846, and the mother April 1, 1855. They were married in their native land and came to America in 1883, settling in Muskegon, Mich., where they resided for some 12 or 13 years, Carl J. Nelson being employed as a lumber grader in the mills. He then moved with his family to Tomahawk, where he worked in the same capacity for the Bradley Lumber Co., remaining with that concern until they closed down their mill. Having been a hard worker for many years he then retired and built a comfortable home at 12 East Prospect Street, where he died May 22, 1922, and where his widow still resides. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Carl J. Nelson were as follows; Gustaf, born in Sweden Aug. 22, 1880; Frank A., subject of this sketch; Sarah M., born at Muskegon, Mich., June 10, 1885, and now living with her mother in Tomahawk; Jennie E., born at Muskegon Sept. 23, 1886, now Mrs. S. Y. Curvan of Milwaukee; Edith W., born at Muskegon, Aug. 12, 1888, unmarried and residing in Milwaukee; Albert J., born at Muskegon, March 26, 1896, now residing in Tomahawk; and three younger children who died in infancy. All the surviving children were given the opportunity of a good public school education, two of them, Edith and Albert, being graduated from the high school, and the others might have done so too had they so desired. Both parents and children were affiliated with the Swedish Mission Congregation, and politically Carl J. Nelson was a Republican. Frank A. Nelson came to Tomahawk before the other members of the family. He was a mechanic and became a locomotive engineer. From 1889 to 1909 he followed railroading, working as a railroad mechanic, and traveling through nearly every state west of the Missouri River. It was in 1914 that he settled in Tomahawk and having formed a partnership with J. A. Fitzgerald as senior member of the firm they engaged in business as local agents for the Ford Company. In 1918 this partnership was dissolved, owing to the failure of Mr. Nelson's health, and he then bought a 200-acre farm in the town of Bradley, a mile and a half south of Tomahawk, which was a good farm with an improved set of buildings, and here he engaged in general farming and dairying. The outdoor labor brought back his health and he continued to do active work on it until March 14, 1923, at which time he hired a man to look after the place and moved into the city of Tomahawk. He directs the operations of the farm, however, has good buildings, and is developing a good Jersey herd of

cattle, gradually discarding his former Holsteins. On Dec. 27, 1922, he entered into his present employment in town as representative and manager for the Inter-State Oil Co. of La Crosse, which has an established trade here, having bought the interests of the Star Oil Co. of Sutcliffe. The territory covers a radius of 20 miles from the town. Mr. Nelson is a Republican, but not a strong party man, voting as his reason and conscience dictate. He is affiliated religiously with the Swedish Mission Congregation and belongs to the Masonic Blue Lodge in Tomahawk. He was married May 3, 1918 to Cora E. Whitney, who was born Dec. 5, 1897 near Merrill, on the farm of her parents, William and Emma (Klubenau) Whitney. Mrs. Nelson is a graduate of the Lincoln County Training School and taught for some time in the rural schools of the county. She is a Baptist in religious belief. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have one son, John Whitney Nelson, who was born Feb. 5, 1919.

Peter Olson, a well known and enterprising farmer of Section 34, town of Merrill, Lincoln County, was born in Sweden in 1853, son of Olof Nelson and Ingeborg (Peterson) Nelson, both natives of that country, where the mother died. The father subsequently came to the United States, remained in this country a few years and then returned to Sweden. After remaining there until he was 83 years old he came back to the United States and lived with his son Peter until his death at the age of 93. He and his wife Ingeborg were the parents of eight children, of whom Peter is the only one now living, the others having died in Sweden. Peter Olson was reared in his native land, where he attended school. He then worked on farms until 1881, when he came to the United States, locating at Big Rapids, Michigan, where he spent three years. In 1884 he came to Merrill, Lincoln County, at that time a very small place with only five or six houses, as Mr. Olson remembers it, and which was known as Jenny. The lumbermen having started work in the vicinity, he found work logging in the woods, and was occupied in that manner for seven years. After that he worked for 20 years in saw mills. The whole country at that time was covered with timber and brush. In 1903 Mr. Olson, having resolved to get on to the land, bought 40 acres in the town of Merrill, which had a small house on it, having previously purchased 80 acres of all wild land covered with brush and stumps. He has remodeled and enlarged the frame house, built a modern barn 36 x 80 feet, with full basement and patent stanchions, and with the help of his family has cleared a large part of his land and now has 60 acres under cultivation. He is following general farming and dairying, having a herd of 33 grade cattle, with a registered sire, and is milking 16 cows. Mr. Olson was married in Merrill to Carrie Anderson, daughter of Andrew and Tina Anderson, her parents being natives of Norway, where they spent their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Olson have three children, Olaf, Oscar and Sophia. Oscar, was inducted into the United States service in 1918, and served in this country until after the armistice, when he was honorably discharged.

Olaf E. Olson, prominent farmer of the town of Cassian, Oneida County, was born in Norway Oct. 3, 1877, son of Christian and Hannah (Erickson) Olson. The parents were natives of Norway, from which country the family removed to the United States in 1885, settling in the town of Alban, Portage County, which was subsequently their home for many years. The mother died in 1899 and the father is now living with his children at Superior, Wis. Eleven children, as follows, were born to these parents: Ella, Olaf, Erick, Laura, Christina, Louis, Martha, Bernard, Anna, Carl, and Hilda. Of these, one, Ella, is now deceased. Erick is living at Heafford Junction, Wis. Laura is now Mrs. Therman Johnson of New London, Wis. Christina is Mrs. Anton Thorsen, of Scandinavia, Wis. Louis, Martha, Bernard, Carl, and Hilda reside at Superior, Wis., Martha being now Mrs. Frank Green. Anna is Mrs. Oscar Sorenson of Ladysmith, Wis. Olaf E. Olson received his education in the district schools of Portage County and remained at home until he was 20 years of age. For the next few years he worked on farms during the summer months and spent the winters in the lumber woods. He came to Oneida County in 1902 and took a homestead of 120 acres in Section 34, town of Cassian, on which property he proved up and remained until 1911, erecting a

good set of buildings and bringing the farm to a fine point of development. In 1911 he sold out and purchased his present farm, consisting of 80 acres in Sections 15 and 22, town of Cassian. Mr. Olson has equipped it with modern buildings and has cleared 77 acres of the land, a fine contribution to the agricultural development of Oneida County. He is carrying on mixed farming and dairying, having a good herd of Guernsey cattle. Mr. Olson was married at Cassian, Wis., Dec. 23, 1905, to Miss Alta Garber, who was born Aug. 26, 1888 in Juneau County, Wisconsin, daughter of John and Addie (Steel) Garber, who are engaged in farming in Cassian Township. Mrs. Olson is director of School District No. 2, Cassian Township, and is a member of the Royal Neighbors of America. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Olson; the youngest of whom, Carl, born Jan. 16, 1922, died three days later, Jan. 19. The others are: Edwin, born Oct. 5, 1906; Dora, Oct. 2, 1908; May, Dec. 4, 1909; Earl, Feb. 12, 1913; Lillian, April 7, 1916; and William, Sept. 12, 1918.

Charles Olson, proprietor of Goodhope Dairy Farm in Section 2, town of Pine River, Lincoln County, is a native of Norway, born Jan. 9, 1873, son of Ole and Carrie (Hanson) Olson, both now deceased. He was educated in his native land and remained there until 19 years old, coming to America in September, 1892 and landing at New York. From there he came direct to Merrill, Wis., where during the summer he was employed in the Champine mill, working in the woods in the winter. In 1898 he enlisted in the Fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry for service in the Spanish-American War, received training at Camp Douglas, and was then sent to Anniston, Ala., where he remained until the close of the war. After returning to Merrill he received an honorable discharge. He then entered upon his career as an American farmer, buying 80 acres of timber land in Section 2, town of Pine River. There he built himself a log shack and lived a bachelor's life until 1908. He spent the winters cutting the timber on his land, selling the logs to saw mills and the pulp wood to the paper-mills, and in the summer continued to clear and improve his property. He has now about 60 acres cleared and has 20 acres under the plow. He has for some time had a comfortable dwelling-house and in 1922 he completed a fine barn. He is engaged in mixed farming and dairying, keeping mixed grade cattle with a high grade Guernsey sire. Aside from his personal farming interests he is a stockholder in the French Ridge Dairy Co., which he has served as secretary since 1921, and a stockholder and officer in the French Ridge Telephone Co. For three years he served his town as justice of the peace. His fraternal society affiliations are with the Spanish-American War Veterans. Mr. Olson was married in 1908, in Merrill, Wis., to Mrs. Carrie Mattison, whose maiden name was Carrie Johnson. By her first husband she had three children: Alma, who is now Mrs. Barney Wyland of Merrill, Wis.; Carl, residing at home, with his mother and father-in-law; and Nettie, at home. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Olson are Albert, Harold and Verner.

Edward B. Owen, who has been successfully engaged in the practice of dentistry at Merrill for 20 years, was born in Wales Aug. 20, 1850, son of Abraham and Mary Owen. He studied under a private tutor in that country until he came to America with his mother and his two brothers, John and David, in May, 1859. The father had died some time previously, and both brothers are now also deceased. On their arrival in America the family settled at Albany, Green County, Wis., and there Edward B. was reared, attending the country schools near his home. Later he went to Madison and entered the University Academy to take the preparatory course for entrance into the university, but his health failed and he was forced to abandon his college career for the time. He then remained at home until 1882, when he entered the Pennsylvania College of Dentistry at Philadelphia; upon completing his studies in that institution in 1885 he returned home and practiced dentistry for a time, but his health again broke down and he was compelled to give up his practice. After his recovery he took a special course in the Chicago Dental College at Chicago and then established an office at Oregon, Wis., where he subsequently practiced for two years. His mother passed away while living at Oregon. After removing from there Dr. Owen located at Brodhead, Wis., and

he practiced there for the following 16 years. In 1903 he came to Merrill, and he has ever since been in active practice here, moving to his present location at 402½ West Main Street in 1904. He has built up a fine practice and occupies a very high place in the community. He owns a summer home at Lake View, near Merrill, and also has some farm land holdings near here; he is a stockholder in the Lincoln County Bank at Merrill. Since June, 1921, he has been interested in silver fox breeding, and he owns several pairs of these animals. Dr. Owen stands very high in masonry, relative to which he has a large library and is a deep student; he has attained the 32nd degree in the lodge, belonging to the consistory and shrine at Milwaukee, the commandery at Janesville, and the blue lodge at Merrill. He takes a deep interest in everything conducive to the best interests of his city, and has been a member of its board of education for the past eight years or more. He affiliates with the Presbyterian Church and aids in its support, and throughout his long career here he has proved himself to be in every way a fine and public-spirited citizen.

Jay E. Russ, a well known and respected resident of Rhinelander, who is foreman of bridge construction in Oneida County, was born in River Falls, Pierce County, Wis., Jan. 23, 1883, son of Edgar and Alice (Green) Russ. The father was a native of Pierce County, Wisconsin, and the mother of Maine, the latter coming west with her parents to Pierce County, Wis., in the late 60's. Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Russ were farmers in Pierce County for many years, selling their farm there in 1917, when they moved to Minneapolis. Mrs. Russ died March 4, 1919. They had a family of 14 children: Charles, now deceased; William, in Kansas; Herbert, of Eau Claire, Wis.; Timothy, of Minneapolis; Freeman and Freemont (twins), the former in the state of Washington and the latter of Rhinelander; Morlin, of Minneapolis; Jay E., of Rhinelander; Ezra, deceased; Curtis, of Minneapolis; Lizzie and Eliza (twins), both deceased; Mary, now Mrs. Rudolph Tamms, of Minneapolis; and Otis, also a resident of that city. Jay E. Russ acquired his education in the district schools of Pierce County. He remained at home until 11 years of age and was then engaged in farm labor until he was 21. In 1904 he came to Rhinelander and entered the employ of the Rhinelander Refrigerator Co., with whom he remained for three years, after which he was six years with the Wisconsin Veneer Co. In February, 1910, Mr. Russ returned to the paper company and on the 28th of that month had the misfortune to lose his right hand while operating a ream cutter. In March, 1910, he was made foreman of highway and bridge construction for Oneida County, and has retained that position up to the present time, having proved himself both energetic and capable in it. He was elected supervisor of the Sixth Ward in 1915, and has since served continuously with the exception of a few months. On March 28, 1904, Mr. Russ was married in Rhinelander, Wis. to Mrs. Lillian Andrus, a daughter of Fred D. and Clara (Kates) Booth. Her parents have been residents of Rhinelander since 1901, Mr. Booth being in the employ of the Rhinelander Refrigerator Co. Mr. and Mrs. Russ are members of the Baptist Church, the latter belonging to the Ladies' Aid Society, while Mr. Russ is fraternally affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America and the order of Eagles.

Charles P. Reed, owner of Highland Farm in Section 21, town of Conover, was born in Sweden, July 25, 1873, son of Ole Anderson and Anna (Lessa) Anderson, both of whom are now deceased. He was educated in his native land and came to this country in 1893, landing at New York, whence he went directly to Rockford, Ill., a city in which many of his own race had settled and were prospering, being largely employed in the numerous furniture factories. He, however, applied himself to farm work for the first two years, after which for two years more he followed the carpenter's trade. In 1897 he returned to Sweden and remained there for two years. In the spring of 1899 he came back to this country, locating at Geneva, Ill., where he worked as a carpenter for three years, or until the fall of 1902. It was then that he became an independent farmer, coming to Vilas County and buying 80 acres of land in Section 21, town of Conover, in partnership with his brother Gust. They owned the place together until 1915, when Charles P. purchased his brother's interests. They had been the first settlers in the town of Conover and resided in

the village or hamlet of that name until they had built their house. During the winters they worked in the woods at logging. As a branch of his farming operations, Mr. Reed at an early day conceived the idea of starting an apple orchard, but was told by his neighbors that it could not be made a success. However, in 1905 he resolved to try the experiment and accordingly set out 12 trees, adding more each year until today he has an orchard of 80 trees which bear such good fruit that he has taken several prizes at county fairs and is often spoken of as the "Apple King" of northern Wisconsin. He is also a successful raiser of strawberries and has an apiary of ten swarms. Of his land he has cleared 20 acres. Mr. Reed has shown himself active and useful as a citizen. He has brought into the town a number of new settlers and helped them to get started, and he rendered service for one term as a member of school board of District No. 3. He was married in Rockford, Ill., Aug. 18, 1899 to Helen Anderson and they are the parents of ten children: Anton Raymond, residing on the home farm; Alof Reuben, of Twin Lake; Carl Eldo, on the home farm; Paul Simon of State Line; and Amelia, Lawrence, Malcolm, Anna, Waldo and Irene, all of whom are residing at home. The family are consistent members of the Swedish Lutheran Church.

Harry E. Slosson, general office manager of the New North newspaper, Rhinelander, which is the pioneer journal of Oneida County, was born at Ogema, Price County, July 6, 1885, son of Elbert J. and Anna Slosson. The father was a native of Wausau, Marathon County, Wis. and the mother of Wilmington, Del. The latter located in Price County in 1880 and the father in 1883, in which latter year they were married in Ogema. Elbert J. Slosson was engaged in railroad work until 1918, when he retired and he and his wife are now living in Rhinelander. Harry E. Slosson acquired his education in the Rhinelander public schools and at Stevens Point Business College. He then entered into the newspaper business, becoming connected with the New North of Rhinelander. That connection has now lasted for 20 years or for nearly one half the period during which the paper has been in existence. An able writer and a thorough and efficient business man, Mr. Slosson has been and still is an influential factor in the progress of the community and is a man held in high esteem by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, as well as by many others who are in accord with the principles and policies which he supports. He is fraternally affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Slosson was married July 29, 1912, to Josephine Nelson, who was born at Norrie, Marathon County, Wis. He and his wife are the parents of two children: Dorothy, born April 15, 1914, and Roeburn, born in October, 1917.

Hugo G. Schwager, of Gleason, Lincoln County, manager of a retail hardware and lumber business for the Northern Lumber & Supply Co. of Wausau, was born in the village of Poniatowski, town of Rietbrook, Marathon County, Dec. 22, 1883, son of Alois and Barbara (Roecker) Schwager. Both parents were German, the father being a native of Wittenberg and the mother of Baden. Alois Schwager came to America in 1849, settling at West Bend, Washington County, Wis. In his native land he had been a silk weaver, but there being no opportunity to follow that trade here, he engaged in mercantile business. He was married to Barbara Roecker in Marathon County in 1881, and on locating in that county went into the hotel business, in which he continued until his death Nov. 19, 1901. His wife, who had come to this country with her parents at the age of three years, survived him until Jan. 2, 1911, when she, too, passed away. Their children, six in number, were: Amelia and Robert, who reside in Medford, Wis., and keep house together; Adolph, who is deceased; Matilda, now Mrs. John Allman of Medford; Laura, deceased; and Hugo G., of Gleason. Hugo G. Schwager after he became old enough to absorb book knowledge, attended common school in Marathon County until the age of eighteen. Then taking up agricultural pursuits, he followed them for five years. At the age of 23 he began working in the woods as a logger and soon became foreman of crews for the Wausau Lumber Co. For 12 years he continued in that line of employment, at the end of which time he gave up that industry and became clerk in a general store at Edgar, Marathon County. After two years there he took a position in the hardware store of Ottoway & Paeske of the same village and

for five years subsequently was in their employ. Then for a brief period he was in the employ of the C. & N. W. Railway Co. as agent at Edgar. In May, 1919, Mr. Schwager came to Gleason and established the store he is now managing for the Northern Lumber & Supply Co. of Wausau. He has put it upon a firm basis and the business is gradually increasing. On Nov. 18, 1914 he was married to Gertrude Ohm of Edgar, Wis., who was born in Oconomowoc Jan. 17, 1895. The children of this marriage are: Leland, born Dec. 18, 1916; Elwyn, born June 8, 1918; Merle, born Aug. 30, 1920; an infant that died unnamed; and Edgar, born Nov. 22, 1921. The family are affiliated with the German Lutheran Congregation of Gleason and Mr. Schwager is a member of Camp No. 80, M. W. A. of Gleason.

Reinhold E. Schultz, a former citizen of Tomahawk, familiarly known as "Ryan," who was for many years in railway service, both here and elsewhere, was born in Germany, March 18, 1873, son of Carl and Charlotte (Mathey) Schultz. He was but three weeks old when he was brought by his parents to this country, the family settling at Portage, Wis., where they remained three years, subsequently moving to a farm in the town of Lewiston, Columbia County. There Reinhold attended common or district school. As his earliest occupation, aside from farm work, he chose telegraphy, which he learned under his brother Herman, having entered the employ of the C. M. & St. P. Railway Co. His first regular position was at Hazelhurst, Oneida County, as agent and operator, and from there he was transferred to Star Lake, and later to Merrill as cashier in the company's office. After remaining in Merrill two years, he came in 1890 to Tomahawk as operator, in which position he remained until his death on March 9, 1913, as the result of an automobile accident three months previous. At Portage, Wis., on June 14, 1889, Mr. Schultz was united in marriage with Emma L., daughter of Carl and Amelia (Zeske) Schultz of that place, where she was born Aug. 13, 1877. Her parents were natives of Germany, the father born in September, 1850, and the mother May 5, 1852. They came to the United States at the ages of 18 and 16 respectively and were subsequently married at Portage, where Carl Schultz died Feb. 23, 1909, and Mrs. Amelia Schultz on July 23, 1922. Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Schultz, the latter of whom as may be noticed, did not change her name on marriage, began domestic life together in Merrill. To them was born one child, Karl R., March 4, 1909, who was graduated from the grade school in Tomahawk. Mr. Schultz was a member of the Masonic order, belonging to the local Blue Lodge and Eastern Star Chapter; also to the Modern Woodmen of America, the Macca-bees and the Order of Railway Telegraphers. He was the owner with his brother Herman of 160 acres of cut-over land adjacent to the city of Tomahawk. The family home is at No. 203 Second Street.

Herman F. Schultz, a well known railway man of Tomahawk, who though now an invalid has not entirely given up work, was born in Germany, Jan. 1, 1869, son of Carl and Charlotte (Manthey) Schultz. He was about four years old when he accompanied his parents to America and for three years subsequently he lived with them on their farm in Portage County, Wisconsin, the family later moving to a farm in Columbia County, where he spent a number of years. After that they moved to Tomahawk, where the mother died Feb. 18, 1903, and the father Nov. 24, 1906. They had been married in Germany, where for 20 years Carl Schultz had been coachman for a millionaire. The children they brought to America with them were: Amelia, now Mrs. William Blank of Sparta, Wis.; Herman F., subject of this sketch; and Reinhold E., of whom separate mention is made in this volume. Later they had two children born in Wisconsin: Emma, who is Mrs. John Peterson of Adams, Wis., and Albert J. of Tomahawk. Herman F. Schultz in his boyhood attended rural school, and also for one winter the public school in Portage. At the age of 15 he entered the employ of the C. M. & St. P. Railway Co. as section hand at Lewiston, and during the year he spent there he learned telegraphy at the Lewiston station, subsequently working at various points as supply. On July 22, 1884 he was placed at Arlington station as operator, and after two years' service there was made night operator at Tomah, Wis., where he remained until October 16, 1887. He was then transferred to Tomahawk as operator. In May,

1888, owing to the sickness of C. H. Sanborn, agent at Tomahawk, he was placed in the latter's position, in which he served for two years. Mr. Sanborn dying in Colorado, Adelbert C. Carter was made agent at Tomahawk and Mr. Schultz returned to his former duties as operator, serving in that position under Mr. Carter and also under Riley S. Dickens, the latter's successor. In 1899 he was transferred to Babcock, where he remained for a time, but was subsequently returned to Tomahawk and made local agent, serving as such until 1913, when, owing to disability caused by illness he had to give up that position and resume the duties of operator. As such he worked steadily up to 1918 and still holds the right of position, being employed whenever able to work. His malady is locomotor ataxia, which so far has not affected his general health to any perceptible extent, and in summer he goes about in a wheel chair. For the last 26 years he has resided at the family home of his brother Reinhold. Mr. Schultz belongs to the order of Railway Telegraphers and is affiliated religiously with the German Lutheran Congregation. He is part owner of 160 acres of cut-over land adjoining Tomahawk.

Rudolph H. Kluetz, a successful practitioner of dentistry at Merrill, was born in that city May 26, 1892, son of Edward and Emily (Koepke) Kluetz. The parents were natives of Germany and were married in that country; coming to the United States a short time later, they resided at Wausau, Wis. for one year and then came to Merrill, spending the remainder of their lives here. The father was very prominent in county affairs, serving in various public offices and otherwise aiding in the development of the region. He died when the subject of this sketch was six years old and the mother passed away in 1912. Nine children were born to these parents, of which number eight are now living, a daughter, Florence, having passed away in 1905. Those living are as follows: Herman E., now engaged in the drug business at Merrill; Martha, who is Mrs. C. W. Bruce of Merrill; Elizabeth, also a resident of Merrill, the wife of George Schroeder; Clara, who is Mrs. C. L. Stephens of Minneapolis; Emma, living at Sheboygan, Wis., wife of F. L. Krohm of that city; Laura, who is Mrs. Adam Lachmeyer of Oakland, Calif.; Ella, now Mrs. T. H. Trelford of Duluth, Minn.; and Rudolph H. Rudolph H. Kluetz attended school at Merrill, graduating from the high school here with the class of 1911. He was then employed in a clerical capacity with the electric light company at Merrill until 1915, when he matriculated in the dental department of Northwestern University at Chicago. After two years in that institution he completed his studies at Marquette University, Milwaukee, and in 1919 he bought the office and practice of Dr. Metcalf at 1006½ East Main St., Merrill, where he has ever since been located. Dr. Kluetz's office equipment is modern in every way; he has thoroughly proved his ability as a dentist, and he has a large and steadily growing practice. During the World War, while still attending school he enlisted for service in the medical corps and was sent to Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., for training, where he was discharged after the signing of the armistice. On Jan. 20, 1918, Dr. Kluetz was united in marriage with Elsie Peterman of Merrill, who was born in this city Feb. 13, 1897, daughter of William and Minnie Peterman, the father being a member of the Peterman Bros. Co. here and a prominent resident of the city. Mrs. Kluetz is a graduate of the grade and high schools of Merrill. Dr. and Mrs. Kluetz have one child, Emily Mae, who was born May 8, 1919; they are members of St. Stephens Evangelical Church at Merrill and own a nice modern home here. Dr. Kluetz is a member of Edward Burns Post of the American Legion, and he and his wife are popular in the social life of the community.

Leo L. Lambert, a trusted employee of the Tomahawk Pulp and Paper Co., was born at Chippewa Falls, Wis., Oct. 25, 1874, son of John and Margaret Lambert. The parents were French-Canadians, and the father for some years in early life followed the occupation of logger in Upper Canada. He and his family moved to Chippewa Falls, Wis., in 1864, and there he followed logging, and various other kinds of work until 1887, when he came to Tomahawk among the pioneers of this place. He worked on the dam built by the Tomahawk Boom Company, moved a saw mill from Chippewa Falls to Tomahawk for W. H. Bradley, and was afterwards engaged in logging on the Somo River. He died in 1908, his wife

Margaret having passed away in 1905. Their children who are now living are John, Paul, Leo, William, Parmelia and George. Three died in infancy, and four others are also deceased, Exilda (Mrs. Thomas Kilroe), Felix, Peter and Addis. Leo L. Lambert acquired his education in the schools of Chippewa Falls and then became connected with the lumber industry, working in the woods in that vicinity until 1888 (or 1887) when he came to Tomahawk with his parents. Here he was employed on the river-rafting lumber and also in the woods at logging, following those occupations until 1919, at frequent intervals assisting his father at house moving and other kinds of contracting. In 1919 he went to work for the Tomahawk Pulp and Paper Co., working as foreman of construction in summer and of the chain gang in winter, which is the position he now holds. He is a member of two fraternal societies—the Eagles and the Catholic Foresters. On Jan. 14, 1902, Mr. Lambert was united in marriage to Lena Doll, who came to Tomahawk in 1887, and whose parents are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Lambert have had one child, Norman, who died at the age of three years.

Charles H. Wallis, one of the leading merchants of Tomahawk, Lincoln County, proprietor of an up to date jewelry store and watch repairing business, was born in the town of Rubicon, Dodge County, Wis., June 12, 1863, son of Charles and Sarah (Ramsey) Wallis. The father, who was of Scotch antecedents, was born in England in 1827; while the mother was of English descent and was born in Pennsylvania, this country, in 1834. The former followed chiefly the occupation of a farmer, but after the family moved to Neosho, Dodge County, Wis., which happened in or about the year 1869, he operated a stage line for some years between Oconomowoc and Woodland. He died Jan. 4, 1911, being survived by his wife, who is now residing at Hartford, Wis. Charles H. Wallis was six years old when he accompanied his parents to Neosho, a small village having now about 300 inhabitants. He attended public school there up to the age of 16 and then went to Milwaukee, where he learned the watchmaker's and jeweler's trade, and in 1884 he established himself in business in Plymouth, Wis., where he remained six years. In 1890 he moved to Ironwood, Mich., where he conducted a similar business for three years. For two years after that he was a traveling salesman. Then in 1895 he again engaged in business for himself, choosing Brillion, Calumet County, as his location. The place was small, but he remained there five years, at the end of which time, in 1900, he came to Tomahawk, Lincoln County, which opened up a wider field for his activities, and opened up a business here, which has since expanded to its present proportions. Politically he belongs to the Progressive wing of the Republican party, but has never held office here, though in Plymouth he served as alderman of his ward. He is a member of the Masonic order and served Tomahawk Lodge, No. 243, as Master for two terms, and he formerly belonged to the order of Knights of Pythias. Mr. Wallis was married Jan. 1, 1886, to Bessie Bowers, daughter of Benjamin and Augusta Bowers of Plymouth, Wis., where she was born May 31, 1867. Two children are the fruit of this union: Richard, born Jan. 17, 1887, and Christine, born Oct. 30, 1893. Richard, who is associated with the Tomahawk Land Co., is married and has two children, Benjamin and Richard, Jr. Christine, now Mrs. P. M. Smith of Tomahawk, has also two children, Wallace and Edward. Mrs. C. H. Wallis and her children are members of the Episcopal Church, in which Mr. Wallis was baptized, though he now affiliates with the Congregational Church. The home of the family, a good modern residence, is at No. 109 Wisconsin Avenue.

William Henry Lupton, manager of the Lupton farm in Section 29, town of Schley, Lincoln County, was born in Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, in 1883, son of John and Margaret (Reid) Lupton. The father was a native of England who came to the United States from Lincolnshire in 1871. In Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, he first worked on farms by the month and later conducted a rented farm. There he was married to Margaret Reid, a native of Green Lake County, Wisconsin, and for 30 years they resided in Waupun. It was in 1904 that he and his wife came to Lincoln County and bought 40 acres of cut-over land in Section 29, town of Schley. A small clearing had been made and there was a small house on

it. Mr. Lupton enlarged and improved the house and erected a barn and other buildings, in addition to which he and his family have cleared the land and have 20 acres under the plow. General farming and dairying are carried on, the farm being stocked with 13 head of grade Holstein cattle. Mr. and Mrs. Lupton have had three children, Dora, William H. and Arthur. Dora, who married Archie Woltenberg, but is now a widow, resides at Ripon, Wis. William H. Lupton as a boy attended school in Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin and subsequently worked on the home farm for his parents, with whom he came to Lincoln County, he being then 21 years old. He has always remained with them, and, as already intimated, is now managing the home farm. He was married in the town of Schley, Lincoln County, in 1906, to Gertrude Bessey, daughter of William Henry and Isabelle (Clark) Bessey, who were early settlers in this town. Mr. and Mrs. William H. Lupton are the parents of four children, Dora, Ione, Beatrice and Vera, all residing at home. Dora is a teacher in the town of Schley, while Ione is attending the high school in Merrill. Arthur Lupton was born in Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, in 1890 and resided at home until he was married in 1920 to Cecelia Bessey, sister of Gertrude and daughter of William Henry and Isabelle (Clark) Bessey. He is now working a 40-acre farm and keeping seven head of cows. He and his wife have one daughter, Loraine, who was born March 1, 1922.

William Henry Bessey, a pioneer of the town of Schley, Lincoln County, was born in New York State, Feb. 19, 1854, son of William and Caroline (Freemore) Bessey. The parents, natives of that state, came west in 1861, locating first near Fond du Lac, Wis., whence they moved to Calumet County. In 1879 they came to Lincoln County of which they remained residents for the rest of their lives. William Henry acquired his education in a district school near Fond du Lac and remained at home with his parents until he was of age. Before coming to Lincoln County, which he did in 1878, he at different times followed saw mill, factory and farm work, but after his arrival here he took a homestead of 40 acres in Section 20, town of Schley and began farming on his own account. In those days there was no handy general store just around the corner—at least not for the pioneer farmer—and Mr. Bessey had to pack his supplies on his back from Merrill. Even then, the walking was not good, for there were no roads but the rough "tote" roads in use by the lumbermen and pedestrian progress was slow and toilsome whether one were carrying a burden or not. But he and his family survived those conditions and at 70 years of age he is still alive and active on his farm. Mr. Bessey was married in Calumet County, Aug. 2, 1876, to Isabelle Clark, and he and his wife have been the parents of 11 children, Willis, George, Gertrude, Eunice, Alice, Amanda, Isabelle, Herbert, Lillian, Cecelia and Edmund, whose record in brief is as follows: Willis and George are deceased. Gertrude married William H. Lupton of the town of Schley, Lincoln County, where they are now living, Mr. Lupton managing the farm of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Lupton in Section 29. Eunice is the wife of Roy Remington of Antigo, Wis.; Alice is Mrs. Ernest Rejek; Amanda is Mrs. Richard Hodgson, and Isabelle is Mrs. Fred Nonweiler of Forest City, Iowa; Herbert resides in Merrill, Lillian is Mrs. Arthur Hoppe, Cecelia Mrs. Arthur Lupton, and Edmund is living with his parents.

Bernard A. Juve, who established the Found Lake Resort on Found Lake in Vilas County, was born in Vernon County, Wisconsin, Sept. 27, 1888, son of O. A. and Gusena (Halverson) Juve. The parents came to Vilas County in 1905 and purchased 112 acres of land on Found Lake, town of Farmington, Section 14, proceeding to develop a portion of this property into farm land. They succeeded in establishing a good agricultural property, and carried on farming there for some years; they are now living practically retired and have their home in an attractive cottage on the shores of Found Lake. Bernard A. Juve, subject of this sketch, came to Vilas County with his parents in 1905, after receiving his education in the schools of Vernon County. Here he assisted in the development and operation of the farm and remained at home until 1918, when he enlisted for service in the World War with the 89th Division, 355th Infantry, and was sent to Camp Funston, Kansas, for training. He left for overseas duty May 24, 1918, and after arriving

at Liverpool, England, 12 days later, he proceeded to France, where he was stationed for six weeks. He was then sent to the front, and was in the heavy fighting of the St. Mihiel drive and of the Argonne battles of October and November, being actively engaged until the armistice was signed November 11th. Later he was a corporal with the Army of Occupation in Germany until February, 1919, when he was taken sick and returned to the United States, landing at New York March 24th and being discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, April 17, 1919. He arrived at his home in Vilas County five days later, and it was that summer that he established Found Lake Resort, building a main lodge and five cottages and establishing a thoroughly first-class hostelry. He conducted this property until the fall of 1922, when he sold it to J. A. Johnson. Mr. Juve retained a portion of the original farm, with 500 feet of lake frontage; on this he has built a cottage, and he now makes his home there. Progressive in spirit and of excellent ability, he is a valuable citizen of the community. Benjamin Skolos, an uncle of his, came to Vilas County in 1922, purchased a lot on Found Lake, and built a cottage and a garage, machine shop, and boat factory, where he does general repair work of all kinds, his place being a valuable accommodation to the tourists. Mr. Juve was married in November, 1919, to Violet Merkel, and Mr. and Mrs. Juve have one child, Robert, who was born Feb. 23, 1921. The family are members of the Lutheran Church.

Henry Josephs, vice president of the Daniels Manufacturing Company, was born in Wrightston, Brown County, Wis., son of Bernard and Hanah (Ver Beten) Josephs. The parents were natives of Holland who came to America in 1858, on their arrival settling at Wrightston, Wis., where they spend the remainder of their lives in farming. Of their 11 children, one, Frank, died when 27 years old. The others, now living, are: Neal and Peter, of Green Bay, Wis.; Antoinette, wife of William Centen of Green Bay; Martin, a resident of Rhinelander, in the employ of the Daniels Mfg. Co.; John, an insurance manager living at Green Bay; Albert, a cement contractor of De Pierce, Wis.; Henry, of Rhinelander; and Anthony, also of this city, who is foreman and director for the Daniels Mfg. Co. Henry Josephs was educated in the public schools of Wrightston and not long after leaving school went to Kimberly, Wis., where he entered the employ, as common mill worker, of the Kimberly-Clark Paper Co. From there he later went to Green Bay, becoming stock clerk for the Morley-Murphy Hardware Co. of that city. His next employment was with the John Hoberg Company, paper manufacturers of Green Bay, with whom he remained for two years and a half. In 1922, in association with Peter Christman, Sr., and August Bruieree, he formed a paper company at Green Bay, specializing in paper napkins, this being the fourth firm in the United States to manufacture paper napkins exclusively. For two years they rented a small building; then after their business had considerably increased, they re-organized and moved to larger quarters, Mr. Josephs becoming first sales manager. In 1914 Mr. Bruieree sold his interest and Mr. Josephs then became mill manager. He was granted patents on labor-saving machinery which had contributed largely to the success of the company. Mr. Josephs sold his interest in the concern in 1914, and in January of the following year came to Rhinelander to take charge of the Daniels Manufacturing Company's plant as superintendent. In 1917 he was elected vice president of the company, and it is chiefly through his efforts that the concern is enjoying its present success. While this country was involved in the World War Mr. Josephs did good patriotic work, serving on several of the drives, including that for the Red Cross fund. He is a Catholic in religion and is fraternally affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and the Elks. Mr. Josephs was married at Green Bay, Wis., Feb. 17, 1909, to Leontine Eugene, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Florient Eugene, and he and his wife are the parents of three children: Clyde E., born Jan. 15, 1910; Millicent R., born Nov. 25, 1911; and Donald A., born March 8, 1920.

Jess A. Johnson, proprietor of Found Lake Resort, situated on the shores of Found Lake, Vilas County, was born in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 18, 1887. He acquired a public school education, being graduated from the grade or grammar schools, after which he learned the photo-engraving business, which he followed for several

years. Then for five years he was in the dry cleaning business in Chicago, but at the end of that time resumed the photo-engraving business in the employ of the United Engraving Co. of that city. In the spring of 1923 he came to Vilas County and bought his present resort from B. A. Juve, who had established it in 1918. It comprised 69 acres of land, with six buildings, and accommodations for 30 guests, and the main building, or lodge, had a porch 8 feet wide and 42 feet long on the side fronting the lake. Mr. Johnson had been a guest of the resort before purchasing it and was therefore well acquainted with its attractions. He has since added to them considerably, having enlarged his main lodge, which now measures 30 by 86 feet and has a fine screened porch of 8 by 78 feet, while on the main floor are the dining-room, office, living and lounging room and a spacious community hall. The surroundings of the resort are such as to please all lovers of nature. It is situated on the southeast shore of the lake, the lodge and other buildings standing on an elevated piece of land in a beautiful grove of Norway, and jack or white pine, with a sprinkling of white birch, the latter making a picturesque contrast with the trees of more somber mien. The well kept green lawn, covering several acres, has a gradual slope to the lake's edge. Mr. Johnson caters to a select class of patrons, keeping all the usual conveniences of row boats, guides, fishing bait, cigars and tobacco, and children are especially happy at the place owing to his thoughtful construction of swings, slides and "teeter-tauters." On Sept. 23, 1916, Mr. Johnson was married in Chicago to Hazel A. Cavana, who was born in that city Aug. 10, 1892, and of this union two children have been born, Phyllis and Jess, A. Jr. Mr. Johnson is fraternally affiliated with Aaron Lodge No. 913, F. & A. M., Chicago.

James Blaisdell, well-known resident of Boulder Junction, Vilas County, was born at Pardeeville, Columbia County, Wis., Dec. 9, 1881, son of John and Augusta (Smoke) Blaisdell. He began his education at Pardeeville, and came to Vilas County with his parents at the age of nine years. Here he continued his studies, and subsequently began work as a guide for fishing and hunting parties in the lake region, continuing in this line until 1918. In the spring of the latter year he built himself a home at Boulder Junction, and he has ever since resided there and conducted a transfer line and taxicab service. During the winter months each year he is employed by the Brooks & Ross Lumber Co., hiring the men for work in their different camps. He served as justice of the peace for three years, and is very highly thought of in the community. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Blaisdell has three brothers, Judd, Rush, and Enoch, all of whom reside in Vilas County, and in fact all four brothers live in such close proximity that they can be together in less than two hours from the time they leave their respective homes.

Herbert E. Bode, chiropractor, who has been well established in Merrill, Lincoln County, for the last eight years, was born at Marietta, Ohio, in February, 1894, son of Henry and Clara (Burkholder) Bode. Both the parents were natives of Ohio, the father being a general merchant and for eight years treasurer of his county. He and his wife Clara are still living in Marietta, he being now retired from active business life. They have had three children, Roy, Tessie and Herbert E. Herbert E. Bode was reared and educated in Marietta, being graduated from the high school in 1912. He then went to Davenport, Iowa, entering the chiropractic college, from which he was graduated in 1914, and in 1915 began practice in Merrill, where he has since remained, having met with liberal patronage. In 1920 he took a post-graduate course at Chicago. In 1916 he was married in Merrill to Lillian Thielman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Thielman. Her parents were early settlers here, Mr. Thielman being a prominent merchant here and at one time mayor of the city. He is still living but Mrs. Thielman has passed away. Dr. Bode is fraternally affiliated with the local Elks Lodge. He and his wife have two sons, Kenneth and Donald.

Benjamin C. Gauthier, proprietor of Sand Lake Resort in the town of Flambeau, Vilas County, was born in the village of Lac du Flambeau, Vilas County, Wis., Oct. 25, 1899, son of Charles and Amanda (Peterson) Gauthier. He attended grade school at Lac du Flambeau and high school at Eagle River, and after graduat-

ing from the latter institution he worked as a guide on the Flambeau waters until 1917, when he entered the service of the government fish hatchery at Flambeau; he has been manager of this institution since 1921. In 1922 he purchased 65 acres of wild land in the town of Flambeau, the tract having a frontage of three-quarters of a mile on Sand Lake, and on this property he proceeded to build up his present resort. His main lodge is 32x90 feet in dimensions and has 170 feet of screened porch; there are 16 sleeping rooms on the second floor of this building, the main floor being used for a dining room, living room, and office. There are five well-built cottages, nicely furnished for sleeping, and in conjunction with the resort Mr. Gauthier has a fleet of 18 boats, each equipped with an Evinrude outboard motor. There are accommodations for 45 guests in all, and everything is in keeping with the reputation of Sand Lake Resort as a first class hostelry. The tables are set with an abundance of choice, tastily prepared food, all the vegetables being supplied fresh from a well-kept garden on the property. The fishing in this locality is excellent, and there is a beautiful, sandy bathing beach. Mr. Gauthier is well-liked as a host by all his guests. He spends his summers at the resort, and during the winter months does logging on contract in the woods.

Henry L. Hildebrand, a well known and popular citizen of Tomahawk, in the employ of the C. M. & St. P. Railway, was born in Lyle, Minn., Oct. 24, 1876, son of Louis A. and Henrietta (Miller) Hildebrand. The parents were of German ancestry but American birth, the father being born in Canada in 1847 while his parents were on the way from Germany to the United States, while the mother was born on the ocean in 1852 as the ship on which her parents were emigrants was approaching the shores of this country. Both families crossed the ocean on sailing vessels, which took six weeks to make the passage, and both settled at Lyle, Minn., where Louis A. Hildebrand and Henrietta Miller grew up and were subsequently married. In 1879 the parents of the subject of this sketch moved to Merrill, Lincoln County, Wis., where the father engaged in the bus and dray business, in which he continued until 1884, for the last five years of that period operating the stage line between Merrill and "The Forks," a point near Tomahawk. He then moved to Tomahawk and was engaged in the livery and dray business here until he sold out to William Schroeder in 1906. His death occurred in this city on Sept. 11, 1909. He was survived by his wife, who is still residing here. They had a family of ten children, two of whom have passed away, the full list being as follows: William, deceased; Elizabeth, now Mrs. H. P. Stivers of Delcona, Wash.; Marie, wife of John Dolan of Rhinelander; Henry L., of Tomahawk; Ida, wife of R. A. Newall of Wausau, Wis.; Raymond, deceased; Emma, now Mrs. A. E. Graves of Tomahawk; Huldah, now Mrs. Walter Hanson of Tomahawk; Edward, of Tomahawk, and Esther, wife of Thomas Callahan of Wausau. Henry L. Hildebrand in his youth attended school both in Merrill and Tomahawk and after passing through the grades began working for his father, in whose employ he remained until 1906 when the latter gave up business. He then engaged in the livery and dray business for himself, continuing in it subsequently until 1918, when he sold out and entered the employ of the C. M. & St. P. Railway as office clerk, in which position he is still serving at Tomahawk. He owns a farm of 160 acres in the town of Wilson, Lincoln County, of which he has 40 acres cleared. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic order, as a member of the local Blue Lodge, and also with the Macca-bees. Politically a Democrat, in 1916 Mr. Hildebrand became a candidate for the office of county sheriff, but was defeated. He served, however, as deputy under Emil Knorr, a former sheriff, and also under Edward Patzer, who had defeated him. On Feb. 8, 1905, Mr. Hildebrand was united in marriage with Angelene Higgins, who was born at De Pere, Brown County, Wis., March 8, 1881, and who when a young girl had accompanied her parents to Merrill, where her father is still living, the mother having passed away. Mr. and Mrs. Hildebrand have two sons: Edward L., born April 27, 1906, who will graduate from the Tomahawk High School in 1924, and Louis T., born May 23, 1908, who is now a pupil in the high school. The family attend and help to support the Congregational Church.

Carl Hibbard, a representative farmer and well known and popular citizen residing in Section 3, town of Merrill, Lincoln County, was born in Farmington, Waupaca County, Wis., Aug. 6, 1866, son of Carl Erick and Elizabeth (Burjoin) Hibbard. The father was a native of Sweden, and the mother, whose early years were spent in Scotland, went thence to Sweden and Norway. As young married people they came to the United States in the early 60's and settled on a farm of 80 acres in the town of Farmington, Waupaca County, Wis. The Civil War coming on soon after, Carl E. Hibbard, finding it difficult to make a living, enlisted in the army, but after serving six months he was wounded and discharged. He and his wife after a while sold their original farm and moved to one of 80 acres in Portage County, but his prospects of home building were cut short by his death, which occurred about a year later. After that event his wife continued to reside on the farm for a year longer, at the end of which time she sold it and bought another. She also married for her second husband a Mr. Packer. Her children by her first husband, Carl E. Hibbard, were Carl, George F., Albert Louis, Mary Ann and Louis. The three last mentioned are now deceased but George F. is living in California. Albert L. at one time was chief of police of the city of Merrill. Carl Hibbard was reared in Waupaca and in Portage County. Not being strong enough for farm work, he went to Stevens Point, and while making his home with Dr. W. W. Goff, attended grade and high school, being graduated from the latter in 1880. After that he was employed in flour, feed and grocery stores there until he came to Merrill in 1883. Here he engaged in the flour and feed business, furnishing supplies to loggers. In the spring of 1884 he began farming, buying 40 acres in Section 3, town of Merrill, the land being a wild and timbered tract. He began improvements by building a small frame house and barn, and then set to work to clear the place. He was not to attain prosperity, however, without first suffering a stroke of misfortune, for his first buildings burned down, but he replaced them with a new 11-room house and good barn with full basement, silo, and other necessary structures. He is now well established in the general farming and dairying industry, keeping a herd of grade Holstein cattle. During his early days on the place Indians were numerous, both full and half breeds. They were all friendly and used to pass by his house to their camps a short distance away. For two terms he served as supervisor on the town board and one term as town clerk. Mr. Hibbard was married at Stevens Point in the fall of 1883 to Kate Kline, daughter of Michael and Sarah (Rich) Kline, the father being a native of Germany and the mother of Alsace-Lorraine. Both father and mother had come to the United States single with their respective parents, who settled in New York State. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Kline came west to Wisconsin and bought a farm in Waushara County, where they spent most of their lives. They had eight children, four of whom are now living, namely: John of Wausau; Lennie of Fond du Lac; Augusta, widow of G. R. Means; and Kate. Those deceased are Benjamin, Frank, George and Kate. Mr. and Mrs. Hibbard have two children; Clarence Albert of Lincoln, Neb., and Warren, who is helping to cultivate the home farm. The subject of this sketch and his wife are among the oldest living settlers in the town of Merrill, having lived on their farm for 40 years. When Mr. Merrill was supervisor the town of Merrill reached clear to Tomahawk and included what is now the town of King. They are known to practically all the old inhabitants of the county and have many personal friends among them.

Hans Hanson, foreman of road construction in Vilas County and a prominent farmer of the town of Conover, was born in Denmark, March 6, 1871, son of Hans Matson and Bertha (Prebenson) Matson. In the year following his birth he lost his father and grew to manhood in his native land under his mother's care until reaching the age of eighteen. Then in 1889 he came with her to the United States, locating in Ashland, Wis., to which place three of his brothers had preceded him and where they were then living. Thus the family were in large measure reunited. Young Hanson remained in Ashland for three years, working on government breakwaters from Parishville to Washburn. In 1892 he went with his mother to Ironwood, Mich., where soon after she died. Mr. Hanson remained in that place

for 17 years; for several years he worked in and around the mines and for eight years operated a steam shovel for the mining company. In May, 1907, he came to Vilas County and settled on 80 acres of cut-over land in Section 26, town of Conover, which he had purchased in 1905. To reach the place he followed an old tote road from Eagle River and for the last four miles had to chop his way through the woods. It was a wild and lonely place, but he was there not for comfort or society but to build a home and for awhile he was too busy to think of anything else. He had, however, the help and society of his wife, whose maiden name was Fredericka Swanlund, and whom he had married in Ashland on Dec. 26, 1893. Together they inhabited a shack until he could cut and hew logs enough to build a more substantial house. The latter, in which they still reside, was made of six-inch hewed logs and measured 24 by 28 feet. He also put up a barn and other out-buildings and began clearing his land. He has now 35 acres cleared and is engaged in general farming and dairying. In 1910 Mr. Hanson was appointed foreman of road construction in Vilas County, which position he still holds. He is one of the leading farmers in Vilas County and has made a good reputation as road builder. He also served one term on the state school board. Mr. and Mrs. Hanson have been the parents of four children: Bertha, now Mrs. George Swanlund of Vilas County; Gustav, who is the active manager of the home farm; Caroline, wife of Robert Anderson of the town of Conover; and Carl, who died.

Harry G. Hinckley, M. D., who for the past 20 years has been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Merrill, Lincoln County, Wis., was born in Rochelle, Ill., Sept. 12, 1875, son of Charles B. and Sarah B. (Lyon) Hinckley. On the paternal side he is descended from one of the two Hinckley brothers who settled in New Amsterdam, N. Y. (now New York) in 1642. Paternal ancestors of the subject of this sketch fought in the Revolutionary War and also in the War of 1812, and the Doctor has in his possession an ancient gun which was owned by his great-great-grandfather in 1756, originally a flint lock but which was made over into a tube and cap gun. Charles B. Hinckley, father of Dr. Hinckley, came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1848, the family settling on a farm at or near Reedsburg, Sauk County, where he was reared. When a young man he left home and became a railroad contractor, an occupation that he followed until 1884, and it was while thus engaged that he resided for a while at Rochelle, Ill., where his son Harry G. was born. He was superintendent of the Iowa Division of the C. & N. W. Ry., and also at one time of the Mineral Point division of the C. M. & St. P. Railway. He finally moved to a farm in Rock County, Wis., where he died in 1898. His wife Sarah, who was born in Connecticut, and whose ancestors settled at Cambridge, Mass., in 1630, is still living, being now 81 years old. She makes her home with her son, Harry G., the only child of her marriage. Harry G. Hinckley was reared in Rock County, Wisconsin, and acquired his general education in the common and high schools of Janesville, being graduated from the latter in 1892. Then, after studying medicine for two years in the office of Dr. Edden of Janesville, he entered the Bennett Medical College at Chicago, from which he was graduated Doctor of Medicine in 1898. His next two years were spent as an interne in Cook County (Ill.) Hospital, after which he took a post-graduate course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, being graduated in 1902. In the meanwhile, however—in 1901 and 1902—he practiced his profession in Chicago, in the following year, 1903, coming to Merrill, Wis., where he has since remained. Here he has followed general practice, but has made a specialty of surgery, performing his operations at the Lincoln County Hospital. He has a considerable practice and has built up a fine professional reputation. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a noble of the Mystic Shrine and owns two relics of interest to members of the order, one a Masonic book published in 1816, and the other a master's apron used in 1790 and 1800. Dr. Hinckley was married in Merrill, Wis., Nov. 4, 1909, to Jessie Compton, whose mother (now deceased) after the death of her first husband, Mr. Compton, married J. N. Cotter of Merrill. Dr. and Mrs. Hinckley are the parents of two daughters, Marion and Jane.

George Greggore, proprietor of a picturesque summer resort on the Wisconsin

River, seven and a half miles northeast of Tomahawk, in Lincoln County, and who is also widely known as an artist of ability, was born in the city of Quebec, Canada, March 28, 1866, son of Charles and Adelle (Jellecar) Greggorie. The parents were also natives of that city and it was there that they passed away, the father in 1886 and the mother in 1888. Their family numbered 13 children, seven sons and six daughters, of whom only four are now living. Of those who are, one son, Thomas, is now in the Klondike, and another, Joseph, is in Chicago. George Greggorie as a boy attended school in Quebec, his native place, where he resided up to the age of 19. At an early age he developed a taste for art which took the direction of painting and in time, with good instruction and practice he produced some highly praised pictures. Then coming to the States, he located in Chicago, where he was numbered among the well known artists and remained until 1906, in which year he came to Tomahawk and has since made his regular home in this vicinity, though each summer for 13 years after coming here he returned to Chicago and followed painting there. In the spring of 1922 he bought 40 acres of land on the Wisconsin River, seven and a half miles northeast of Tomahawk, and known as Pine Grove Resort. This is a beautiful rustic location providing abundant opportunities for both rest and sport. There is good fishing and hunting and Mr. Greggorie has four cottages and a number of boats, including a launch. No more attractive spot can be found in this section. Mr. Greggorie was for six years a director on the school board of District No. 48, in the town of Bradley. In politics he is not a partisan but votes for the man whom he regards as the best fitted for office. In his younger days he saw service in the Canadian army during the Riel rebellion, and when the United States went into the World War he enlisted as a state guard, being stationed at Tomahawk. In religion he was reared a Catholic. He was married in November, 1885, to Adella Lenne of Quebec, who died soon after they came to the United States. Of this union one child was born, Oscar, who is now a painter and contractor of Rhinelander, Oneida County, Wis. He is married and has two children.

Harry Grant Gillett, a resident of Tomahawk for 16 years, whose main activities have been connected with railroad construction and lumbering, was born in Necedah, Wis., Feb. 28, 1882, son of Andrew J. and Frances (Hastings) Gillett. The father, who was born in Oconomowoc, Wis., was engaged for a part of his active period in railroad contracting and was also for 30 years in the hotel business. In 1907 he came to Tomahawk and remained here for two years subsequently, being associated with the Bradley Company. He then returned to Necedah, where he died in 1921, and where his wife is still living. She was born in New York State and married Mr. Gillett in Oconomowoc, Wis. Of their union five sons and one daughter were born and five of the children are still living, namely, Lottie, Fred, William, Harry and Mina, Charles being the one deceased. Mina is the wife of R. H. Jannest, superintendent for the R. and D. Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway at Mason City, Iowa. Harry Grant Gillett after acquiring his education in the Necedah schools, became industrially active in association with his father, who was then engaged in general contract work, gravelling, building railroads and logging. Coming to Tomahawk in 1907, at the same time as his father, he engaged in contract logging for the Bradley Company, being thus employed for six years. During the next four years he bought standing timber and logged for himself. Then he took up another branch of contracting, building roads and highways running through Spirit Falls, Hazelhurst and Tripoli. After that he left this part of the country temporarily and spent the next two years logging in Virginia. He then returned to Tomahawk and for a year was engaged in buying spruce timber for the Grandfather Falls Paper Co., and was subsequently engaged in logging with Robert Thielman. He is now helping to build the new dam and has cut one and a half million feet of logs for the company. His fraternal society affiliations are with the Elks and Woodmen. Mr. Gillett was married at Mauston, Wis., May 10, 1901, to Rena Weatherbury, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dan Weatherbury, her parents having settled in that place many years ago and being still residents there. Mr. and Mrs. Gillett have four children: Raymond, a former

student in Wisconsin State University, now associated with his father in the latter's business enterprises; Frank, who is studying medicine in the State University; and Donald and Harriett, residing at home with their parents.

Oscar Gregory, who is well established in business in Rhinelander as contractor, painter, paper hanger and decorator, having gained a reputation that extends far beyond the limits of this city, was born in Quebec, Canada, Nov. 25, 1884. His mother died when he was four years old and in 1889, at the age of five, he was brought to the States by his father, George Gregory, who settled in Chicago. There he was educated and grew to manhood. He then applied himself to learn the trade of painter and decorator, and having become proficient, in 1904 he came to Lincoln County, Wis., locating at Tomahawk, in which place he spent a year. In 1906 he moved to Rhinelander and worked at the painting and decorating business for others until he branched out for himself in 1918 and has since conducted his own establishment. Being a master of his business in all its branches, he has gained an eviable reputation and is regarded as one of the leading painting and decorating contractors in this part of the state. In 1917 he built himself a fine bungalow residence on Randall Avenue, and on the same corner, in the rear of his residence, he in 1920 erected his shop, which is well equipped with everything necessary for carrying on his increasing business. On June 17, 1912, Mr. Gregory was united in marriage with Rose Fisher, who was born in Germany, Aug. 31, 1889, and came to America in 1904. Two children are the fruit of this marriage, namely: Le Roy, born May 23, 1913, and Dorothy Jane, born Jan. 5, 1919. The family are Lutherans in religion and Mr. Gregory holds membership in the Eagles and the Fraternal Reserve Association.

Thomas A. Calder, chief of police of the city of Merrill, was born in Ontario, Canada, April 7, 1869, son of William and Rebecca (Arnold) Calder. The father was a native of Scotland and the mother of Ireland. They emigrated to Canada when he was 25 years old and she 20 and were married in the Dominion, after which he followed the occupation of a flour miller there until 1869. He then moved with his family to Oshkosh, Wis., where for ten years he worked in saw mills. His next move was to Jackson County, where he continued in saw mill work and was also employed in the woods for the Payne Lumber Co. In that county he bought a farm five miles from Merrillan, which was the family home for five years, or until the mother's death in 1887. After that event he went to Barronett, in Barron County, Wis., and worked in mills there until 1895, in which year he came to Merrill and resided here with his son Thomas until his death in 1906. He and his wife were the parents of nine children, four of whom are now living, namely: John A.; Edward A., who lives in Vancouver; George A. and Thomas A. Thomas A. Calder was reared in Oshkosh and Merrillan, attending school in both places. He then became connected with the lumber industry, logging in the woods and driving logs on the Wisconsin River, and for two years he had charge of a camp, being assistant boss for the Barker & Stewart Lumber Co., of Wausau. During the year 1901 he served as police patrolman in Merrill, and afterwards one year as assistant chief, and in 1903 was appointed chief, which office he has now filled for 20 years to the satisfaction of the people of Merrill. He is a member of the Police Chiefs' Association of Wisconsin, an organization which stands for the better enforcement of the law, and served one year as its vice president, and is now sergeant-at-arms and a member of the executive committee. His other society affiliations are with the Odd Fellows, Elks, Eagles, Beavers, Modern Woodmen, Rebekahs and the Merrill Social and Sick Benefit Societies. He is a stockholder in the Wisconsin Bell Telephone Co. and the New Tomahawk Shoe Co., a manufacturing concern. Chief Calder was married in Merrill, on March 20, 1894, to Emma Schove, daughter of August and Mollie Schove, the parents, natives of Germany, having been early settlers in Marathon County, though both are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Calder have had four children: William G., Leslie E., Hazel M. and Ethel R. William G. is a telegraph operator for the C. & N. W. Railway at Milwaukee; Leslie E. holds a similar position for the same road at Janesville; Hazel M. was a teacher in the Lincoln County Schools.

Alfred D. Daniels, M. D., a well known and highly respected citizen of Rhinelander, where he has resided for the last 35 years, is a man of various activities, and though now retired as a physician, is and has long been interested in various business enterprises, most of which he took an active part in promoting. He was born at Canton, Maine, Aug. 11, 1853, son of Joseph T. and Sarah J. (Richards) Daniels, the mother being the daughter of Benjamin and Johanna Richards of Oxford County, that state. There was one other child in the family, an elder son, Francis W., who died at the age of 34 years. Alfred D. Daniels first attended school in Canton, his education being subsequently continued in academies in the state of Maine. He took his first course in medicine at Bowdoin, which he attended for one term, after which he spent three years in Detroit Medical College, where he was graduated M. D. in 1876. Armed with his diploma, he came west to Neenah, Wis., but after a short stay there returned east to Boston. A little later he again came west, this time locating at Winneconne, Wis., where he remained eight years engaged in the practice of his profession. Toward the end of that period his health failed and he temporarily gave up practice, and in the fall of 1886 went to Europe, where he spent two years studying his profession in the universities of Heidelberg, Berlin and Vienna. In the fall of 1887 he returned to America, locating in New London, Wis., where he remained until 1888. In the fall of that year he came to Rhinelander, Oneida County, where, besides establishing himself in medical practice, he started the Bank of Rhinelander, which is now the First National Bank. This was his first venture into the business field, but not by any means the last. In 1889 he was joined by his cousin, J. D. Day, who also came from the state of Maine, where for some six years he had been engaged in the lumber business. During his career in Rhinelander as a physician and surgeon Dr. Daniels had at different times two partners; first Dr. Packard, with whom he was associated for five years, and afterwards Dr. Richards, the latter partnership being continued until Dr. Daniels retired from practice in 1912. In the meanwhile, however, he had been branching out into other business enterprises, having in 1902 invested in Oregon timber lands, and his lumber operations on the Pacific coast have been continued up to the present time. He is the founder of the Daniels Manufacturing Co., engaged in the manufacture of crepe and wax papers, he and his son, Joseph S., being the sole owners; and he also founded the Oneida Gas Company, of which he is the proprietor with the son above mentioned. Other enterprises which he helped to found are the Wisconsin Veneer Co., the Rhinelander Refrigerator Co. and, in 1903, the Rhinelander Paper Co. These various activities brought to a successful issue, have placed Dr. Daniels in the front rank of Rhinelander's business men. He has also at various times shown a good civic spirit, identifying himself with progressive movements for the benefit of the community, in the prosperity of which he has been a potent factor. In the Masonic order he has advanced to the thirty-second degree. Dr. Daniels was married, Sept. 30, 1887, at New London, Wis., to Miss E. M. Sturdevant, daughter of William A. and Mary E. Sturdevant, and he and his wife are the parents of one child, Joseph S., who, as already mentioned, is the business associate of his father.

John Gumtz, city editor of the Merrill Daily Herald, was born in Wausau, Wis., Dec. 1, 1886, son of John and Wilhelmine (Hoeft) Gumtz. The father, who came to Wausau at the age of 16, in 1868, before the advent of the railroad, spent the rest of his life in the lumber industry. At first he ran the river, was afterwards employed as an edger in the W. D. McIndoe, B. G. Plumer, Knox Bros. and the Alexander-Stewart Lumber Co.'s saw mills; and later, in the 90's built and operated in partnership a saw mill 12 miles northeast of Wausau, which burned to the ground on his own birthday anniversary in about the year 1896. He met an accidental death, July 13, 1906, at Wausau, aged 56 years. His wife came to Wausau in her girlhood, her father locating on a farm in the town of Stettin, Marathon County. Following their marriage the parents were among the very first residents on the west side of the city of Wausau. Three children of seven born to the union survive: Mrs. Paul F. Jaeger of Antigo; John Gumtz of Merrill; and Arthur Gumtz of Shawano. The subject of this sketch attended the public

schools of the city of Wausau, leaving school at the close of his sophomore year. For a number of years thereafter he was employed in the woodworking industries and in 1906 took up journalism and reporting as a study. In May, 1908, he became a reporter of the Merrill Daily Herald, beginning on the first day of its issue under the management of W. R. Jaeger, who was editor of the Herald during the first two years of existence. In the fall of that year he resigned and worked for the Republican campaign committee during the 1908 presidential campaign, and during the next two years he worked for the Wausau Record-Herald and Antigo Republican. He then worked in turn on the Elgin Courier, Battle Creek Morning Enquirer, two years, 1911-1913, on the Merrill Daily Herald, seven months for H. W. Culbertson of Chicago, ten months on the La Crosse Leader-Press and from 1915 to 1919 on the Wausau Record Herald. For a year he was employed as a salesman in Billy's Toggery, Wausau and since June 28, 1920, has been city editor of the Merrill Daily Herald. On Aug. 26, 1915, Mr. Guntz was united in marriage to Miss Violetta DeBarr of Merrill, and two children have been born to this union, John Franklin and Marinore Violet. Mr. Guntz has always been deeply interested in the historical phases of this section of Wisconsin and the preservation of its natural beauties. In 1920 he purchased the residence at 900 Sixth Street, Merrill, built in the 90's by E. A. Dunn, who was editor of the Merrill News for many years.

John Bloom, a prosperous farmer of the town of Hazelhurst, Oneida County, was born in Norway Nov. 1, 1871, son of Knute Peterson and Aleda (Nelson) Peterson. The parents were natives of Norway and spent all their lives in that country. He attended school in Norway and subsequently worked as a sailor for seven years. In 1893 he came to the United States and located at Harshaw, Oneida County, where he worked for seven years in the lumber woods at logging. In 1900 he purchased 140 acres of timber land in Section 18, town of Minocqua, and proceeded to establish his home on this property, erecting a set of log buildings to serve until they could be replaced by more suitable structures, and beginning at once on the long, hard task of clearing and developing the land. In this task he has been successful, and his courageous efforts are rewarded in the possession of the fine agricultural property which is his today. He has cleared 60 acres of the land, put in modern improvements, and the work he has done has been a factor in the agricultural development of the region. Mr. Bloom was first married on June 15, 1890, in Norway, to Miss Anna Hanson, who died on April 7, 1917, at St. Mary's Hospital in Rhinelander, leaving six children, as follows: Alfred, now of Aberdeen, Wash.; Cena, living in Rhinelander; Gena, also of Rhinelander; Betsey, residing in Merrill; Alice, of Mercer Lake; and Clarence, who is living at home. Mr. Bloom was united with his present wife on April 2, 1920; in maiden life she was Ellen Borbig, and at the time of her marriage to Mr. Bloom she was Mrs. Ellen Hopland. Since August, 1922, the family have resided on the 25-acre tract of land on Kaubashine Lake which was owned by Mrs. Bloom at the time of her marriage to Mr. Bloom. This change of residence was made necessary through the destruction by fire of the buildings on their farm; they continue to carry on operation of the farm, however.

James Burns, a well known citizen of Eagle River, in former years connected with the lumber industry but now better known as a guide and woodsman, was born at Green Bay, Wis., Oct. 19, 1876, son of "Al" and Sarah (Smith) Burns. The parents were natives of New York from which state they came to America soon after the Civil War, locating at Green Bay, Wis., where the father followed lumber and sawmill work for the rest of his life. James as a boy attended school in Flintville, Brown County—the same county in which the city of Green Bay is situated—and subsequently went to South Dakota, where he remained six years doing farm labor. In 1897 he went to Duluth, Minn., and in the vicinity of that place worked one year in the woods. Coming to Eagle River, Vilas County, in 1899, he worked during the winter in the woods and in the summer took up guiding, which latter occupation he has since followed, both in Wisconsin and Michigan. In February, 1912, he took a small homestead on Lac Vieux Desert and put

up a shack which he and his parties, or friends, use for a camp in the hunting season. Mr. Burns belongs to the Masonic Lodge at Eagle River, in which place he has many friends, and he is a popular guide with summer tourists.

Webster A. Brown, vice president and secretary of the Brown Land & Lumber Co., and one of the leading business men of Rhinelander, was born in this city Sept. 28, 1885, son of Anderson W. and Anna (Hanchett) Brown. He acquired his elementary education in the common schools of this city, was graduated from the high school with the class of 1904, and then entered the University of Wisconsin, where he took a commercial course, being graduated with the class of 1908. Then making his headquarters at Rhinelander, he engaged in the business of handling cut-over and timber lands and logging contracts. In the following year his brother Luther E. became associated with him as partner, the Brown Land & Lumber Co. thus coming into existence, and in 1913 the concern was incorporated under the same name, Webster A. Brown having since served as vice president and secretary. He is also a stockholder in the Rhinelander Refrigerator Co., and is not only active and enterprising as a business man, but also takes a prominent part in civic and social matters. The local lodge of Elks numbers him as one of its interested members. On May 31, 1913, Mr. Brown was united in marriage in Elgin, Ill., to Louise Wilcox, daughter of John H. and Louise (Secord) Wilcox; her father is now deceased but her mother is living and a resident of Elgin. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are the parents of four children, Louise, Anderson W., Ruth R. and Anna J. The family attend the Congregational Church, Mrs. Brown being an active member of the Ladies' Aid Society; she also belongs to the Priscillas and the Woman's Club of Rhinelander.

Gust Bentz, a well known and respected citizen of Eagle River, where he is successfully engaged in business as a contracting mason, was born in New York City, June 17, 1871, son of August and Mary Bentz. The parents were natives of Germany in which country they were married in 1869. In 1870 they came to the United States, locating in New York City, where they spent about two years. Then in 1872 they came west to Wisconsin, settling in Wausau, Marathon County, where for the next two years August Bentz was engaged in railroad work. At the end of that time he went to work in the Clark Mill, which was the first saw mill started in Wausau, and there he was employed for about ten years. For the next eight years he followed the occupation of well drilling, which he had done in his native land. In 1892 he bought 120 acres of cut-over land and started to clear a farm. This task proved a hard one, especially that of stump removal, but after that had been accomplished the work proceeded faster, and included the erection of buildings and the cultivation of the soil. There he followed general and dairy farming until 1917, when he sold the farm and retired. He and his wife are now residing in Wausau, where he owns a fine residence and other property. They have been the parents of 15 children, of whom 13 are still living, namely: Gust, subject of this sketch; Emil, a farmer in Marathon County; Martha, now Mrs. Edward Pierce of Wausau; Emma, wife of Charles Berkels of Wausau; Anton of Wausau; Laura, wife of John Frederick of Milwaukee; Lena, now Mrs. Charles Reinke of Wausau; August of Park Falls, Wis.; Stella of Wausau; Fred of Minneapolis; Elsie, wife of Paul Stedman and a resident of the state of Washington; Ida, who is married and lives in Wausau; and Mary, who is Mrs. Frank Dunham of Duluth, Minn. Gust Bentz was educated in the schools of Wausau, the first schoolhouse he attended being built of logs, as Wausau was then—in the early 70's—but a small hamlet. After finishing school he took up saw mill work which he followed for six years. He then helped to build the branch railroad of the Chicago & Northwestern from Marshfield to Wausau, which job took about a year and a half of his time. After that he spent four years in learning the mason's trade which he perfectly mastered, following it subsequently at Wausau until 1902, when he came to Eagle River, and established himself in business here as a general contractor for mason work. He has made a specialty in the building of brick, cobblestone and other fireplaces and has been very successful. His business has expanded until it extends over a radius of 60 miles and his reputation as an expert

in this line of industry is fully assured. Mr. Bentz was married Jan. 13, 1905 to Anna Mauhl, who was born at Jefferson, Jefferson County, Wis., and he and his wife are the parents of one child, Orvel C., who was born May 23, 1915. Mr. Bentz and his family are members of the Lutheran Church, and he is also a member of the F. R. A.

A. Jay Bolger, one of the best known pioneers of the village of Minocqua, an extensive land owner, and one who has taken an active part in the affairs of the village and town of Minocqua, and in those of Oneida County generally, was born at Guion on Grand River, Canada, Oct. 26, 1869. His parents were Andrew and Mary (Coppes) Bolger, both natives of Ireland, the father born in County Wexford in 1841 and the mother in County Carlow in 1846. They came to Canada with their own parents when quite young children, grew up in the Dominion, and were married and spent the rest of their lives there, Andrew Bolger being engaged in lumbering and in the mercantile business. They had a family of 13 children, of whom the five now living are Michael J., A. Jay, Thomas M., Loretta and Gertrude. Michael J., who married Mary Klenn, is engaged in farming and also operates a garage in Minocqua village. Thomas M. is now (1923) chairman of the town board of Minocqua and also chairman of the Oneida County Board. He married Bernadetta Grace of Canada and has six children, Victor, Loretta, Patrick, Jane, Mary and Lillian. With him and his family reside his sister Gertrude and his brother A. Jay. Loretta is now Sister Mary Lucia of the Visitation Convent at St. Louis, Mo. A. Jay Bolger was reared in Canada and acquired his education in a log schoolhouse, remaining at home until he was 14 years old. He learned and followed for a while the occupation of telegrapher and then went to work on the Canadian Pacific Railroad extension, for 17 months running from coast to coast and being employed as water boy and time keeper. In 1885 he located at Hayward, Wis., where for a year and a half he worked as clerk in a hotel. He was subsequently employed as bookkeeper for the Valley Lumber Co. of Eau Claire on the Coutera Indian Reservation, and from there went to Beef Slough, Buffalo County, where for one summer he was engaged in office work for the Beef Slough Lumber Company. At the end of the season he returned to Coutera, re-entering the employ of the Valley Lumber Co., with whom he remained until the fall of 1888, when the reservation was closed. The same fall he located in Tomahawk, entering the employ of the Tomahawk Lumber Co., owned by W. H. Bradley, as bookkeeper, scaler, and overseer of river drives, in which occupations he was engaged until December, 1890, when the water reserve lands were thrown on the market for homestead purposes. He then took a homestead of 147 acres on what is now Bolger Lake, two and a half miles from Minocqua. The act placing Water Reserve land on the market was sponsored by Congressman Myron H. McCord, the bill being passed by a Republican Congress and signed by President Harrison. According to its terms there were apparently two ways in which a homestead could be secured, but the language of the act was not intelligible to many people, who understood that it was necessary to file claims at the government land office at Wausau, and accordingly thousands of home seekers formed in line there in the cold December weather and so remained many hours till Saturday, the 20th, some of them having lunches brought to them by friends, but being unable to leave the line for fear of having their places taken by others. This experience was the more exasperating, as the next day it was reported that hundreds of the employées of Warren E. McCord, brother of the congressman, and a well known lumberman of Chippewa Falls, were busy making settlements after midnight of Dec. 19th. Many of the land seekers, among them A. Jay Bolger, made immediate settlement upon the land instead of filing claims, and these in the end established their claims, few of those who tried to steal a march on them being finally successful. The homestead fight lasted five years and during three years of that time A. Jay Bolger was employed by the Brown & Robbins Lumber Co. of Rhinelander in their general office and as shipping clerk, and for five years he purchased land and timber. In 1898 he went to work as walking boss and superintendent for the Lac du Flambeau Lumber Co., owned by Fred Herrick and Justin S. Stearns, Mr.

Stearns at that time being secretary for the state of Michigan. Mr. Bolger remained with that concern for ten years and since he left it has been handling his own land and timber business. He owns 500 acres of land having a lake frontage of a mile and a half, and also land in Vilas and Iron Counties, Wisconsin. He is also a stockholder in the Oneida National Bank of Rhinelander, and in the Woodruff State Bank, being a director also of the latter. He has served as chairman of the town board of Minocqua and also of the Oneida County board, thus taking a prominent part in the affairs of local government. Fraternally he belongs to the Elks and the Knights of Columbus. He has never married.

Charles A. Allen, farmer and resort proprietor in the town of Cloverland, Vilas County, was born in Cook County, Illinois, Sept. 8, 1876. He was educated in the schools of Cook County and subsequently learned the trade of machinist, which line he followed for some time but was finally forced to abandon because of illness. He was then engaged in the retail feed and coal business in Chicago for 12 years, and for the next 14 years he was in the employ of the Standard Oil Co. and resided in Indiana, being at Whiting the greater part of the time. In 1920 he came to Vilas County and purchased the White Pine Farm, consisting of 50 acres in Section 2, town of Cloverland and Section 36, town of Conover. He has made extensive improvements in this property and is carrying on diversified and dairy farming with good success. In addition to his farming operations he is building up a good summer resort property on his land, and he now has three nice cottages on the north shore of Brazell Lake; the cottages are attractively furnished for light housekeeping, and Mr. Allen's place is an excellent one for a thoroughly enjoyable summer's outing. There are four lakes (Brazell, Telleson, Hunter, and Boot) within easy distance and Mr. Allen maintains boats on all these lakes. His place is now known as the White Pine Farm Resort. Mr. Allen is a man of excellent ability, and he has taken a very useful part in public affairs. He served as a member of the board of supervisors of the town of Cloverland for one year, and is now filling the office of treasurer of that township. While living at Hammond, Ind., he served as alderman of the ward in which he resided. He is a member of Whiting Lodge No. 613, F. & A. M., and of Whiting Lodge of the Odd Fellows. Mr. Allen was married Dec. 25, 1902, to Elizabeth Schmittel of Whitney, Ind., who has served loyally in helping him to achieve the success he has attained.

Arthur C. Akey, Jr., who is successfully engaged in the practice of dentistry at Merrill, was born at March Rapids, Wis., June 28, 1896, son of Arthur and Mary (Collins) Akey. Both the parents were born in the United States, the father in 1874 and the mother in 1871. They settled at March Rapids after their marriage, removing from there to Marathon City in 1903. They are now living in Merrill, the father being manager of the Ford garage. Arthur C. Akey, Jr. attended the grade and high schools of Marathon City, and in 1916 entered the dental department of Marquette University, graduating from that institution with the class of 1919. He first established himself in practice in Milwaukee, but in November, 1922, came to Merrill and opened a fine office in the Citizens National Bank building at the corner of East Main and Mill streets. He is building up an excellent practice here and already has a wide reputation locally for skillful and honest work. His office equipment is the best that money can buy, and he is one of the rising professional men of the city. Dr. Akey's church membership is with the St. Francis Xavier Congregation. Fraternally he is a member of Merrill Council No. 1133 of the Knights of Columbus and Lodge No. 696 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he is well liked and has a very wide circle of friends here.

August F. Ahlert, a prominent farmer of the town of Schley, where he has resided for some 30 years, and of which he is one of the leading citizens, was born in Pommern, Germany, Oct. 27, 1868, son of Carl and Henrietta (Gerke) Ahlert. The father in his native land was engaged in farm labor and railroad work. He came to America with his family in 1870, landing at New York and going directly to Manistee, Mich., where he and they resided for 16 years, during which period he

was engaged in saw mill work. In 1886 he came to Lincoln County, Wisconsin, and bought 80 acres of timber land in Section 24, town of Schley, which he proceeded to develop into a farm. Having erected a set of log buildings, he began to log off his timber, of which he sold some 20,000 feet, besides cutting cord wood, which he hauled to Merrill with an ox team. During the summer months he would make hay for settlers who had come before him, doing that work for the first two summers. Eventually he worked into the dairy business, having cleared up his farm, and he continued to reside there until his death, on May 7, 1902. Nearly a year later, on April 24, 1903, his wife also passed away. They were typical pioneers of the Northwest, hard-working, accustomed to endure privation, but hopeful and enterprising, and in the end successful. August F. Ahlert was the only child of his parents and was a babe of two years when he accompanied them to America. Later he attended school in Manistee, Mich., and at Addison, Ill., and studied to fit himself for the profession of a Lutheran teacher. At the age of 18 years he went to Milwaukee, where he obtained a situation in the office of the Meyers Shoe Manufacturing Co., but after two months he was taken sick with typhoid fever. After his recovery he came to Merrill, in which place he arrived with but seven cents in his pocket. As that was not enough to pay for a meal in a restaurant, he entered a saloon and had some free lunch with a glass of beer, after which he walked to his parents' home in the town of Schley. There he remained for about eight years, or until a year after his marriage, assisting his father to build up the home place. In the meanwhile he was making plans for his own future, in pursuance of which in 1890 he purchased 80 acres just north of his parents' farm. On this he settled in 1893, the year in which he was married, and began its development, at first erecting a set of log buildings. He has cleared the larger portion of his land and now has 45 acres under cultivation. He has also a set of fine buildings, which were built with lumber sawed from the timber that he cut on his land. Mr. Ahlert follows mixed farming and dairying, keeping Holstein and Guernsey cattle, with a pure bred Guernsey sire. He is also president of the company which operates the Lincoln Co-operative Cheese Factory, in which he has been a stockholder since its organization; secretary of the town of Schley Federal Loan Association and a stockholder in the American State Bank of Merrill. Since early manhood he has taken a more or less prominent part in town affairs, having served 13 years off and on as town clerk, and at times as treasurer of School District No. 3. Mr. Ahlert was married April 3, 1893, at his parents' home, to Albertina Trende, daughter of Frederick and Augusta (Lange) Trende. Her parents, natives of Germany, came to this country in 1892, settling on land in Section 19, town of Schley, this county, where they still reside, though the farm is now owned and operated by a son-in-law, Mr. Laab. To Mr. and Mrs. Ahlert four children have been born: Rose, now Mrs. Arthur Plaman; Martha, wife of Ernest Hulke; Hattie, wife of Frank Plaman; and Carl on the home farm, all residing in the town of Schley. Mr. and Mrs. Ahlert have given all their children a good education and helped them to get a good start in life and establish their homes. They and the children are members of the Trinity Lutheran Church in the town of Schley, of which Mr. Ahlert was one of the builders, and is now a director.

Robert C. Theilman, the veteran meat dealer of Tomahawk, who is one of the original pioneers of this city, was born in Watertown, Wis., Dec. 1, 1866, son of Gottfried and Julianna (Baum) Theilman. Both parents were born in Germany, being worthy members of the middle class. They resided for a while in Oconomowoc, Wis., and moved from there to Watertown, the father for a number of years following the trade of bridge builder in the employ of the C. M. & St. P. Railway. He died in 1908, after which his wife took up her residence in Merrill. Robert C. Theilman acquired his elementary education in the public schools and was subsequently a student for two terms at Northwestern University, Watertown. It was in 1881 that he first saw the site of Tomahawk, which was before the village had been established. He was engaged in the meat business in a small way when the grade work for the railroad was being done, and in 1887, the summer in which the village was laid out, he came here to make his permanent home, having been

previously associated in business with his brother Julius in Merrill. With this brother he opened the Theilman Bros.' meat market on Wisconsin Avenue, which they conducted together until R. C. purchased his brother's interests in the business which he has since carried on alone. This, however, has not been his only sphere of activity, as in 1890 he engaged in the land and timber business, in which he still continues, also dealing in farm lands. He owns a tract of many acres adjoining Tomahawk, a part of which he has platted and added to the city as Theilman's Addition. In 1914 he owned 300 acres within the city limits. In public life Mr. Theilman has been equally prominent and he is a leading member of the local Democracy. He was the first man outside the city of Merrill to serve as chairman of the county board, and he served 12 terms as mayor of Tomahawk, making a fine record in that office. He was president of the city's fire and police commission, president of the park board, and served on the county board many years in addition to the time that he acted as its chairman. As president of the Tomahawk Chamber of Commerce he performed valuable service and was active in various ways in promoting the growth and development of the city and conserving its best interests. As the result of all these activities he is one of the best known citizens in Lincoln County and has always enjoyed a wide popularity. He is a member of the Elks Lodge in Merrill and the Maccabees' in Tomahawk, and also belongs to the Hoochoos, which is a social organization of lumbermen with a membership extending all over the country. Mr. Theilman was married in January, 1888, to Mary Eiden of Stevens Point, Wis. Her parents, John and Margaret Eiden, settled in this state while it was yet a territory. In 1849 they both joined in the rush of gold hunters to California and were absent in the far west for 11 years. They then returned to Wisconsin and for 30 years subsequently, or until 1890 made their home in Stevens Point, moving then to Tomahawk. Mr. and Mrs. Theilman are the parents of three children, Ada, Vena and Elda.

Fred Heinemann, a prominent representative of the lumber industry, with headquarters and residence at Merrill, Lincoln County, was born at Wausau, Wis., Nov. 27, 1884, son of Nathan and Rebecca (Kaim) Heinemann. The father, who was born in Germany March 4, 1849, came to the United States in 1867, landing in New York Dec. 24. After spending a short time in that city, he went to Scranton, Penn., and subsequently from Scranton to Wisconsin, locating first at Green Bay; he also stayed for awhile in De Pere, a nearby city. In 1873 Nathan Heinemann located in Wausau and engaged in mercantile business there with his brother Benjamin under the firm name of Heinemann Bros. He was connected with the business until 1912, in which year he retired, leaving it to his two sons, Harry and Sol, and it is now carried on under the name of Heinemann Bros. & Co. Mr. Heinemann's latter years were spent in looking after his timber lands, in which he had invested heavily, and this occupied his time and attention until death which occurred March 29, 1922. His wife, who was born in London, England, June 1, 1855, died in Wausau Feb. 15, 1915. They were the parents of eight children, six of whom are now living, namely: Harry, a merchant in Wausau; Helen, now Mrs. Max Young of St. Paul; Gertrude, wife of Walter Appel of Louisville, Ky.; Fred, of Merrill, Wis.; Sol, associated with his brother Harry in business at Wausau; and Byron, also of Wausau. Fred Heinemann was graduated with the class of 1901 from the Wausau High School, and with the class of 1906 from the University of Wisconsin. In the following year he entered the employ of the Heinemann Lumber Co., at Heinemann, Wis., and he continued with them up to 1911. He then went to Saskatchewan, Canada, and from that time until 1916 was employed in the main offices of the Lumber Manufacturers' Yard (Limited), first at Regina and afterwards at another place in Saskatchewan. In the fall of 1916 he returned to Wausau, Wis. and entered the logging and forest products business with his father, and, in the spring of 1917, that he might be near to his base of operations, he moved the office of the company to Merrill, establishing it in the Citizens National Bank building, and also moved his family to this city. Their present home is now at 315 Center Street. In 1919 Mr. Heinemann took over the entire business and became sole proprietor. It is carried on under

the name of the Vance-Fred Heinemann Co. He is a member of the board of directors of the Citizens National Bank of Merrill. Since coming to this city he has entered largely into its social life. He belongs to the local Masonic Lodge, also the Eastern Star Chapter and the lodge of Elks; he is a member and a past president of the Rotary Club, and a member of the local council of Boy Scouts, of which he was the first president. Mr. Heinemann was married at Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, Canada, on July 11, 1912, to Jenos Trevernus, daughter of William and Helen (Bredemeyer) Trevernus, of New Holstein, Wis., where she was born Jan. 5, 1887. Of this marriage two children have been born: Helen Rebecca, Oct. 4, 1915, and June Elizabeth, Sept. 25, 1917.

John I. Anderson, proprietor of a photographic studio in Merrill, Lincoln County, was born in Stockholm, Sweden, Dec. 14, 1881, son of Abraham and Louise Anderson. The family came to the United States when John I. was but three months old, settling in Chicago, where the father followed his trade as carpenter for one year, after which they came to Merrill. Both parents died in Merrill, the mother in 1917 and the father in 1922. There were three children in their family, Edward, John I. and Anna. Edward, born in Stockholm, Sweden, is now living in Minneapolis. Anna, born in Merrill, is now Mrs. John Haugen of Bison, S. D. John I. Anderson attended the grade and high schools of Merrill, leaving the high school after two years' study to enter the studio of K. E. Nordlund at Merrill, where he learned the science and art of photography. In 1906 he established his present studio at 609 East Second Street, where he has built up a good business and an equally good reputation. He owns the building in which he has his studio and also the adjoining building at 600 East Second Street, living on the second floor of the latter place and renting the ground floor for business purposes. Mr. Anderson was married on June 19, 1922 to Miss Myrtle Schnackenberg of Madison, Wis., who, for some time previous to marriage was a teacher in the schools of Merrill. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are members of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church. Fraternally Mr. Anderson is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Stephen J. Gwidt, of Rhinelander, Oneida County, was born at Bevent, Marathon County, Wis., Oct. 19, 1887, the son of John and Josephine (Roshak) Gwidt. The father, a native of Alsace Lorraine, France, came to the United States about 1878, the mother coming from Germany a little later. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. John Gwidt settled in Indiana, from which state they came to Marathon County, Wisconsin, about 1884, locating near Bevent. They were among the early settlers in that part of the county. In 1894 they sold their farm and moved to Wausau, where John Gwidt was employed as millwright in the Excelsior mill. Later he became an employe of the Heineman Lumber Co., with whom he remained until his death, Nov. 10, 1921. His wife is now conducting a confectionery store in Wausau. Of their eight children the first born, Leo, is now deceased. The others are Stephen J. of Rhinelander; Mary, of Wausau; Virginia, who is married and lives in Wausau; and Emily, Antoinette, Joseph and Alexander, all likewise residents of Wausau. Stephen J. Gwidt, after attending school in Wausau, learned the cigar-makers' trade and subsequently operated a factory in Wausau until the fall of 1907. He then sold out and came to Rhinelander, for a number of years thereafter being foreman in the factory operated by Samuel Anderson. In 1914 he took the civil service examination and in the same year was appointed state game warden, which position he still retains. He owns a mile and a half of land with lake frontage and covered with virgin timber which he expects to plat into camp sites in the near future, and he is also the owner of a fine modern cottage at No. 803 Randall Avenue. Mr. Gwidt was married July 14, 1915, at Rhinelander, to Theresa Moltz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Moltz.

Julius Thielman, present chairman of the Lincoln County Board and an outstanding figure in the political and commercial history of the county, was born at Watertown, Wis., Sept. 20, 1860, son of Gottfried and Julianna (Baum) Thielman. The parents were natives of Prussia, Germany, the father having been born there in 1829; they were married in that country and came to America in 1852, settling

at Watertown, Wis., where Gottfried Thielman subsequently followed contracting and building, being in the employ of the C. M. & St. P. Railway for 25 years. The family removed to Merrill from Watertown in 1888 and both parents died in this city. They had 11 children, all of whom were American-born, namely, Alwina, Lizzie, Julius, Emil, Albert, Louis, Robert, Amanda, Helen, Theodore and Mollie. Alwina is married and lives in Chicago; Lizzie is Mrs. Herman Schmiel of Merrill; Emil also resides in Merrill; Albert is city electrician of Spokane, Wash.; Louis lives in the town of Harrison, Lincoln County, and is engaged in the mercantile business; Robert is in the mercantile and lumber business at Tomahawk; Amanda is Mrs. John Teeling of Milwaukee; Theodore is engaged in the drug business in Superior, Wis.; Helen and Mollie are deceased, the former having been the wife of Henry Haase of Nebraska. Julius Thielman attended school at Watertown and at the age of 14 commenced to learn the butcher's trade. When 18 years old, in 1878, he went to Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids), where he followed his trade until the spring of 1881, at which time he came to Merrill and established a market of his own. Being possessed of great capability even as a youth, he speedily achieved an excellent reputation in the business world here and built up an establishment that has been a landmark throughout the progress of Merrill. From the wooden building which first housed his business and which is still standing, he progressed to a brick structure, in 1899, and later on established a branch house in another section of Merrill. He continued in business until the fall of 1922, selling out at that time to the Smith Meat & Grocery Co. While this business may be termed the backbone of his success, Mr. Thielman's exceptional ability has led to his being called upon to take part in many diversified interests. In the early days of his residence here he took his part with the pioneers in the lumbering industry, doing logging and lumbering on his own resources. From 1905 to 1907 he was president of the American State Bank, resigning in the latter year because of the pressure of his other business interests. At the same time he was vice president of the Citizens National Bank. He was one of the stockholders of the latter institution and an original stockholder in it as well as in its predecessor, the National Bank of Merrill, from which the Citizens National Bank was rechartered. He was secretary of the Central Manufacturing Co., which was one of the leading enterprises of Merrill previous to 1894, when its plant was destroyed by fire. Perhaps his most remarkable record, however, was achieved in the field of political leadership. His first service on the Lincoln County Board was in 1886; at various times he has been elected chairman of that body and is now serving in that capacity. His last election as chairman was in 1922 after he had declined the nomination and withdrawn his name entirely from the field. He has also served in various other political offices. He was mayor of Merrill for three terms and was also postmaster of the city, and he declined the nomination as congressman for his district. He has always been a Democrat in politics and for three years was chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee. Mr. Thielman was married at Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids) April 20, 1879, to Wilhelmina Plahmer. Mrs. Thielman was born in Germany, daughter of John and Carolina (Knutt) Plahmer. Her parents came with their nine children to America in 1870, locating at Grand Rapids, Wis., where the father was engaged in farming for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Thielman have had three children: Amanda, born Nov. 15, 1880, who married George W. Purvis and is now a widow; William, born Jan. 15, 1882, who died Dec. 25, 1911; and Lillian, born Jan. 19, 1895, who is now the wife of Dr. H. E. Bode of Merrill. Amanda became Mrs. Purvis while a resident of Merrill and lived here for some years subsequent to her marriage. William was married, his wife having been Margaret Pastor in maiden life, a resident of Green Bay; he left besides his wife one child, a son, Julius, born Sept. 19, 1906, who now makes his home with Mr. Thielman senior. Mrs. William Thielman remarried and is now Mrs. Louis Zimmerman of Green Bay. Mr. Thielman is a prominent member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and always finds time to fulfill his many social obligations. A thoroughly able man, his is a success which it is accorded to few to achieve, and not the least of it lies in the

universal esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens and his host of friends throughout the community.

M. Le Roy Parshall, who is engaged in farming and dairying in Section 35, town of King, Lincoln County, was born in Michigan in 1873, son of Reuben and Frances Parshall. The parents, who were natives of the states of New York and Pennsylvania respectively, settled on a farm in Michigan in 1854. The father died about 1884 and the mother in 1923. They had three children who grew to maturity, Otis, M. Le Roy and Reuben. M. Le Roy Parshall was reared on the home farm, attending district school in boyhood, and helping his father in the farm work until he was 20 years old. Then in 1893 he came to Tomahawk and for three years subsequently was employed in the woods and mills of this place and the vicinity. He then bought an 80-acre farm in the town of Bradley, which he subsequently sold. The next few years were spent as a traveling salesman, selling text books for the D. C. Heath Co. In all he made Tomahawk his home for eight years. In 1919 Mr. Parshall bought his present place, then consisting of 40 acres of wild land, which he at one started to improve, his first task being to clear a space for a house and barn, which he proceeded to erect. He has since kept up the work of land clearing, keeps a herd of grade Holstein and Guernsey cattle and raises pure-bred Duroc-Jersey hogs. For a number of years he has taken a more or less prominent part in public affairs. He was formerly chairman of the town of Bradley and served for a while as treasurer of the city of Tomahawk. In the years 1919, 1920, 1921 and 1922 he was chairman of the town of King, and therefore as such a member of the county board, and he is now a member of the highway committee and of his local school board, his election to these various offices of responsibility and trust proving that his fellow citizens recognize him as a man of ability and integrity, one in whom they can have confidence. Mr. Parshall has been twice married: first at Tomahawk in 1895 to Julia Emery, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Emery, who came to Tomahawk from Pennsylvania in 1890, and are both now deceased. Mrs. Julia Parshall died after eight years of married life, in 1903, leaving three children, Otis, Wavie and Wallace. In 1904 Mr. Parshall was married secondly to Emma Robarge, daughter of Thomas and Virginia Robarge. Her father, who was a native of Canada, has passed away, while her mother, who was born in Wisconsin, is living. Of the second marriage of our subject three children have been born, two of whom are living, Grace and James, both at home. The mother died in 1916 and the daughter Grace is now keeping house for her father.

Louis G. Thielman, for 36 years a resident of Lincoln County, who for a number of years has been engaged in mercantile business at Harrison, in addition to being the owner of farm and resort lands, was born at Watertown, Wis., in November, 1871, son of Gottfried and Julia (Baum) Thielman. The parents were born and married in Prussia, Germany, whence they came to the United States in 1852, settling at Watertown, Wis., and the father worked 25 years as contractor for the C. M. & St. P. Railway. In 1888 the father moved to Merrill, where both parents died. A list of their children may be found in the biography of Julius Thielman. Louis G. Thielman was reared in Watertown, where he attended school until he was 14 years old. In 1887 he came to Merrill, Lincoln County and entered the employ of his brother Emil as delivery boy. In 1891 he came to Tomahawk and for 17 years thereafter was employed in the meat market of his brother Robert. It was at the end of that time that he took up his residence in Harrison, the place being a logging camp, and opened a general store. Later the post office was located in the store with Mrs. Thielman as post mistress. Mr. Thielman is still conducting this business and is also active in other ways. In 1922 he bought 40 acres of land near Lakes Butteau, Fish and Long, and also owns 80 acres of water frontage on Lake Butteau. All these lakes are well stocked with pike and big-mouthed bass. Mr. Thielman's farm is cleared, and while his wife and son attend to the store and post office he is doing general farming, his cattle being high grade Holsteins. In the present year (1923) he is building an addition to his barn, making it 36 by 80 feet in size, with a full basement and modern equipment. When Mr. Thielman came to Tomahawk the location was covered with dense timber and

he has seen the settlement grow from two or three primitive buildings in the midst of the pine forest to the thriving city of nearly 3,000 people that it is today. While residing there he was a member of the fire department up to 1907, one year serving as chief. Thus he has been one of the active factors in the development of the county and as such is well known within its limits. Mr. Thielman was married at Wausau, Wis., in 1895 to Elizabeth Goetz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Goetz of Marshfield, Wis., and who was born in the city of Milwaukee in October, 1873. Her father, a native of Germany, is still living being now 82 years of age. He is a widower, his wife having passed away in 1922. Mr. and Mrs. Thielman are the parents of five children: Esther, residing in Milwaukee; Archie, associated in business with his father; Viola, clerk in her father's store; Alvera, at home; and Robert, working for his father.

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